The Asiatic Annual Register

VOL-3

1801

Librarian
Uttarpara Jaykrishna Public Library
Govt. of West Bengal

THE

ASIATIC

ANNUAL REGISTER,

For the Year 1801.

THE

HISTORY OF INDIA.

CHAP. III.

Recapitulation of the Subjects of the First and Second Chapters—Observations on the Constitution of the Mogul Empire, and on the Political and Commercial State of India, at the Beginning of the Seventeenth Century—An Account of the early Intercourse between Great Britain and India—the Origin of the English East India Company—the First Charter granted to that Company by Queen Elizabeth—The Arguments against the India Trade and the Establishment of an exclusive Company, with the Replies to these Arguments—the first Trading Voyages to India by the Company's Ships—The Embassy of Sir Thomas Rowe to the Court of Jehangeer, the Emperor of Hindustan—the Establishment of English Factories in different Parts of India during the Reigns of that Prince, and of his Cotemporary, James the First of England.

IN the preceding chapters we brought down our history to the close of the sixteenth century. We introduced it by surveying the state of ancient Hindustan, with regard to religion, civil government, laws, manners, arms, commerce, arts, sciences, and literature; so that a just and distinct notion might at once be formed of these important particulars. This introduction we followed by a connected series of every well authenticated public event in the civil history of the empire, from the earliest ages to the death of Akbar; by a view of the commercial intercourse between India and Europe, previous to the discovery of the passage by the Cape of Good Hope; and by a concise account of the rise and progress of the Portugueze establishments, together with a developement of the causes of their declension. We now proceed to call the attention of our readers to still more interesting topics.

The political situation of Hindustan, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, has been noticed in our view of the reign of Akbar. But before we enter upon the principal subject of this chapter, it

seems

ſeems eſſential to make our readers fully acquainted with the condition, not only of the continent, but of the iſlands of India, both in reſpect to politics and commerce, at the commencement of the direct trade between theſe countries and England.

At the death of Akbar, in 1605, his dominions extended from the Tibet mountains on the north, to the provinces of Viſiapur and Golconda on the ſouth; and from the confines of Aracan, Meckly, Aſſam, and Bootan, on the eaſt, to the river Attock and Cabuliſtan on the weſt. This vaſt territory comprehended the fineſt and richeſt countries in India. It conſiſted of one hundred and five provinces, and two thouſand ſeven hundred and thirty-ſeven diſtricts. With a view to the better government of his extenſive empire, to meliorate the condition of his ſubjects, and thereby to advance the general proſperity, Akbar divided his dominions into fifteen ſubahs, over each of which he appointed a ſubahdar or viceroy. The names of theſe ſubahs were, Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Oude, Agmer, Ahmedabad, Bahar, Bengal, Cabul, Lahore, Multan, Malwa, Berar, Kandeiſh, and Ahmednagur. The empire thus divided, was governed nearly on the ſame principles as the ancient Hindu ſtates, though the emperor ruled with a much more abſolute ſway than the Hindu kings; for he had not, like them, an arbitrary ſyſtem of religion, interwoven with the civil code, and a domineering hierarchy, whereby that code was placed above the prince in the order of ſociety, conſtantly operating as a check on his conduct, and thereby reſtraining him in the commiſſion of tyrannical acts. Akbar inherited from his anceſtors on the throne of Delhi, a power in every reſpect unlimited and uncontrolable; but it was his glory to exerciſe that power according to the immutable and eſtabliſhed maxims of univerſal juſtice. Though he poſſeſſed in an eminent degree all the qualifications of a great warrior, his turn of mind inclined him to promote the peaceful arts, and to encourage induſtry amongſt his ſubjects. In the dominions which he conquered, as well as in thoſe which he held by inheritance, he reſtored the Hindus not only to the free exerciſe of their religion, but to many of their civil rights. In treating of the ancient Hindu governments, we have already ſhewn that the prince was the abſolute and ſole proprietor of the ſoil; that the land throughout his dominions was apportioned in ſmall allotments to the huſbandman, by whom it was cultivated, which allotments they held by perpetual hereditary leaſe; that the groſs produce of the ſoil conſtituted the revenues of the ſtate, and that one ſixth part only of that produce had from immemorial cuſtom been demanded by the prince. Of this proportion of the groſs produce part was paid in kind, and part in money. The ſtate of landed property in Hindoſtan continued nearly the ſame for the next three centuries after the Mahommedan conqueſts. The Ghiznian princes were rude and ferocious fanatics, who overran rather than ſubdued the weſtern provinces, and whoſe ſhort-ſighted avarice never looked beyond the immediate plunder of moveable property. Inſtead of taking poſſeſſion of, they deſtroyed the ſources by which alone they could have ſecured to themſelves real wealth and permanent power. Whenever they wanted a ſupply of money, they

plundered

plundered the manufacturers, merchants and peaſantry, and laid waſte the diſtricts contiguous to the royal reſidence. Under ſuch circumſtances, nothing but the extraordinary fertility of the country, and the indefatigable induſtry of its native inhabitants, could poſſibly have preſerved it from total ruin.

After the eſtabliſhment of the Afghan dynaſty in Hinduſtan, the Hindus appear to have been ſomewhat leſs ſeverely oppreſſed. The princes of that race, though not leſs cruel or avaricious, were infinitely more politic than their predeceſſors. They ſaw the abſurdity of ſtripping their conquered ſubjects of the whole of their property, and in effect defeating their own object, by precluding them from having any property to pillage in future. Theſe princes therefore exacted heavy tributes throughout the whole of the provinces they had ſubdued; without fixing, however, any mode or rate of payment, or eſtabliſhing any ſort of ſyſtematic arrangement. They made no appropriation of any part of the lands in their dominions, except the provinces of Delhi, and the Doab *. In theſe the Hindu huſbandmen were required to convert into money the greateſt part of the groſs produce of their farms, which money was collected by the choudries or collectors, and by them paid into the royal treaſury.

The firſt Mahommedan monarch who made any change in the political economy of Hinduſtan, was Alla-ud-deen, whoſe reign, inſtitutions, and perſonal character, have been already noticed. After cauſing an accurate ſurvey to be made of all the provinces in his dominions, he directed the Hindu collectors to make eſtimates of the value of the groſs annual produce of the land in every diſtrict, one-half of the whole he appropriated to himſelf: And Ferishta adds, "that he reduced the choudries to the level of the chiefs of ryots; ſo that theſe opulent collectors might not throw the burden from themſelves on the induſtrious farmers. He alſo enacted, that the fees received by the collectors, as perquiſites of office, ſhould in future be paid into the royal treaſury." This heavy impoſt, but ſtill more the alteration which was made in their ancient cuſtoms, reduced the peaſantry to miſery and deſpair; the cultivation of the lands was neglected; and many of the opulent ryots in the northern provinces abandoned their houſes and fled to the woods. At the death of Alla, this deſtructive ſyſtem was diſcontinued; but the ſame rate of impoſt was exacted, with more or leſs rigour, from that period till the acceſſion of Firoſe-Shah. But that judicious and benevolent monarch no ſooner aſſumed the reins of government, than he remitted a great part of the aſſeſſment made by Alla; and, by many wiſe and ſalutary regulations, reſtored the agriculture, and revived the commerce of the empire.

The conqueſt of Timur, which took place about ten years after the death of Firoſe-Shah, involved the whole country in anarchy. Whether the inſtitutes of that celebrated prince were prepared for Hinduſtan or for Perſia, is a queſtion of little importance, as they never were adopted in any country; though Akbar indeed appears to have profited by them in forming

* That fertile diſtrict is ſituated between the rivers Ganges and Jumna.

his plan of government. From the invaſion of Timur, until the reign of Akbar, the information which has been handed down by Ferishta, reſpecting the ſtate of the landed property, is very imperfect. It would appear, however, that though the exactions which were made by the ſovereign were immoderately high, and occaſionally enforced with circumſtances of the moſt atrocious cruelty, yet trade and agriculture were carried on by the induſtrious Hindus, according to their ancient cuſtoms, in ſpite of the oppreſſion under which they groaned. None of the Muſſulman princes, during that period, made any material alteration in the ſtate of property, or in the mode of collecting the revenues. Whilſt the royal treaſury was regularly kept full, they were little anxious about the ſources from whence it was ſupplied.

On the acceſſion of Akbar, a ſyſtem of moderation was immediately adopted. The firſt edict that was iſſued was ſtrictly to prohibit the exaction of peiſhcuſh or tribute from the farmers, to let all merchandize paſs toll free, and to forbid the practice of recruiting the army by force from amongſt the Hindu labourers. This edict, which was rigidly enforced, and followed by others of the ſame complexion, in a few years changed the face of affairs over the whole empire, and paved the way for thoſe inſtitutions which crowned the reign of this prince with a juſt and durable glory.

Having reduced to ſubjection the Muſſulman governors of the provinces, who had revolted from the authority of the imperial government, Akbar made that political diviſion of the empire which has been deſcribed. In forming the new regulations for the internal government of the ſubahs, for aſſeſſing the land-rents, and for collecting the revenues, which he ſubſequently eſtabliſhed, he called in the aſſiſtance of Rajah Tudor Mull, a Hindu of the Cſhatriya tribe, who was diſtinguiſhed throughout Hinduſtan as a conſummate ſtateſman and financier. His employing this eminent man in affairs of ſo much importance, not only evinces his own ſagacity, but alſo the great reſpect which he paid to the opinions and prejudices of his Hindu ſubjects, who formed nine-tenths of the people in his dominions: and many of the regulations which he adopted by his advice, correſpond both with the principles and practice of the conſtitutional law of the ancient Hindu ſtates. But while he granted to the Hindus an unlimited religious toleration, and ſecured to them their hereditary and preſcriptive immunities in regard to property, he maintained, in all criminal matters, the entire ſupremacy of the Mahommedan juriſprudence. According to his political inſtitutes, there was eſtabliſhed in every province of the empire a ſyſtematic order and regularity, not only in executing the affairs of government, but in the adminiſtration of juſtice. Each ſubah or province was governed by a ſubahdar or ſepahſillar, who was the immediate repreſentative of the emperor. The ſubahdar received, along with his appointment, written inſtructions, wherein he was particularly required to make the happineſs of the people the grand and primary object of his attention; for on their happineſs depended the proſperity of the ſtate. He was likewiſe inſtructed to conſider a knowledge of the diſpoſi-

tions

tions of men, and a rigid adherence to the principles of juſtice, as the firmeſt baſis of his power.

Under the ſubahdar there was an officer called foujdar, who had the ſuperintendance of ſeveral diſtricts, and whoſe particular duty was to ſee the orders of the ſubahdar put in execution by the different ſubordinate officers of the province.

The cazy and meer adul, the two judges of the Mahommedan court of civil and criminal law, were next in conſideration to the foujdar. The cazy tried cauſes; and the meer adul paſſed ſentence. Before them all criminal actions within their reſpective province were tried and determined; and likewiſe all civil ſuits between Muſſulmen, or between a Muſſulman and a Hindu: but litigations between the Hindus themſelves were always referred to the deciſion of two pundits, who tried and adjudged them according to the ordinances of the Hindu law.

The police of each province was ſo well regulated, and ſo ſtrictly enforced, that travellers might paſs from one part of the country to another, at all times, either in the day or night, without any fear of moleſtation; and even in the neighbourhood of large towns, depredations were very rarely committed. This great degree of ſecurity, in regard to perſons and property, reſulted from the peculiar vigilance and vigour with which the office of maſter of the police was conducted. A cutwall, or maſter of the police, was appointed by the emperor to each province; and this officer was held reſponſible to deliver up to juſtice every one who ſhould be guilty of an illegal act within his juriſdiction: and when any theft was committed, he was made anſwerable for the loſs ſuſtained by the perſon from whom the goods were ſtolen, if he did not ſucceed in apprehending the culprit. But as this regulation was made with a view to diſcover the offender, rather than to puniſh the officer of police, it was likewiſe enacted, that the inhabitants of the diſtrict in which any robbery was committed ſhould be obliged to pay to the cutwall the full amount of his loſs, if they did not diſcover either the thief, or the goods he had ſtolen. By this means, whenever any robbery happened, there was a general ſearch throughout the diſtrict, and the offenders ſeldom or never effected their eſcape. The cutwall kept a regular regiſter of all the houſes in every town in the province, and of the people by whom they were inhabited. The towns were divided into quarters; and to each quarter he appointed an officer to ſuperintend the police, who tranſmitted to him, every month, a journal of every the moſt minute occurrence which happened. Beſides this officer, there were two others, who lived ſeparately, and were altogether unknown to each other, aſſociated to watch over his conduct, and to report to the cutwall the manner in which he diſcharged the functions of his office. It was likewiſe the duty of the cutwall to ſee that the ſtreets and lanes in the towns, and that the public roads leading through the province, were kept in repair. Every town was guarded at night by armed patroles, ſome compoſed of cavalry, and ſome of infantry, ſo that no part of the public ſafety was left unprovided for. This rigorous police, though inconſiſtent with that degree of perſonal liberty which every civilized community ſhould be allowed to enjoy, ſeems nevertheleſs conducive

to moral diſcipline, and to the obſervance of virtuous habits, that even with its ſeverity it deſerves our admiration.

The complete protection which theſe regulations afforded to private property, operated as a powerful incentive to the natural induſtry of the Hindu people; and agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, regained that flouriſhing condition which, before the Mahommedan conqueſt, had rendered Hinduſtan the moſt peaceful and opulent of nations.

The revenues of the ſtate, though much greater than at any former period in the hiſtory of the country, were borne by the huſbandmen, not eaſily with eaſe, but cheerfulneſs; for the mode in which they were collected held out ſo many encouragements to induſtrious exertions, that the land was improved, and the peaſantry enriched, in the ſame proportion that the ſtate was benefited. During the laſt twenty years of Akbar's reign, the revenue amounted to THIRTY-SIX MILLION POUNDS STERLING annually. This immenſe ſum was principally, if not wholly, drawn from the groſs produce of the land; for the few taxes levied on articles of merchandize formed but a ſmall part of the revenue. It appears from the aſſeſſment of the lands made by Tudor Mull, and preſerved in the Ayeen Akbary, that the ryots paid to the government ſomething leſs than one-fourth of the produce of their lands. This at leaſt was the average rate at which they were aſſeſſed; for in ſome years they paid more, in ſome leſs, according to the fertility of the land they occupied. When it is conſidered that this was the only rent paid by the huſbandmen, and that no other tax was levied on them by government, it will appear evident that the public burthens were extremely light, and that therefore an annual revenue of 36,000,000l. was perfectly compatible with the proſperity, comfort, and happineſs of the people.

This circumſtance, however, is in a great degree to be attributed to the admirable plan which was adopted for collecting the revenues. The lands of every diſtrict in the empire were placed under the charge of an aumil, or collector, who was a Muſſulman officer, appointed annually by the ſubahdar of the province to receive the land rents of the government, and to tranſmit them to the royal treaſury. This officer was veſted with conſiderable authority: He was ſpecially inſtructed to ſuperintend the cultivation of the lands; to ſee that the huſbandmen were induſtrious, and that no part of their farms were allowed to lie fallow, or to run to waſte; to ſtimulate their induſtry, by aſſiſting them not only with ſmall annual loans of money, but likewiſe with ſuch ſums, at any time, as their occaſional exigencies might require, and, above all, to collect the revenues with kindneſs, to make the collections at ſtated periods, and never to make any demands from the huſbandmen before their rents became regularly due. The aumil was aſſiſted in the execution of his duty by the tepukchy, or accountant, on whom he depended for all accurate information in regard to the financial affairs of the diſtrict. The particular province of the tepukchy was to take an account of the medium ſtate of the revenues for ten years, both in money and kind; and having thereby made himſelf perfectly acquainted with the exact value and capabilities of the lands in the diſtricts to lay before the aumil the whole detail

detail of the information he had obtained. He was alſo to keep an account of the boundaries of the different villages; to draw out a ſtatement of the waſte and arable land, the articles of cultivation, the purgunnahs, and villages. When he had completed the meaſurement of a farm village, he was to draw out the proportion at which each huſbandman was aſſeſſed, and ſpecify the actual revenue or rent to be paid by the village to government, ſo that the aumil might have a fixed rule by which to regulate his collections. He was beſides to keep a journal of receipts and diſburſements under every name and form, and at the end of every month to draw out an account from this journal, and incloſe it under the ſeal of the aumil, and tranſmit it to the ſubahdar of the province. Along with this account he ſent the rates of exchange of mohurs and rupees, and the market prices of every article: and, at the end of every year, an abſtract of the aſſeſſment of the land rents was tranſmitted to the emperor. The tepukchy was overlooked in the exerciſe of his functions, by the wakyahnavees, or king's ſecretaries, two of whom reſided in each diſtrict.

In aſſeſſing the land rents, in collecting the revenues, and in making out the accounts that have been mentioned, the aumil and tepukchy were ſupplied with the requiſite information, and aſſiſted in all the different departments of their duty by the zemindars and canungoos, who were the native Hindu officers of revenue, and whoſe offices, according to the Hindu law, were conſidered as hereditary. The zemindars received their written appointments, or ſunnuds, from the king, by which the office of collector of the land rents was conferred on them as an inheritance, on the ſpecial condition of their executing their truſt with zeal and fidelity. Along with their appointments, they received certain portions of land, called nankar lands, which it was the ancient cuſtom of the Hindu princes to give them as part of their official allowances, and of which they were veſted with the abſolute proprietory right, by the ſame tenure that they held their appointments. The portions of land which were thus given by the ſovereign to the zemindar, were very ſmall, and were generally intended as a proviſion for his family. The cuſtomary allowance of his office was ten per cent. upon the rents which he collected for government, and the productive value of the nankar lands was deducted from this allowance.

Yet, though the office of zemindar, and the portion of land attached to it, were beſtowed as an inheritance, it was nevertheleſs cuſtomary for the ſovereign to diſmiſs zemindars from their ſituations, and conſequently to deprive them of the nankar lands, upon their being found guilty of any fraudulent or corrupt practices, or even of any very culpable negligence in the execution of their duty.

The duties of the zemindar are ſpecifically pointed, and expreſsly enjoined in the ſunnud, or writ of appointment. His buſineſs, in reſpect to government, was to realize the rent of the lands at the rate annually agreed upon, and to collect the other revenues of the ſtate within the purgunnahs (certain portions of a diſtrict) of which he had the ſpecial charge. His duty, in reſpect to the ryots, or huſbandmen, was to protect them from every kind of injuſtice, and at the ſame time to puniſh, by pecuniary amercements, or even corporeal chaſtiſement, ſuch of them as

were refractory or criminal. All orders of the ſovereign regarding the ryots were delivered to them by the zemindars, before whom likewiſe all their grievances and complaints were laid: So that he was the oſtenſible agent of government, in whatever related to the revenues of the ſtate, and to the rural economy of the country. But as Akbar thought it unwiſe to confide entirely to the agency of Hindus in matters of ſuch extenſive importance, he appointed an amil to each diſtrict in the empire, to aſſiſt in the collection of the revenues, and thereby to be a check on the conduct of the zemindars.

The canangoes were likewiſe Hindus, and their appointments were invariably hereditary, but ſubject to the ſame limitations and conditions as the zemindary tenures; that is to ſay, they were liable to be diſmiſſed at the option of the emperor, and always were diſmiſſed, on any very culpable error being proved againſt them. Their duty was to furniſh the tepukchy with the whole detail of the land rents, and to control the zemindars in the ſtatement of their revenue accounts. They were paid by government for theſe uſeful purpoſes; and there was one in every purgunnah.

From theſe obſervations on the ſtate of landed property in Hinduſtan, in the reign of Akbar, and on the revenue regulations eſtabliſhed by that illuſtrious prince, we preſume our readers will be completely ſatisfied, that the ſovereign was the SOLE AND ABSOLUTE PROPRIETOR of all the lands in the empire, except certain portions, which he himſelf beſtowed on a few of his ſubjects, for ſpecial purpoſes, and by particular grants. It appears to us indiſputable, after conſulting every authority *, and after the moſt mature deliberation on the ſubject, that the proprietory right of the ſoil was veſted in the king, both by the Hindu and the Muſſulman conſtitutions of government: that the actual cultivators of the land held their ſmall farms immediately from the king by perpetual hereditary leaſes, on the ſpecific condition of paying to him, at ſtated periods, either in money or in kind, a certain proportion of the annual produce of their grounds: that between the prince and the huſbandmen, there were no intermediate proprietors

* On this important ſubject, we have principally conſulted the Inſtitutes of Menu, as tranſlated by Sir William Jones; and a Diſquiſition on the property in the Soil, introduced into the Digeſt of Hindu Law, by the learned Commentator Jagannátha Tercapanchánana, and tranſlated by Mr. Colebrooke. This intereſting diſquiſition proves beyond controverſy, that, by the ancient conſtitutional law of Hinduſtan, the Rajah, or King, was the ſole and abſolute proprietor of all the lands in his dominions; and that the huſbandmen obtained from the King the uſufruct of the land they cultivated, on condition of their paying him one-ſixth part of the groſs annual produce thereof. With reſpect to the ſtate of property under the Mogul Conſtitution, we have conſulted the Inſtitutes, or Political Ordinances of Mahommed, preſerved in the Hedáya, or Guide to the Muſſulman Laws; the Ayeen Akbary; the Akbarnameh, Ferishta's Hiſtories of Hinduſtan, the Deccan, and Bengal; the Muntkhab al Tauric of Abul Khader Bedowni; the Remuzat Alemgeeri; the Fermauns of Alemgeer; the Sunnuds, or Writs of Appointment to Zemindars; the Obſervations of the accurate and intelligent Bernier, and of Manuchi, Thevenot, Tavernier, Herbert, and Tiery; alſo the Inſtructions drawn up for the European Superviſors of the Diſtricts, during Mr. Verelſt's Government of Bengal; Sir John Shore, (now Lord Teignmouth's) Minute on Zemindary Tenures; Rous's Diſſertation on Landed Property in Bengal; Grant on Zemindary Tenures; and Mr. Patton's highly ingenious Diſſertation on the Principles of Aſiatic Monarchies.

prietors whatever: and that the zemindars, who have been ſuppoſed to be the actual proprietors of thoſe lands, the rents of which they collected, were in reality the hereditary ſervants of the prince, ſpecially appointed by him, to ſuperintend the huſbandmen in the cultivation of the land, and to collect from them the rents for government.

We have ſtated, that the groſs annual revenue of the Mogul empire, in the reign of Akbar, amounted to 36,000,000l. ſterling. This was the eſtimated value of the groſs produce of the lands as collected in the provinces, together with the amount of ſome few taxes, which were levied on certain articles of merchandize, and other moveable property. But the net revenue, which was tranſmitted in caſh to the royal treaſury at Delhi, did not amount to more than 20,000,000l. ſterling; for the civil and military eſtabliſhments, the expence of which was very conſiderable, were paid in the provinces out of the groſs collections.

The nature of the civil inſtitutions has already been ſufficiently explained. The military eſtabliſhment of the empire was very extenſive. Beſides the regular army, there were large bodies of irregular troops belonging to every diſtrict, and employed in the ſervice of the cutwalls, aumils, and zemindars. Theſe were called the zemindary troops, and are ſaid in the Ayeen Akbary to have amounted to upwards of four millions of men. This immenſe body was entirely under the command of the officers of revenue and police, and was chiefly compoſed of Hindus. From thirty to forty thouſand men were enrolled in each diſtrict for this particular ſervice; and as they were never ſent out of the diſtrict to which they belonged, theſe corps may be conſidered as a ſort of militia. Their pay was very ſmall, and they received it principally in kind.

The regular army was, for the moſt part, compoſed of Muſſulmen: It was formed of 440 munſubs, or regiments, in each of which the number of men was proportioned to the rank of the commander, who was called a munſubdar. Every munſub conſiſted of two-thirds cavalry, and one-third infantry. The three principal munſubs were commanded by the emperor's ſons. The firſt conſiſted of 10,000 horſe, and 5000 foot; the ſecond, of 8000 horſe and 4000 foot; and the third, of 7000 horſe and 3500 foot. The munſubs, commanded by the omrahs and emirs, or nobles, conſiſted each of ſeven, ſix, and 5000 men, in the ſame proportion of cavalry and infantry; and all the other munſubs, from 3000 to 200 each, according to the rank of the munſubdars. The whole formed an army of 700,000 effective men. The cavalry were armed with long cutlaſſes: one-fourth only of the infantry had muſkets; the remainder were archers. Each munſub had a regular eſtabliſhment of horſes, elephants, camels, mules, bullocks, carts, &c. To each munſub a ſmall train of artillery was attached; and in every province there was an artillery eſtabliſhment, which conſiſted of 100 pieces of iron ordnance and 5000 men. In addition to this vaſt army, there was a body of choſen infantry, conſiſting of 12,000 men, whoſe peculiar duty was to guard the royal palaces, and the emperor's perſon. There were alſo ten corps, conſiſting of 10,000 men each, called ſhumſheerbaz or gladiators. Some of theſe corps were armed with large ſhields, and long ſwords, which they managed with

with ſurpriſing dexterity; others were armed with ſmall ſhields and cudgels; others with poignards and daggers, with which they did conſiderable execution in cloſe action. The whole army was formed into twelve grand diviſions, each of which, in time of peace, was appointed by rotation every month, for the public ſervice. Officers of all ranks were obliged to take their tour of duty, excepting thoſe that were employed on the frontiers of the empire, or on ſpecial ſervice, in which caſe it was neceſſary to make a particular repreſentation to the emirs, or principal military commanders.

It is very unuſual in Aſiatic princes to pay their military eſtabliſhments with any tolerable regularity; their forces are generally kept in long arrears, and often not paid, until a ſpirit of diſcontent riſes into a fierce mutiny, and threatens a diſſolution of the government. But the politic and ſagacious Akbar knew, that by means of a well diſciplined army, he could alone maintain his widely extended dominions; and that the diſcipline of an army could not poſſibly be preſerved, unleſs the troops were punctually paid. Paymaſters were accordingly appointed to diſtribute the pay to the different munſubs, and other corps, on the firſt day of every month. The pay of a munſubdar was from 60,000 to 1000 rupees a-month, in proportion to the number of men of which his munſub conſiſted, and to the rank which he held. The omrahs, who commanded the grand diviſions of the forces, and whoſe duty was much the ſame as that of generals in European armies, were for the moſt part paid by aſſignments of certain portions of land, called jaghiers, which they held during their lives, at the will of the ſovereign, on the condition of their performing military ſervice, and of their ſupporting a certain number of troops, to be ready for actual ſervice on any emergency. Theſe jaghiers were often of conſiderable extent, and very valuable; but the officers and nobles to whom they were aſſigned were ſpecially inſtructed not to interfere with the leaſes of the ryots, or to exact from them a larger proportion of the produce of their farms than they had previouſly paid to government. On ſome particular occaſions, veteran officers, who had long been renowned for their talents, and who had performed a ſeries of ſignal ſervices, were rewarded with perpetual hereditary grants of jaghiers, in thoſe countries which their own ſkill and valour had ſubdued. The ahdys, or captains, and the inferior officers, were paid partly in money, and partly by tunkha, which was an aſſignment of the proportion belonging to government of the produce of a certain number of beegahs * of land. The officers of cavalry, on entering the ſervice, were obliged to find themſelves in one horſe; but they were afterwards ſupplied with horſes and camels by government. No expence was ſpared in procuring horſes, from all the different countries of Aſia, which were moſt famed for the breed of that animal. When they were brought to Delhi, they were examined with great care by proper judges appointed for the purpoſe, and they were then claſſed according to their beauty and value, and

* The Beegah is a land meaſure in Hinduſtan. Three Beegahs are equal to an Engliſh acre.

and marked for the different corps in a manner which indicated the qualities they poſſeſſed. The pay of the private troopers varied according to the particular claſs of horſes to which they were appointed. Some were allowed 90 rupees a month, and ſome only 12 rupees. Each trooper was allowed a camel and an ox. The foot ſoldiers were alſo paid by rates, proportioned to the rank of the officer who commanded the corps they belonged to. Theſe rates varied from 10 to 30 rupees a-month.

Such was the manner in which a great army was conſtructed and paid, by one of the ableſt and moſt accompliſhed princes that ever adorned the annals of Aſia, whether he be conſidered as a warrior or a ſtateſman. Yet the very formation of this vaſt multitude of armed men is at variance with every principle of military ſcience, order, and diſcipline, and is of itſelf ſufficient to ſhew that Akbar, with all his talents, very little ſurpaſſed the reſt of his countrymen in his ideas of military affairs. Twice the number of cavalry to that of infantry; ſuch a diſproportion in the number of men of which the different corps were compoſed; ſuch a wide difference between the pay of officers of the ſame rank, and of the private ſoldiers, are defects of ſo much magnitude in the organization of an army, as muſt neceſſarily have precluded its ever attaining any degree of ſyſtematic order, and of ever performing, on active ſervice, the moſt common evolutions with effect. Yet ſuch was the general ignorance of Aſiatics in military ſcience, that this cumbrous army, which, oppoſed to a body of 30,000 Europeans, muſt have been defeated from its own radical defects, nevertheleſs kept all the ſurrounding nations in complete awe. Theſe nations were not indeed very formidable.

At the beginning of the 17th century, the Mogul empire had acquired, by the power of her arms, great aſcendancy, not only over the other ſtates of Hinduſtan, but alſo over all the countries ſituated between Perſia and the river Indus. Of the ſtates of Hinduſtan, the moſt powerful were thoſe of the Deccan, then under the government of the Muſſulman ſultans of Golconda, Bijapur, Calberga, and Telinga. The dominions of theſe princes, at this period, extended over the greateſt part of the interior of the peninſula, comprehending the provinces of Telingana, Golconda, Viſiapur, Guntoor, Cuddapah, together with a great part of the Carnatic, and the northern parts of Myſore and Bednore. Since the origin of theſe monarchies, in the latter end of the thirteenth century, it had always been a prominent part of the policy of the court of Delhi to reduce them; a policy which, however neceſſary in maintaining the power and authority of the Mogul empire, unqueſtionably produced and ſtrengthened that confederacy of the Muſſulman ſultans of the Deccan, which it coſt ſo much blood and treaſure, and took ſo much time to diſſolve. When Akbar aſcended the throne, that confederacy had acquired a very conſiderable acceſſion of power, by the ſubjugation of the ancient Hindu monarchy of Bijanagur, and by valuable conqueſts in the Carnatic. It became therefore one of the firſt objects of his reign to guard the ſouthern provinces of the empire againſt the encroachments of theſe ſultans, and to direct his whole force againſt a confederacy which contemned his authority, and ſeemed

ed to threaten the ſtability of his power. The vaſt armies which he conſequently ſent againſt the princes of the Deccan, effectually checked their inroads into the Mogul provinces of Kandeiſh and Amednagur, and not only obliged them to retire to the ſouthward of the river Godavary, but compelled them to ſue for peace, on condition of their paying an annual tribute to the emperor, and of their acknowledging his ſupremacy. This was the relative ſituation of the Mogul empire, and of the Muſſulman monarchies of the Deccan, at the death of Akbar.

The ſmall Hindu ſtates of the peninſula that yet retained their independence, had no direct influence in the general politics of Hinduſtan; but the undaunted perſeverance with which they continued to reſiſt the Muſſulman arms, operated as a conſtant check on the ſultans of the Deccan; and thereby prevented them from gaining ſtrength ſufficient to withſtand the preponderating power of the Mogul empire.

The nature and extent of the Portugueze poſſeſſions in India, and the degree of influence which they acquired amongſt the nations of the peninſula, have been abundantly explained. At the time we are ſpeaking of, the atrocities which they committed in their endeavours to propagate the Chriſtian faith, had excited a general indignation, not only in the Hindu, but even in the Muſſulman ſtates; and before the commencement of their wars with Savagee, the Mahratta chief, their power, as well as their commerce, had greatly declined.

Before the Mahratta tribes coaleſced into a nation under the enterprizing Savagee, they were only a paſtoral people, inhabiting the mountains of Berar, and, like the mountaineers of all other countries, were diſtinguiſhed for their warlike character, and their love of independence. They made frequent predatory incurſions into the lower parts of the province of Berar; but the Muſſulmans were ſatisfied with driving them back to their mountains, and never made any attempt to ſubdue them.

Between the provinces of Bengal, Behar and Oude, and the countries ſituated on their eaſtern frontiers, a regular commercial intercourſe was preſerved; but theſe countries poſſeſſed too little power, and conſequently too little weight in the ſcale of oriental nations, to be objects of political attention at the court of Delhi. With China there appears to have been very little communication of any ſort. That the riches of that country, and the tranquil character of its inhabitants, ſhould never have prompted the Muſſulman princes of Hinduſtan to invade it, notwithſtanding their boundleſs avarice and ambition, is a ſtrong proof that none of them poſſeſſed that military genius which inſpires confidence, and ſurmounts difficulties, which leads men to undertake great and daring enterpriſes, and by which ſuch undertakings can alone be accompliſhed.

The countries of Afghaniſtan and Khoroſan, which lie between Hinduſtan and Perſia, and the great provinces of Balk and Bucharia, which are ſituated between the mountains of Hindu-Koh and Tartary, were at this time divided into ſeveral principalities, ſome of which were independent, ſome were tributary to the Mogul emperor, and ſome to Shah Abbas, king of Perſia. That diſtinguiſhed prince was raiſed to the throne of Perſia, on the death

death of his brother Shah Iſmael, towards the latter end of the reign of Akbar: and it appears to have been the mutual policy of the courts of Delhi and Iſphahan to maintain a friendly intercourſe. During the ten years which intervened between the death of Tamaſp Shah and the elevation of Shah Abbas, the whole kingdom of Perſia was in a ſtate of anarchy, in conſequence of the incapacity and vices of the different princes who ſucceſſively filled the throne. Yet Akbar ſhewed not the ſmalleſt diſpoſition to take advantage of theſe internal commotions; and the good underſtanding between the two countries was uninterruptedly preſerved.

Of the commercial intercourſe which ſubſiſted between India and foreign ſtates, and more particularly the nations of Europe, from the time of Alexander to the cloſe of the ſixteenth century, we have in our laſt chapter treated at conſiderable length. We ſhall now advert to the internal commerce of Hinduſtan, and the trade of the Indian Archipelago.

Trade between different countries uſually ariſes from a reciprocal want of exchangeable commodities. But the Hindus, limited in their deſires, wanted no commodities with which any other nation could ſupply them. Their character of patience, temperance, and moderation, formed, in a long courſe of ages, by the reſtrictive principles of their religious and civil inſtitutions, prevented them from acquiring that taſte for luxury and extravagance which is the general concomitant of civilization and refinement, and which ſo largely contributes to promote the external commerce of nations. Furniſhed almoſt with every neceſſary comfort and convenience, by their own ingenious induſtry, and the peculiar benignity of the climate in which they lived, they had no reliſh for the productions of any other country, and even felt little curioſity about them. They therefore never engaged in any external trade, nor ſpeculated on the advantages they might derive from being the carriers of their own commodities to thoſe nations by whom they were ſo highly priſed. The deſire of wealth, however, is a paſſion too general and too powerful, not to have had a very forcible influence on ſo enlightened a people; and the gold and ſilver, with which the traders of other countries flocked to the markets of Hinduſtan to purchaſe thoſe exquiſite manufactures, and other valuable articles of merchandize that could be procured no where elſe, operated as a ſtrong and conſtant ſtimulus to their ſtrenuous ingenuity. And as the money which by this means flowed ſo plentifully into the country was never again remitted from it, either for commercial or other purpoſes; and as the trade carried on by the Portugueze had infected the people of Europe with an epidemical rage for Indian productions, at the ſame time that the precious metals brought from America ſo much increaſed the facility of obtaining them, the empire of Hinduſtan naturally became, in the courſe of the reign of Akbar, the general reſervoir of all the ſpecie of the world. This vaſt influx of ſpecie, circulating throughout the empire, was employed as an inſtrument of internal trade, which it rendered infinitely more flouriſhing than at any former period. The trade of the interior, which was augmented by means of this circulation, was confined to the peninſula, the Deccan, and the provinces of Oriſſa, Bengal,

gal, Behar, Oude, Delhi, Malwa, Guzerat, the Panjab, Caſhmir, and Cabul. The horſes, which were imported from Tartary, Perſia, and Arabia, were exchanged for muſlins, coarſe cottons, and ſilks. The cinnamon brought from Ceylon, the cloves, mace, and nutmegs from the Molucca iſlands, iron from Europe, and cowries* from the Maldive iſlands, were likewiſe paid for in commodities. Theſe were the only articles of trade then imported into Hinduſtan. The demand for horſes and iron aroſe from the great military eſtabliſhments which were maintained by the emperor and the Muſſulman princes of the Deccan, and from the wars which were continually carried on between them. But this exchange of commodities, when conſidered in a relative view to the general commerce of the country, was partial and unimportant, and no way interfered with the eſtabliſhed uſage by which that commerce was regulated. The great export trade of Hinduſtan invariably conſiſted in an interchange of merchandize and ſpecie, and was never carried on by her own inhabitants, but immemorially by other nations: and her internal trade, nouriſhed and invigorated by that ſpecie, rendered her the moſt opulent country in the world.

The importation of the precious metals was productive of a double benefit; for it not only ſupplied all the wants both of the government and the people, but thereby did away any temptation on the part of the Mogul princes to work the gold and ſilver mines of their own country; a temptation to which all governments are naturally prone to yield, and which when yielded to, never fails to be followed by the moſt pernicious conſequences. The merchants of Hinduſtan likewiſe derived a direct advantage from the ſpecie which they received in payment of their commodities from the European traders. In the reign of Akbar, a premium of 20 per cent. was given to all merchants who ſent their gold and ſilver to the royal mints, ſeveral of which were eſtabliſhed in various parts of the empire. When the ſpecie brought from Europe was re-caſt, and iſſued from theſe mints, in the coin of the country, (gold mohurs and rupees,) a conſiderable traffic was carried on in them, by means of their bearing value in the different provinces according to the place in which they were ſtruck. The gold mohurs and rupees of Agra, and Murſhedabad in Bengal, were intrinſically, as well as by public eſtimation, more valuable than thoſe of any other place; and a large profit was obtained on the exchange of theſe coins, at the markets of the Deccan and Guzerat, whither they were tranſmitted for the purchaſe of the diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and other precious ſtones of Golconda, Berar, and of the rich gold and ſilver, velvets, and beautiful carpets of Putten, Beroach and Ahmadabad. The gold and ſilver coins (the pagoda and the fanam) that were ſtruck by the independant Hindu rajahs of the peninſula, were alſo employed to great advantage in carrying on the inland traffic in that part of the country. The dams, piece, and other ſmall coins in circulation, contributed to facilitate this trade, amongſt a people

* Cowries are ſmall ſhells collected on the ſhores of the Maldive iſlands, and uſed as money in Hindoſtan.

people who, from being habituated to a peculiarly rigid frugality, required to buy their goods in the ſmalleſt poſſible quantities. Amongſt the loweſt claſſes, even copper was not cheap, or plenty enough to anſwer their purpoſes; and recourſe was had to the cowries, or ſhells, that have been mentioned, by means of which they provided themſelves with neceſſaries, in ſuch proportions only as ſuited their parſimonious habits, and as were indiſpenſable to their wants. The trade in cowries was in the time of Akbar principally carried on by the merchants of Cambay, Ghogeh, and Surat, who ſent ſmall veſſels, called tahwerys, to the Maldive iſlands, laden with rice and coarſe cottons, with which articles they purchaſed theſe uſeful ſhells. This was the only ſort of export trade ever carried on by the merchants of India on their own account.

The town of Surat, ſituated in the province of Guzerat, was at this period both the principal port in the Mogul empire, and the great emporium of Hinduſtan. It was not only reſorted to by the Portugueze, who had ſettlements in the neighbourhood, and by all the other European traders, but alſo by thoſe of Arabia and Perſia. Hence the merchants of the Deccan, and of the eaſtern and northern provinces, brought their ſeveral commodities to this market, where they were ſure of finding a ready and extenſive ſale. Merchandize was conveyed from one province to another, in large caravans drawn by oxen; and Tavernier relates, that theſe caravans were attended by ſo great a cavalcade, that a traveller, when he met them, was obliged to halt upon the road, and wait patiently until they paſſed, which frequently took up one or two days. Many of the commodities thus conveyed to the market of Surat, were diſpoſed of to the merchants of that place, in exchange for the productions peculiar to the province of Guzerat: and in like manner the natural productions and manufactures of one province were exchanged for thoſe of another, throughout the whole of Hinduſtan, including the Deccan and the peninſula. In Bengal, however, from being in every part interſected by navigable rivers, the inland trade was tranſported by water carriage, with much more expedition, and at a much leſs expence than by the caravans; and this great advantage, together with the extraordinary fecundity of the ſoil, produced by thoſe rivers, and the ſuperior induſtry of the inhabitants, rendered this province in all ages by far the moſt proſperous and wealthy in the whole country. It could not, therefore, eſcape the notice of the Portugueze merchants, who traded there to a conſiderable extent, and who, on that account, obtained permiſſion from the emperor to build ſmall factories on the banks of the Hooghly, for the purpoſe of enabling their agents to reſide in the country, and thereby to have cargoes provided for their ſhips immediately on their arrival from Europe. The Portugueze had alſo agents reſiding at Chittagong, a large and populous town, ſituated in the eaſtern frontiers of Bengal, near the great mouths of the rivers Ganges and Brahmaputra. This place was the principal mart on the eaſtern ſide of Hinduſtan; and here the traders of Tonquin, Cochin-China, Siam, Pegu, Ava, Aracan, and Aſſam, carried the gold and ſilver found in the mines of theſe countries, with which they bought the manufactures and many of the natural productions of Bengal.

The

The commerce of the Indian Archipelago, particularly that of the iſlands of Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, and the Moluccas, was very extenſive and flouriſhing. The Arabs and the Chineſe had long carried on a lucrative trade with theſe iſlands. We have undoubted evidence, that ſeveral merchants from the commercial cities of Arabia had ſettled on the weſtern ſhores of Sumatra, and on the peninſula of Malaya, in the beginning of the ninth century of the Chriſtian æra: and that by means of theſe merchants, a regular traffic ſubſiſted between Arabia, Hinduſtan, the eaſtern Archipelago, China and Japan, which was proſecuted with great ſpirit, and with proportional ſucceſs. The town of Malacca, ſituated on the Malayan peninſula, oppoſite to Sumatra, was the great emporium of the eaſtern iſlands. To this port the Chineſe ſent annually a fleet of junks (Chineſe trading veſſels) laden with the productions of China, which they there exchanged for the gold duſt, tin and pepper of Borneo, Sumatra, and Celebes, and the exquiſite ſpices of the Moluccas. Many of the articles brought to this mart by the Arab traders, from Hinduſtan particularly, the cinnamon of Ceylon, and the ſilver coins of the Mogul empire, were diſpoſed of to the Chineſe, in return for their manufactures. A conſiderable trade was likewiſe carried on amongſt the different iſlands, by the native veſſels called proes, which the Malays navigated with great ſkill and dexterity.

Such was the nature of the trade of theſe iſlands, and the manner in which it was conducted, when the Portugueze commenced an intercourſe with them, and obtained by force of arms various ſettlements on their ſhores. Theſe ſettlements have been already noticed. The Portugueze ſupplanted the Arabs in the carrying trade between Hinduſtan and the Archipelago; but they found it their intereſt to give every encouragement to the Chineſe merchants, who, through their influence, and the increaſed demand for the commodities of China, greatly enlarged this branch of commerce. When the power of the Portugueze in the weſtern parts of India began to decline, they alſo loſt their influence among the Malays. In the kingdom of Acheen, in Sumatra, they were openly attacked; and after being diſpoſſeſſed of the factories which they had erected there, they were entirely driven from the iſland. About the ſame time, the Portugueze ſettlers in ſome of the other iſlands met with a ſimilar fate. But from theſe circumſtances, the general commerce of the Malay iſlands ſuſtained no injury, and felt no diminution: for the Dutch had now engaged in it with that vigour of induſtry which diſtinguiſhed all their mercantile operations, and which, without the aid of their arms, would ſoon have ſupplanted their ſupine and degenerate rivals. In A. D. 1605, the Dutch had formed ſettlements in Java, Banda, and the eaſtern coaſt of Sumatra; and in the ſpice iſlands, or Moluccas, they had completely diſplaced the Portugueze, who now only retained, on this ſide of India, the port of Malacca, the iſland of Macao on the coaſt of China, and a few inconſiderable factories in Celebes, Ternate, and Tidore.

In the curſory view which has thus been taken of the government of the Mogul empire, and of the political and commercial ſtate of Hinduſtan and the eaſtern iſlands, at the beginning of the ſeventeenth century, we have endeavoured concieſely to combine all the principal particulars, either immediately belonging to theſe ſubjects, or that are

are calculated to elucidate them in the moſt diſtinct and ſatisfactory manner; ſo that our readers may be able to form a competent judgment of the actual condition of India at the time when the commercial intercourſe commenced between that Country and Great Britain. We now proceed to the hiſtory of that intercourſe, and of the eſtabliſhment of the Eaſt India Company.

The communication between England and India has been traced back to an early period of our annals. It has been * aſſerted, that Alfred the Great ſent a miſſion to St. Thomas's, on the coaſt of Coromandel, about the year 883 of the Chriſtian æra; and as the objects of it were confined to pious and charitable purpoſes, which it was ſo congenial to the ſpirit of the age to promote, there ſeems no reaſon to queſtion the fact. The Saxon Chronicle informs us, that Alfred having heard that the Chriſtian miſſionaries in India were in great diſtreſs, diſpatched Sighelmus, one of his favourite prieſts, to convey his alms to the monaſtery of St. Thomas's. Having executed his commiſſion, he returned to England after an abſence of ſeveral years, and brought with him a conſiderable number of precious ſtones, which he depoſited in the treaſury of the church of Sherburne in Dorſetſhire, of which place he was created biſhop, as a reward for his ſignal ſervices.

In conſequence of the ſplendid account given by Sighelmus of the trade, opulence, and luxuries of the eaſt, we are aſſured, on the ſame authorities, that Alfred cauſed ſeveral ſhips to be built and equipped, for the ſpecial purpoſe of embarking in the India trade; and that having lent theſe ſhips to a few adventurous merchants, whom he alſo aſſiſted with money, they performed ſome ſucceſsful voyages to the ports of Syria and Egypt, from whence they returned richly laden with Indian commodities. It does not however appear, that the commercial intercourſe, thus begun by the enterpriſing genius of Alfred, was continued for any length of time, or even proſecuted with any regularity during the moſt proſperous period of his reign.

After the death of this great prince, no attempts were made for a great many centuries to revive the Egyptian trade. From that time, until the reign of Henry the Eighth, England was ſupplied by the Venetians with the commodities of the Eaſt. After the Norman Conqueſt, an event which contributed to increaſe the external commerce of England, a ſhip of conſiderable burthen was ſent annually from Venice to the port of Southampton, laden with the various products of India. As the Engliſh barons advanced in wealth and civilization, they acquired a taſte for luxuries, and the demand for eaſtern commodities was conſequently augmented. In the reign of Edward the Third, the Venetian merchants employed five ſhips in the Engliſh trade; and the principal part of the cargoes of theſe veſſels conſiſted in ſugar, ſpiceries, and aromatics, which were much uſed at the tables of men of rank. Theſe valuable articles, together with ſilks and cotton ſtuffs, were paid for partly in ſpecie, and partly in woollens, untanned leather, and tin; but as the prices of the eaſtern commodities were very exorbitant, the balance of trade was

* See William of Malmſbury, and Rymer's Fœdera, vol. 16th.

in favour of the Venetians. Yet, notwithſtanding this circumſtance, and the ſuperiority of Engliſh ſhipping and ſeamen to thoſe of any other country, neither the ſtateſmen nor the merchants of England uſed any endeavours to embark in this lucrative branch of commerce, a ſufficient proof, not only of the want of a trading capital, but of the total abſence of that ſpeculative ſpirit which is the living principle of all commercial purſuits.—Hence the Engliſh were contented to receive, through the Venetians, thoſe commodities on which they placed ſo high a value, and from which they muſt have been ſenſible they would have derived more advantage from trading in themſelves. But when the diſcovery of the paſſage round the Cape of Good Hope threw the Indian trade into the hands of the Portugueze, and Liſbon thereby became the great emporium for the productions of the Eaſt, the merchants of London imported them from that city on their own account, and conveyed them to the Thames in their own ſhips.

About this period, Mr. Robert Thorne, a merchant in London, preſented a memorial to Henry the Eighth, ſetting forth the great advantages that would accrue to the nation, by opening a direct commerce to India; and with a view to ſuit his ſcheme to the ambitious ſpirit of that prince, he propoſed to proceed to India by a new route; for as the Portugueze had puſhed their diſcoveries to the eaſt, and the Spaniards to the weſt, it was an object worthy of the Engliſh to lay open the navigation of the northern ocean. Though this project was certainly extremely plauſible, it does not appear that Henry ever gave it the ſmalleſt encouragement, or even conſidered its poſſible practicability with that attention, which might have been expected from his intelligent mind. It was not till A. D. 1578, that the firſt light was thrown on this navigation by Sir Francis Drake.

The firſt Engliſhman that went to India by the Cape of Good Hope, was a perſon of the name of Stevens. He had reſided at Liſbon in the capacity of a factor, and in A. D. 1579, was induced to make a voyage to Goa, in a Portugueze ſhip. On his return to Europe, he publiſhed * an account of his voyage, and of the Portugueze eſtabliſhments on the coaſt of Malabar. This voyage, together with that of the famous Cavendiſh, who ſailed round the world in 1586, ſeems firſt to have ſuggeſted to Engliſh adventurers the idea of proceeding to India by way of the Cape of Good Hope.

In 1591, a Mr. Raymond, and a Mr. James Lancaſter, jointly equipped three for a voyage to India, with a view not only to trade with the natives of the Eaſt, but to cruiſe againſt the Portugueze ſhips returning to Europe. Their voyage, however, proved extremely diſaſtrous. Of the three ſhips that ſailed from England, Lancaſter's was the only one that reached India; the others periſhed off the Cape of Good Hope. The diſabled condition of Lancaſter's ſhip, on his arrival at Calicut, rendered it eſſential to lay out all his money in purchaſing materials to repair her; ſo that he was prevented from fulfilling any one of the purpoſes of his voyage; and to complete his misfortunes, he was, on his return home, driven far to the weſtward, and caſt away amongſt the Weſt India iſlands, where he was providentially reſ-

cued

This publication has not been preſerved in any of the collections of Voyages.

cued by a French veſſel, and carried to England.

The accounts brought by theſe mariners of the facility of trading with the natives of Hinduſtan, as well as of the general indignation which the atrocities of the Portugueze had excited amongſt them, operated as a very powerful inducement with the London merchants to engage in the eaſtern commerce. They began to ſpeculate on the great advantages to be derived from it; but as they had not capital enough to carry it on by way of the Cape of Good Hope, on a ſcale ſufficiently large to afford them any chance in a competition with the Portugueze, they reſolved to adopt a more prudent line of conduct, and to endeavour to revive the trade with Syria and Egypt; which the Venetians, from a relaxation of their former induſtry, had permitted to decay. A memorial was accordingly preſented to Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1594, ſigned by a conſiderable number of the moſt reſpectable merchants; in which the national benefits likely to ariſe from an eaſtern trade are exhibited in the moſt favourable light, and in which, therefore, her majeſty is earneſtly ſupplicated to make overtures to the Turkiſh government, for entering into a treaty of commerce, whereby her majeſty's ſubjects ſhould obtain ſuch privileges as would enable them to open a trade with the merchants of Syria and Egypt, on the ſolid grounds of reciprocal advantages, and entire confidence. The queen received this propoſal with perfect cordiality, expreſſed her ſatisfaction at the mercantile ſpirit which was beginning to ſhow itſelf in the country; and aſſured the memorialiſts, that ſhe would loſe no time in complying with ſo rational and laudable a requeſt. The queen being, beſides, always diſpoſed to encourage commercial projects, and entertaining a favourable opinion of this one, immediately diſpatched letters to the Turkiſh emperor at Conſtantinople, ſubmitting to him certain articles, which ſhe propoſed as the baſis of a treaty of commerce. Theſe letters were received with courteſy; and the propoſition which they contained being agreed to with the utmoſt readineſs, a treaty was ſoon after concluded between the two Powers, by which the merchants of England obtained privileges, in the ports of the Turkiſh empire, ſuperior to thoſe which had ever before been granted to any other nation. Henceforward, the commodities of India were brought to England in Engliſh ſhips; and the trade thus opened with the Turkiſh empire, continued to be conducted with unabated ſpirit for many years after the eſtabliſhment of the Eaſt-India Company.

But this branch of commerce was not attended with thoſe great national advantages which it was expected to produce. From the number of hands through which the Indian commodities paſſed, before they reached England, the price put upon them was neceſſarily high: and the Dutch, who had now eſtabliſhed themſelves in various parts of India, and vigorouſly proſecuted the trade thither, by way of the Cape of Good Hope, eaſily underſold the Engliſh and Turkey merchants, even at the London market. This mortifying circumſtance ſerved to infuſe a new ſpirit into the commercial ardour which then prevailed; and ſome of the moſt opulent London merchants determined, if ſupported by government, no longer to ſuffer the Portugueze and the Dutch to monopolize the valuable trade of India. In carrying this determination into

effect, they were aſſiſted by the celebrated George Earl of Cumberland, and a number of gentlemen of independent fortune, who agreed to join them in the ſpeculation of fitting out a certain number of ſhips to trade to India, provided they obtained a charter from government, granting to thoſe who engaged in this concern the excluſive privilege of carrying on the commerce between England and India. Upon application being made to the queen, to know the ſentiments of her majeſty on this ſubject, ſhe expreſſed her approbation of the meaſure, and her deſire to give it every encouragement. She had indeed anticipated, in her comprehenſive mind, the idea of the merchants, and with a view to realize it ſucceſsfully, Mr. John Mildenhall, the Engliſh conſul at Conſtantinople, was ſent over-land to Hinduſtan, charged with letters from Elizabeth to the emperor Akbar. The object of this miſſion was to obtain from that prince ſuch privileges for the Engliſh merchants, who came to the ports of his dominions, as would give them a decided advantage over the other European nations that traded thither. We have not been able to find any ſatisfactory document regarding the embaſſy of Mildenhall, or any account whatever of the manner in which he was received by Akbar: But from the known character of that accompliſhed monarch, we are diſpoſed to believe, that the Engliſh ambaſſador was received, at the court of Deſhi, with every mark of courteſy, reſpect, and diſtinction; though the artifices which were uſed by the Portugueze Jeſuits, then reſiding at Agra and Delhi, to impreſs him with an unfavourable opinion of the Engliſh people, might have induced him to reject the friendly overtures of Elizabeth, and refuſe to accede to her propoſals. It is certain * that Mildenhall returned to England without having attained the purpoſe of his miſſion; but it is not mentioned whether he brought any letters from Akbar to Elizabeth.

The queen, however, did not wait for the anſwer of that monarch to decide upon the meaſure in contemplation; for, on the 31ſt of December 1600, about ſix months ſubſequent to the departure of Mildenhall from Conſtantinople, the Eaſt India Company was inſtituted by the grant of a charter from her majeſty.

This charter was granted to George earl of Cumberland, and two hundred and fifteen knights, aldermen, and merchants, conſtituting them a body politic and corporate, with a common ſeal, which they were permitted to alter at pleaſure, and under the title of the "Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the Eaſt Indies." Thomas Smythe, Eſq. alderman of London, governor of the Company, and twenty-four directors, were nominated in the charter, which proceeds to enact, that a governor and twenty-four directors ſhall be choſen annually, but in future by the Company themſelves: That theſe directors ſhall form committees, who ſhall jointly have the direction of the voyages, the proviſion of the ſhipping and merchandize, the ſale of the merchandize, and the ſole management of all things belonging to the Company: That theſe directors ſhall take the oath of fidelity, and that every member ſhall take

* See Rymer's Fœdera.

take an oath before he is permitted to traffic as a freeman of the Company: That freedom ſhall be granted to them and their ſucceſſors; their ſons, when arrived at the age of twenty-one; to their apprentices, factors, and ſervants, employed by them for the ſpace of FIFTEEN YEARS, in the following terms, *namely*, "freely to traffic and uſe the trade of merchandize by ſea, in and by ſuch ways and paſſages already diſcovered, as they ſhould eſteem and take to be fitteſt, into and from the Eaſt Indies, into the countries and ports of Aſia and Africa, and into and from all the iſlands, ports, havens, creeks, rivers and places of Aſia, Africa, and America, or any of them, beyond the Cape of Good Hope, to the ſtreight of Magellan, where any trade or traffic may be uſed, to and from every of them, in ſuch order, manner, form, liberty and condition, as they themſelves ſhall from time to time agree upon." They were likewiſe empowered to make bye-laws; to inflict puniſhments, either corporal or pecuniary, provided ſuch puniſhments accorded with the laws of England; to export goods free of duty for four years; and after that period, the duty of all exports which ſhould miſcarry, to be deducted from future goods when ſhipped. For the cuſtoms of imported goods, they were allowed ſix months credit for half, twelve months for the other half, and a free exportation for thirteen months. They were permitted to export to the amount of 30,000l, in foreign coin, or bullion, on the expreſs condition that 6000l. were re-coined in her majeſty's mint. After the completion of a voyage, they were obliged to return the ſame quantity of bullion and coin that had been exported in that voyage; but from this condition the firſt voyage was excepted. The ſole and excluſive right was granted to them of the traffic to India; and all other Engliſh ſubjects were excluded from it, under ſevere penalties. It was, however, added, that if, within the ſpace of fifteen years, (the time limited by the charter,) this monopoly ſhould appear in any reſpect detrimental to the public, it ſhould then, upon two years warning under the privy ſeal, become null and void; but that if experience proved this new corporation to be beneficial to the nation at large, her majeſty agreed not only to renew their charter, but to add ſuch other clauſes to it as ſhould appear moſt conducive to the intereſts of the Company, as well as of commerce.

Having obtained this advantageous charter, the Company proceeded, in 1601, to raiſe a ſum of money, (but not in one joint ſtock or capital,) in order to commence their trade; and though individual ſhares were limited to 50l. each, the money paid into the treaſurer's hands, in a ſhort time, amounted to 72,000l.; a circumſtance which atteſts the popularity of the ſcheme amongſt the merchants of London. Yet there were not wanting thoſe who endeavoured to decry it, in various publications, with great ſpecious neſs of ſophiſtry, and vehemence of expreſſion. The principal points of objection which were advanced againſt the trade to India in general, as well as the eſtabliſhment of an excluſive company for carrying it on, were, 1ſt. That it would exhauſt the treaſures of the country. 2d. That the ſeamen employed in the trade would fall a ſacrifice to the pernicious influence of the climate, and the length and fatigue of the voyage; and that our naval

power would thereby be proportionally weakened. 3d. That the returns from India being for the moſt part articles of luxury, of which there was no need, this trade would have a manifeſt tendency to check the induſtry of the people, as well as to deprive the poor of employment. 4th. That the importation of India goods would leſſen the ſale of home manufactures. 5th. That even granting the neceſſity of the trade, it was not only impolitic, but inconſiſtent with the free principles of the Engliſh conſtitution, to give away the natural privileges of the people at large to a particular ſet of men. 6th. That the free merchants, by whom the general commerce of the nation was conducted, would ſupport the charge, and regulate the management of this one branch, infinitely better than a few directors, whoſe notions of trade, the very monopoly they were confined to, would tend to narrow and confine. Laſtly, that it was ſubverſive of every principle of trade, and highly injurious to the public, to be under the neceſſity of buying at the warehouſes and ſales of one company of merchants, all the commodities of India; and thereby enabling that company, by ſtifling all competition, to regulate the price of thoſe commodities, according to their own avaricious notions, rather than to the fair profits of trade.

The advocates for the India trade and monopoly replied to theſe objections with conſiderable force. They urged, firſt, that all nations who ever engaged in this commerce had drawn great advantages from it, and that the hiſtory of the wiſeſt commercial ſtates eſtabliſhed this point beyond controverſy. 2d. That nothing could contribute more than this commerce to the increaſe of our naval power, on account of the number of ſhips and ſeamen that would probably be employed in it. 3d. That nothing could more improve the art of navigation, than voyages along ſo many ſhores, into ſo many ſeas, through ſo many climates, and round the greateſt part of the globe. 4th. That this trade would bring into the country an incalculable influx of wealth, whilſt it furniſhed employment for a great number of induſtrious people both at home and abroad. 5th. That many thouſands, who would after the company had eſtabliſhed factories there, would amaſs large fortunes, with which they would return to their native country, and thereby enlarge the common ſtock of national opulence. 6th. That every branch of commerce in the country was in ſome meaſure dependant on, or connected with, that to India. 7th. That it was unjuſt to overlook the quantity of home manufactures which the company, by the terms of their charter, were annually obliged to export; and that the importation of unwrought commodities, by the company, ought likewiſe to be conſidered. 8th. That with regard to the monopoly, it was the univerſal opinion of all nations concerned in this traffic, that it could not ſucceed by an open trade. 9th. That the real ſtate and condition of a trade to a country ſo diſtant, could not be known, nor the neceſſary regulations and inſtructions for that trade be executed, by any other means than an excluſive company. 10th. That to place the India trade under the immediate direction of the crown, would be much more deſtructive to the freedom of the

Engliſh

Engliſh conſtitution, than any corrupt influence which this monopoly of the company might be ſuppoſed in time to acquire. Laſtly, that for all theſe reaſons, there appeared no alternative, but either entirely to abandon the trade to India, or to purſue it under the conduct of an excluſive company.—Such is the ſubſtance of the animated diſcuſſions that took place, reſpecting this important queſtion; and the arguments we have given is the more intereſting, as it contains nearly all the arguments which have been advanced ſince that period, both for and againſt the Indian trade and monopoly, by eminent ſpeculative philoſophers, celebrated political economiſts, and great practical ſtateſmen.

Whilſt the politicians and merchants of London were occupied in theſe diſcuſſions, the governor and directors of the company were buſily employed in equipping their firſt trading fleet; which conſiſted of one ſhip of 600 tons, one of 300, two of 200, and a victualling veſſel of 130 tons. The complement of ſeamen in all of theſe different ſhips amounted to 480. The command of the fleet was given to Captain James Lancaſter, who has been already mentioned, and whoſe experience and knowledge of the navigation of the Indian ſeas, as well as his natural good ſenſe and abilities, rendered a fit perſon to entruſt with ſo valuable and important a charge. The cargoes of the different ſhips conſiſted chiefly of tin, lead, iron, iron-cannon, muſkets and cutlaſſes, which, togegether with ſilver bullion and Spaniſh dollars, came to 27,000l. and the remainder of the 72,000l. the ſum originally advanced by the company for carrying on their trade, was entirely expended in the purchaſe and equipment of the ſhips.

Lancaſter was inſtructed to proceed to the eaſtern parts of India, for the purpoſe of more readily procuring ſpices, which were then in great demand in England; and with a view to facilitate the attainment of that object, the queen addreſſed a letter to the king of Acheen, in the iſland of Sumatra, offering her friendſhip and alliance to that monarch, and expreſſing an exact hope that he would not only allow her ſubjects to trade in his dominions, but agree to enter into a treaty of commerce with her majeſty, which ſhe had given the bearer of her letter full powers to conclude, and by which her ſubjects ſhould be ſecured in ſuch privileges as would enable them to trade with confidence, and thereby render their traffic advantageous to both nations. On the 18th of February 1601, the fleet ſailed from the Downs, and after a long and ſickly voyage of fifteen months and eighteen days, arrived in the road of Acheen on the 9th of June 1602. Lancaſter immediately ſent a deputation of ſeven of his officers to the king, to inform him that he was the bearer of a letter and ſome valuable preſents to his majeſty, from the queen of England, and that he ſolicited his permiſſion to deliver them in perſon. The depatation met with the greateſt reſpect, and the king appointed the next day to receive the letter and preſents. Lancaſter waited upon him accordingly, and he was received with abundant ceremony and politeneſs, the degree of which with Malay princes is uſually proportioned to the number of veſſels and apparent ſtrength of their foreign

reign viſitors. On being conducted to the preſence of the king, Lancaſter delivered the letter and the preſents, the principal article of which was a fan of feathers; he then declared that he came from England, with the view of eſtabliſhing a treaty of amity and commerce between his royal miſtreſs and the mighty king of Acheen. His majeſty expreſſed his perfect readineſs to meet the wiſhes of the queen of England, to whoſe ſubjects he was happy to ſhew every reſpect. He ſaid that he would in two days enter into the terms of the treaty; and, having ordered Lancaſter to be arrayed in a magnificent habit of the country, and armed with two creeſes, or daggers, he retired from the court of audience. After this ceremony the Engliſh agent and his officers were invited to a ſumptuous banquet, which had been prepared for them, in which the ſervice was of gold, and at which a number of handſome women, belonging to the king, richly attired and ornamented with bracelets and jewels, were ordered to attend, and entertain them with dancing and muſic. The next day the king ſent two of the principal officers of his court to ſettle with Lancaſter the terms of a commercial treaty, which were ſoon agreed upon, drawn up, and executed. By this treaty, it was ſtipulated that the Engliſh ſhould have a free entry into the port of Acheen, and permiſſion to trade there duty free; that Engliſh agents ſhould be allowed to reſide there, and that they ſhould have an ample ſecurity for the punctual performance of all contracts and bargains into which they might enter with the native merchants; that they ſhould have authority to puniſh their own people, without appealing to the civil magiſtrates of the country; that upon complaint of any injuries received from the Malays, they ſhould have juſtice ſpeedily rendered to them; that they ſhould be exempted from all arreſts in reſpect to goods or prizes; and laſtly, that they ſhould be allowed the undiſturbed exerciſe of their own religion. During the time that the treaty was preparing, the Portugueze miſſionaries reſiding at Acheen watched with a jealous eagerneſs the proceedings of the Engliſh, into which they endeavoured to pry, but Lancaſter, who appears to have poſſeſſed a conſiderable ſhare of penetration, and great vigilance and activity, completely defeated their deſign, by bribing their own ſpies, whom they had placed over him, and employing them as inſtruments againſt themſelves.

Having thus fully accompliſhed the principal purpoſe of his voyage, having ſhipped as great a quantity of pepper as he could procure, and ſettled a factor at Acheen, he ſailed from thence for Bantam, on the iſland of Java. On his paſſage thither he fell in with and captured * a large Portugueze ſhip, richly laden with ſpices.

When he arrived at Bantam, he delivered to the king of that country a letter and preſents from queen Elizabeth, with which that monarch was infinitely pleaſed; and Lancaſter met with the like gracious reception, as well as the ſame ſucceſs which had attended his introduction, and rewarded his judicious conduct, at the court of Acheen. He obtained from the king

* England and Spain were then at war, and Portugal was at that period a part of the Spaniſh dominions.

king of Bantam all the privileges which had been granted by the king of Acheen in his commercial treaty; and having completed his cargo of pepper, and procured a houſe for a factor, he appointed one of his officers to remain in the country in that capacity, and ſailed for England, where he arrived in September 1603, after an abſence of two years and ſeven months.

Although this voyage had been much more proſperous than even the moſt ſanguine friend of the Company had ventured to hope, it ſerved to heighten, rather than repreſs the oppoſition which had been originally made to the monopoly of the Indian trade; and ſeveral treatiſes were publiſhed, in which its abolition was forcibly recommended.

But the Company, elated with the ſucceſs of their firſt adventure, and confiding in the ſupport of government, paid little attention to the violence of their opponents; and having diſpoſed of their India goods to great advantage, they proceeded, like ſenſible merchants, to equip their ſhips for a ſecond voyage. The countenance which they received from James the Firſt, on his acceſſion to the throne, gave a new zeal to that ſpirit of enterprize by which they were actuated; and they proſecuted their ſpeculations with indefatigable and unwearied induſtry.

In the ſpring of 1604, the Company diſpatched their ſecond fleet, conſiſting of three ſhips, under the command of Sir Henry Middleton, who was entruſted with letters and preſents from the king to the Indian princes. In the month of December following, Middleton arrived at Bantam, where, having delivered the letters and preſents to the prince, he left two of his ſhips there to take in a cargo of pepper, and proceeded with the other to the Molucca iſlands, for the purpoſe of procuring ſpices. On his arrival at the iſland of Ternate, he found the Dutch and Portugueze at war, not on account of any particular point in diſpute between themſelves, but from having eſpouſed a quarrel between the kings of Ternate and Tidore. The reſult of this warfare, however, ſerved to haſten the downfall of the Portugueze power in thoſe iſlands, and to prepare the way for the dominion of the Dutch. The appearance of an Engliſh ſhip, at this period, not a little alarmed the contending parties; but as England was in alliance with Holland, and now at peace with Spain and Portugal, Middleton prudently obſerved the ſtricteſt neutrality.—This conduct, however, did not avail to ſuppreſs the jealouſy which his interference in the ſpice trade excited; and the Dutch, who were endeavouring to appropriate this branch of commerce to themſelves, made uſe of every ſecret artifice that their ingenuity could invent, to deter the natives from trading with the Engliſh, whom they repreſented as a perfidious and piratical people, and to whom they attributed the very deſign which they themſelves had already formed, of conquering the Molucca iſlands, and reducing the natives to a ſtate of vaſſalage. But the Malays, who looked upon all Europeans with a ſuſpicious eye, were as much inclined to diſtruſt the repreſentations of the Dutch, as the intentions of the Engliſh; and as the latter had brought with them a conſiderable quantity of ſpecie, they opened a traffic without any heſitation.—Middleton therefore ſoon attained his object, notwithſtanding the intrigues of the Dutch; and having

ſhipped

ſhipped a very valuable cargo of ſpices, he returned to Bantam, and from thence, in company with his other ſhips, to England.

Before Middleton's return, the Company had diſpatched another fleet to Bantam, under the command of Sir Edward Michelbourn, who arrived there ſome weeks after his departure. During the time that elapſed between the departure of one fleet, and the arrival of the other, the Engliſh factors at Bantam ſuffered great inconvenience, and were even expoſed to perſonal danger, by the malignant arts which the Dutch unceaſingly employed to prejudice the natives againſt them. When Michelbourn arrived, the factors communicated to him the perilous ſituation in which they ſtood, and which diſabled them from carrying on that intercourſe with the natives that was ſo eſſential to the purpoſes of trade. Upon this information Michelbourn, who was a man of high national ſpirit, immediately ſent a meſſage to the Dutch admiral, informing him, that if the artifices by which the Dutch attempted to injure the character of the Engliſh with the natives, and to moleſt the factors in the peaceful exerciſe of their duty, were not directly diſcontinued, he ſhould conſider it as an inſult to the flag of England and avenge it accordingly. This ſpirited declaration awed the Dutch admiral into a compliance with the demand it conveyed, as he did not chooſe to perſiſt in the practices complained of, at the hazard of an open rupture; and, whilſt Michelbourn remained at Bantam, the ſtriking change in the behaviour of the natives towards the Engliſh factors, ſufficiently teſtified that they no longer acted under the influence of the Dutch. Theſe inſidious artifices being ſuppreſſed, and the diſcontents to which they had given riſe being ſatisfactorily ſettled, the Engliſh fleet returned home, and in the month of June of 1600 arrived at Portſ-

The almoſt unexampled proſperity which had hitherto attended the trade of India, determined the Company to purſue it with unabated activity. A fourth ſquadron, conſiſting of three ſhips, was therefore fitted out with expedition and alacrity, and the command of it given to Captain William Keeling, a man equally well acquainted with the buſineſs of commerce, and the arduous duties of a ſea-faring life. Upon his arrival at Bantam, he found the factors reduced to the ſame diſtreſs from which they had been ſo lately relieved, and the Dutch exerting their induſtry, by every ſecret means, to raiſe jealouſies and foment diſturbances between them and the natives. After two or three ſtrong remonſtrances from Keeling, however, the Dutch again thought it prudent to deſiſt; and the affairs of Bantam were once more reſtored to a temporary tranquillity. The Engliſh commander then proceeded to the iſlands of Lantore and Poolaway, in the laſt of which he contracted with the natives for the eſtabliſhment of a factory; a circumſtance which gave great alarm to the Dutch ſettlers on that iſland, and which they ſecretly exerted all their influence to oppoſe. But the avarice which the Dutch ſo ſtrongly manifeſted in all their tranſactions with the Malays, and the contemptuous and inſolent manner which they comported themſelves in the iſland of Poolaway, rendered their interference of no avail; and Keeling obtained from the chiefs of that country, not only permiſſion to erect a factory, but a written agreement,

agreement, whereby they pledged themſelves to diſpoſe of their ſpices to the Engliſh, in preference to any other nation.

In conſequence of this ſucceſs, Keeling diſpatched one of his ſhips to the iſlands of Banda and Amboyna, under the command of Capt. David Middleton, and returned himſelf to Bantam. On Middleton's arrival at Banda, he found the Dutch ſettlers in that iſland buſily occupied in conſtructing a ſmall fortification; and ſenſible of the great advantage which they would thereby derive in carrying on their trade, from the reſpect and awe with which an appearance of ſo much ſtrength and ſecurity would inſpire the natives, he determined, if poſſible, either to obſtruct the further progreſs of the works, or to prevail upon the chief of the iſland, in conſideration of a large ſum of money, to take forcible poſſeſſion of it, and cede it in perpetuity to the Engliſh nation. This conduct on the part of the Engliſh commander, which nothing but actual hoſtilities with the Dutch could have juſtified, met with its merited fate. The Dutch, apprized of Middleton's deſign, ſhut themſelves up in their fort, the completion of which they haſtened, and took every precaution againſt a ſudden attack; whilſt, at the ſame time, they ſtrove to avert a rupture with the Malay chiefs, by aſſuring them, that the fort was intended for the general defence of the iſland, rather than the particular ſecurity of their own factory; both of which, however, would be in continual danger, as long as any encouragement was given to the Engliſh. By this means, and by preſents of money, they warded off an attack until their fortreſs was entirely finiſhed; after which they aſſumed a tone of defiance to the natives, and treated Middleton with that deriſion and obloquy which his weak attempt to over-reach them naturally provoked. The reſentment of the Bandaneſe, at the deception which was thus practiſed upon them, broke forth into an agony of rage, and they marched in great numbers to the fort, with a determination to ſcale the walls, and to put the whole garriſon to death. As the Dutch were not immediately aware of their approach, and the gates of the fort had been left open, a general maſſacre would have enſued, if the Engliſh, whoſe humanity was touched, at the idea of ſo horrid a ſcene, had not interpoſed as mediators, and, by earneſt entreaties, perſuaded the native chiefs to come to an amicable adjuſtment of their differences with the Dutch. Yet notwithſtanding this ſignal ſervice performed by the Engliſh, ſuch was the rancorous and vindictive jealouſy of their rivals, that it not only ſtifled every ſentiment of gratitude in their minds, but inſtigated them to form the atrocious ſcheme of burning Middleton's ſhip, or, if that failed in the execution, to ſink her by open force. Upon receiving intelligence of this intended proceeding, Middleton remonſtrated with the Dutch governor in the bitterſt terms, accuſing him of diſſimulation, ingratitude, baſeneſs, and of a violation of every principle and every right of humanity. But he who was capable of forming ſuch a project, under ſuch circumſtances, could feel no ſhame, much leſs any compunction and repentance, at the detection of his horrid deſign. The governor liſtened to Middleton's remonſtrance with the moſt perfect compoſure, and with apparent indifference, and neither denied the charge, nor offered any

excuſe

excuſe in palliation of his intentions. He told him, that the iſlands of Banda and Lantore were the excluſive property of the Dutch; and that he, therefore, was reſolved to take an effectual means of preventing the Engliſh from trading with the natives. Upon this declaration, Middleton thought it unſafe to continue longer at Banda, as he had neither the force nor the inclination to proceed to actual hoſtilities. He therefore weighed anchor, and returned to Poolaway, where he took in a cargo of ſpices; after which he purſued his courſe to Bantam to rejoin the ſquadron. Keeling, on his arrival, ſet ſail for England, and in the month of May 1606, anchored in the Downs, after a long but a highly proſperous voyage.

When the account of the recent occurrences in the ſpice iſlands was communicated to the directors of the Company, it filled them with aſtoniſhment and indignation; and they immediately drew up and preſented a ſpirited memorial to the king, ſtating the obſtructions which their trade had met with, and the loſs it had ſuſtained, from the nefarious machinations of the Dutch; and praying that his majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to make a repreſentation of the grievances they complained of to the government of Holland, and to demand an adequate redreſs. James received their petition with his accuſtomed complaiſance; but his pacific diſpoſition, and political timidity, rendered him ſo averſe to any public meaſure which he conceived might involve him in a diſpute with a foreign ſtate, that, though he approved of the ſpirit and juſtneſs of their remonſtrance, he never complied with their requeſt. The directors then applied to the miniſtry for a ſquadron of men of war, to protect their trade from the interruptions and inſults to which it was expoſed; but this was likewiſe denied them. Under theſe circumſtances the Company judiciouſly reſolved to build one or two ſhips, and to hire others, of a ſize and force ſufficient to defend their trade from the hoſtile jealouſy by which it was aſſailed.—And as experience had now ſhewn, that the ſuperior advantages poſſeſſed by the Portugueze and Dutch in Indian commerce, aroſe from theſe nations having made themſelves maſters of ſpacious harbours, formed regular ſettlements, and erected fortifications in various parts of India, the Company were fully convinced they had no chance of combating theſe advantages, and of acquiring an equal degree of commercial conſequence, but by adopting the ſame principles of conduct, and by purſuing a ſimilar courſe. But limited in their financial reſources, and yet imperfectly acquainted with the means of enlarging them, it was only by indefatigable perſeverance, and the patient hand of induſtry, that they hoped to attain the envied condition of their rivals.

With this proſpect the Company, in 1610, ſolicited the king for an enlargement of their charter, which he conſented to grant, in conſequence, he ſaid, "of the great benefit that the nation had already derived from their trade, as well as of the ability with which it was conducted." Animated with this inſtance of the royal favour, and the alluring hopes of future ſucceſſes, they puſhed forward their exertions with additional force and a more lively activity. In the beginning of the year 1611, a ſquadron was diſpatched to Acheen in Sumatra; and, in a ſhort time afterwards,

wards, two ships, built according to their plan, and at the Company's cost, were ready to be launched. One of these was 1200 tons burden, and the largest vessel which had hitherto been built in England; the other was 250 tons, and was called a pinnace. The building of so fine a ship rendered the Company extremely popular; as it was esteemed a matter of public utility, not only with respect to commerce, but to the encouragement and advancement of naval architecture: And the king, with a view to countenance the undertaking, attended the launching of the ship, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, and a number of the principal nobility; on which occasion, a sumptuous and magnificent entertainment was prepared for his majesty, who named the large ship the "Trade's Increase," and the other the "Pepper Corn."

When these vessels were equipped for sea, the command of them was given to Sir Henry Middleton, a station which his experience so well qualified him to fill, and to which his former meritorious services so justly entitled him. The commerce of the Company had hitherto been carried on with the eastern Archipelago; but it was now deemed expedient to commence an intercourse with the sea-ports both on the Continent of India, and in Arabia, and to endeavour to obtain a footing on the coasts of Malabar and Guzerat. With these objects in view, Middleton sailed from England, and having passed the Cape of Good Hope, steered for the straits of Babel-Mandel, from whence he proceeded to Mocho. But an unlucky affair, in which he was embroiled with the government of that place, soon after his arrival, involved him in difficulties, that not only prevented him from trading there, but retarded the progress of his voyage. Having gone on shore, attended by some of his officers, a quarrel arose in the street between them and the inhabitants, in which the latter had the superiority; several of the English were killed, and Middleton himself narrowly escaped. Incensed at this circumstance, he imprudently charged the government with a deliberate intention to murder him and his people, and threatened to destroy the town unless an ample and immediate atonement was made. This violence so much alarmed, as well as exasperated the Arabs, that they immediately threw him into a dungeon in chains, threatening him with torture, if not death, unless he gave orders for the surrender of his ships. But Middleton, undismayed, and unmoved, told them with an intrepid voice, "that his life was in their power, and they might deprive him of it; but that no torments they could inflict, should make him guilty of the ignominy of complying with their demand, and of basely tarnishing his own honour, and disgracing his country." His magnanimity restrained the fury of the Arabs, and they contented themselves with keeping him in confinement, in the expectation of his proposing to ransom his deliverance. In this, however, they were disappointed; for, after an imprisonment of six months, he found means to effect his escape to his ships, which, during his captivity, had kept upon the Abyssinian coast. Having now an opportunity of resenting the indignity he had received, he sent a message to the government of Mocho, intimating, "that if they did not instantly release the remaining prisoners, and render ample satisfaction

faction for the heavy loſs he had ſuſtained, he would ſink all their ſhips in the harbour, and fire upon the town." This menace terminated the quarrel; the priſoners were liberated, and Middleton received a conſiderable ſum of money as a compenſation for his ſufferings.

Having thus failed in his expectations of ſettling a factory in Arabia, he reſolved to proceed to India, where, from the peaceful diſpoſition of the inhabitants, he entertained ſanguine hopes of ſucceſs. After re-paſſing the ſtraits of Bebel-Mandel, he ſteered for the Gulf of Cambaya, in the province of Guzerat. Upon his arrival there, he received intelligence that a Portugueze fleet, conſiſting of ſix men of war and twelve galleys, was ſtationed at the bar of the river of Surat, for the avowed purpoſe of preventing any European nation from trading to that valuable mart. Having no alternative, but either abandoning the principal object of his voyage, or hazarding an action with this armament, he gallantly determined on the latter, notwithſtanding the inferiority of his force. He accordingly ſet ſail for the port of Sually, a place ſituated within a few leagues of Surat, where the Company had juſt eſtabliſhed a factory; and being there joined by ſix veſſels which had lately arrived from England, he proceeded againſt the Portugueze, with that confidence which the juſtice of his cauſe and the ardour of his public ſpirit united to inſpire. When he came in ſight of the Portugueze fleet, he crowded ſail upon his ſhips, and advanced towards the entrance of the river, with ſuch celerity, that he was cloſe upon the enemy before they were prepared for his reception. The advantage which he thus gained, he followed up with great ſkill and uncommon intrepidity. Seeing the confuſion into which the Portugueze were thrown, not leſs by the unexpected vigour of the firſt attack, than by the damage they were ſuſtaining from the well-directed fire that inceſſantly aſſailed them, he ſeized a favourable opportunity, and boarded ſeveral of their largeſt ſhips, which, after a deſperate conflict, he compelled to ſurrender: And this bold and daring conduct ſtruck ſuch terror into the reſt of the fleet, that they cut their cables and put to ſea in the utmoſt conſternation.

Middleton then proceeded up the river in triumph, and landed at Surat; but notwithſtanding the glory of his victory, and the conſequent reſpect and diſtinction with which he was received by the inhabitants, to whom the Portugueze had long been peculiarly obnoxious; ſuch was the influence which the Jeſuits poſſeſſed with the Mogul government, that he was not only unable to obtain any promiſe of protection for the Company's ſupercargoes, who had come from England the preceding year, but was told that they could not be permitted to reſide there any longer. Upon this declaration he thought fit to depart from Surat, but not without conſiderable chagrin and diſappointment. He, however, reſolved to revenge himſelf on the Portugueze; and having been informed that two of their veſſels, richly laden, were lying at Damaun, he proceeded thither, and captured them after a feeble reſiſtance. He then returned to the Red Sea, where he met with a valuable Arab fleet, of ſeventeen ſail, bound to Mocho, from India, the whole of which he ſeized and detained, until the inhabitants of Mocho, who had a deep intereſt in its

its preſervation, paid him a large ſum of money to redeem it. This flagrant act of piracy, which receives no extenuation from the idea of his being inſtigated to it by a rankling remembrance of his former injuries, caſts a ſhade over his character, that even the brilliancy of his preceding actions cannot diſpel. After this affair, he proceeded to Ceylon, and from thence to Bantam, where he died.

Whilſt Middleton was thus employed in aſſerting the dignity of the flag, and the ſuperiority of the arms of England, on the weſtern ſhores of Hindoſtan, the Company had diſpatched Captain Saris, with a ſquadron of three ſhips, to Japan, with a view to eſtabliſh a commercial intercourſe with that country. This ſquadron ſailed from the Downs in 1611, and arrived at Japan towards the end of that year; when Captain Saris obtained an audience of the Emperor, to whom he delivered a letter and valuable preſents from James the Firſt, and by whom he was received in the moſt gracious manner, and with all the politeneſs for which that poliſhed court is ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed amongſt oriental nations. The Dutch, who had been previouſly ſettled there, exerted all their ingenuity, and made uſe of every ſtratagem to fruſtrate Saris's views; but the Japaneſe monarch poſſeſſed far too much diſcernment and ſagacity to be miſled by their repreſentations of the Engliſh character, which he perceived ſelf-intereſted motives alone induced them to make. He did not, therefore, heſitate to conclude a treaty of commerce with Captain Saris, by which the Company obtained very important privileges, and which is in itſelf deſerving of praiſe, as well for the equitable principles as for the good ſenſe and ſound policy it contains.

Having, in conſequence of this treaty, ſhipped a large quantity of the commodities of Japan, and left there eight agents to conduct the affairs of the Company, he proceeded to Chipa, and from thence to the Moluccas and Bantam.

The proſperity which attended this laſt voyage, no leſs than the ſignal victory achieved by Middleton, conſpired to ſpread the fame of the Engliſh in various parts of Aſia. Hence the Dutch on the caſtern, and the Portugueze on the weſtern ſide of India, continued with a reſtleſs jealouſy to moleſt the commerce of the Company, both by hidden artifices and open depredations. It therefore became indiſpenſable to furniſh the Company's ſhips with all the naval implements of war, and appoint to each a ſufficient number of officers and men, to uſe theſe with ſkill and effect, in order to ſecure the trade, and to maintain an equality, if not a preponderance of power, in the Indian ſeas. To enable them to bear the great additional expence attending the alteration in the equipment of their ſhips, the Company formed (A. D. 1612) their individual ſhares into one general capital, or joint ſtock, which amounted to 1,500,000l.

In conformity with the deſign of this new arrangement, the Company in the ſpring of 1613, fitted out an armament, conſiſting of four ſhips, mounting 30 guns each, and proportionably manned. Captain Thomas Beſt was choſen to command this ſquadron; a man whoſe nautical knowledge, ardent ſpirit, and dauntleſs intrepidity, ſingularly qualified him for the ſtation. He was directed to proceed to Surat, and ſome men of good addreſs, and

and well ſkilled in commercial buſineſs, were appointed to accompany him thither, in the capacity of ſupercargoes, for the purpoſe of opening a negotiation with the Mogul Emperor Jehangeer, with a view to obtain his permiſſion to build factories in his dominions. On the arrival of the ſquadron at Surat, it was found that the Portugueze had loſt much of their influence, in conſequence of their interference with the eſtabliſhed religions of the country, which, with ſuch unwearied induſtry, they were endeavouring to ſubvert. The Engliſh agents therefore ſtrove to gain over to their intereſts the officers of the Mogul government who commanded at Surat, by aſſurances, that the religion of the people of England was much more mild and tolerant than that of the Portugueze, who had departed from the priſtine purity of thoſe principles which regulated the conduct of the early diſciples of Chriſt. Theſe aſſurances, together with the good faith which the Engliſh had obſerved in all their mercantile tranſactions, argued very forcibly in their favour; and induced the ſubahdar of Guzerat to uſe his influence in perſuading the Emperor to grant them thoſe privileges which they were ſo ſolicitous to obtain.

In the mean while, intelligence having been conveyed to the Portugueze viceroy at Goa, of the ſucceſsful negotiation which the Engliſh were carrying on with the Mogul government, he reſolved at once to ſtrike a deciſive blow, and by deſtroying their fleet, put an end to their preſent proſpects. He accordingly diſpatched to Surat a large armament, conſiſting of four large galleons, and twenty-ſix frigates, having on board 5000 men, and 180 pieces of heavy ordnance. The Engliſh commander was not of a temper of mind to be diſconcerted, much leſs alarmed, at the appearance of ſo formidable a force. He no ſooner deſcried the enemy than he weighed anchor, with his ſmall fleet, and, with an heroic intrepidity, ſtood out to ſea to give them battle. When the hoſtile fleets met, the evening was ſo far advanced, that, after a partial action, the deciſion of the battle was, by mutual conſent, poſtponed till the ſucceeding day. The Portugueze ſpent the whole night in prayers for victory; the Engliſh employed that time in making ſuch preparations as might give them a chance of obtaining it. Captain Beſt viſited the different ſhips of his fleet, gave directions to each commander, and animated the crews, by telling them, that their own ſafety, as well as the hopes of their country, depended on their exertions, which, if crowned with ſucceſs, would be to them, not only a ſource of glory but of wealth. Elevated to a pitch of enthuſiaſm with this exhortation, and the flattering proſpects which it held out, they re-commenced the engagement, at the firſt dawn of the morning, with aſtoniſhing and almoſt reſiſtleſs fury. The Portugueze received the attack with reſolution, and returned it with bravery, though not with ſkill. Relying too confidently on the great ſuperiority of their numbers, they ſurrounded the Engliſh ſhips with the intention of boarding them; but this manœuvre being ill performed, threw their whole fleet into the utmoſt confuſion; and Beſt taking advantage of this circumſtance, poured in his broadſides upon them with freſh ardour and redoubled activity. In this ſituation the ſlaughter in the Portugueze fleet became ſo great, that the ſpirit of their ſailors began to droop; and,

and being exhauſted with the fatigue of inceſſant firing for upwards of eight hours, they were unable any longer to withſtand the unabated impetuoſity of the Engliſh: and, the Portugueze Admiral finding his men too much diſheartened to continue the conflict, made ſail, and ſteered for Goa, in the greateſt diſorder. The Engliſh ſhips had ſuſtained ſuch conſiderable damage, that Beſt, who united prudence with his enterpriſing valour, thought it too hazardous to attempt to chaſe the flying enemy; and he returned to Surat with his triumphant fleet, to the infinite wonder, and unſpeakable joy and admiration of the inhabitants, who from the ſhore had beheld the whole battle. Seided Khan, an omrah of high rank, who commanded the Mogul troops in the diſtrict of Surat, and who was one of the aſtoniſhed ſpectators of the combat, ſo much admired the extraordinary heroiſm of the Engliſh commander, that he invited him to his camp, where he received him with all the honours which it was cuſtomary to confer on the moſt diſtinguiſhed military characters, and preſented him with a vaſt number of coſtly and warlike preſents.

Whilſt Beſt was thus enjoying the praiſes of a foreign nation, which muſt be ſo gratifying to the native pride of a brave ſpirit, he did not neglect to repair his fleet, and to keep it in conſtant readineſs for any farther attack which the Portugueze might meditate. The neceſſity of his keeping his fleet in this ſtate of preparation was ſoon proved. The Portugueze government of Goa, enraged at the inglorious defeat which their formidable armament had ſuſtained, equipped, with all poſſible expedition, another of ſtill greater force, in order to retrieve their national character, for naval knowledge and proweſs, which the amazing ſuperiority of the Engliſh had ſo deeply degraded. When this ſecond armament appeared off Surat, Beſt, with that daring confidence which his former triumph naturally inſpired, inſtantly reſolved to engage it. Having purſued the ſame plan that in the laſt action proved ſo ſucceſsful, and broke through the center of the enemy's fleet, a deſperate conflict took place, in which, after various viciſſitudes, during the ſpace of five hours, he was at laſt ſucceſsful. The Portugueze, in the moſt ſhattered condition, and in the greateſt confuſion, were compelled to retreat, leaving the Engliſh decided maſters of the ſea.

Theſe victories, which reflect ſo much luſtre on the character of Britiſh ſeamen, as well as on that of the gallant officer who gained them, produced the moſt important benefits to the Company's trade. The Portugueze were now taught, by a memorable example, to reſpect the flag of England, and not to diſturb her commerce in the Eaſt: whilſt the Mogul emperor, confiding in the honour and integrity of ſo brave a people, no longer heſitated to allow the Engliſh to eſtabliſh a regular factory at Surat, and to trade freely to all parts of his extenſive empire.

Having ſo gloriouſly attained the great objects he had in view in the weſtern parts of India, and having completely refitted his fleet, Beſt proceeded to Acheen, where he procured from the king of that country a renewal of his former treaty with the Company, together with ſome additional privileges: from thence he went to the iſland of Banda, where he ſhipped a valuable cargo of ſpices, with which he ſet ſail for England. On his arrival in

London, the Company conferred upon him the moſt diſtinguiſhing and ſubſtantial marks of their favour; but in the applauſe of the public, with which he was every where greeted, he met a reward ſtill more congenial to his noble mind.

The eminent ſucceſs that had now crowned the Company's arms, gave a high tone of elevation and vigour to their commercial ſpirit; and they began to extend their views to more comprehenſive and aſpiring objects. The encouragement they had received from the Mogul court, and the high opinion entertained of the Engliſh by the people of India, were circumſtances which it behoved them to improve, and from which they juſtly conſidered the moſt permanent advantages might be derived. It appeared to them, that if a man of rank and talents were ſent in the character of ambaſſador from the king of England to the emperor of Hinduſtan, and with a ſpecial commiſſion for concluding a treaty of commerce and amity between the two countries, very valuable immunities might be obtained, and thoſe already granted ratified and ſecured. Such a treaty with the moſt powerful monarch in Aſia would give the Engliſh conſiderable weight and conſequence in their tranſactions with eaſtern nations. To this effect, therefore, the governor and directors of the Company drew up a memorial to the king, earneſtly intreating him to accede to a meaſure which would not only promote the general intereſts, but redound to the honour of the country. James, who had uniformly patronized the Company in every ſcheme that was not repugnant to his own pacific maxims, liſtened to the preſent propoſal with a favourable ear, and appointed Sir Thomas Roe as his ambaſſador to the Mogul court.

Accordingly, a ſuitable train of attendants was choſen to accompany the embaſſy, and a magnificent ſtate coach, and other coſtly articles, were prepared as preſents from James to Jehangeer. In the beginning of March 1614, Sir Thomas Roe embarked on board a large ſhip, purpoſely fitted up for his reception, which, together with a convoy of three other armed veſſels, ſailed for Surat, where the embaſſy was landed, after a voyage of ſix months.

At this period Jehangeer reſided at Ajmere, whither intelligence of the arrival of an Engliſh ambaſſador was immediately diſpatched. The emperor received the information with great ſatisfaction; ſent a vakeel or envoy to Surat to invite the ambaſſador to court; and gave orders that the utmoſt reſpect ſhould be ſhewn him in the different towns through which he would paſs. On the emperor's meſſage being delivered to Sir Thomas Roe, he proceeded to Ajmere; and on his way thither ſtopped at Brahmpur, the capital of Khandeish, where he was treated by Sultan Purvez, the ſubahdar of that province, with all poſſible marks of courteſy and attention. On his arrival at Ajmere he was not leſs ſtruck with the ſumptuouſneſs and ſplendour, than with the joy and hilarity which prevailed. He found that the court was celebrating an annual feſtival, which was conducted with unuſual magnificence, and attended with peculiar gaiety, on account of the tranquillity with which the empire was univerſally bleſſed. From this laſt circumſtance he was led to hope that his negotiation would meet with no impediments, and would be brought to a ſpeedy cloſe, as well as a ſucceſsful reſult. He therefore reſolved to commence it as ſoon

as

as the forms of the court would admit.

After waiting on the emperor, and being received, not merely with the pomp and ceremony of Aſiatic courts, but with an extraordinary degree of graciouſneſs and diſtinction, he preſented him with the letters and preſents from his ſovereign; at the ſame time communicating to him the object of his embaſſy, and ſoliciting his permiſſion to ſubmit certain propoſitions to his miniſters, relative to that important point. Jehangeer not only agreed to this requeſt, but aſſured him he was exceedingly diſpoſed to accede to any meaſure that would conduce to the mutual benefit of his ſubjects and the Engliſh nation, or that tended to ſtrengthen their alliance and their friendſhip. The ambaſſador accordingly drew up eighteen articles, containing the ſubſtance of the treaty which it was his wiſh to conclude, and delivered them to Aſſof Khan, the emperor's confidential miniſter. But this miniſter was leſs inclined to favour his propoſals, than the friendly manner in which the emperor expreſſed himſelf on the ſubject, gave him reaſon to expect. Aſſof Khan, naturally of a jealous and diſtruſtful temper, liſtened to the plauſible ſtories reſpecting the ambitious views of the Engliſh, with which the Portugueze miſſionaries artfully laboured to poſſeſs him; and he adviſed his maſter to obſerve the moſt ſcrupulous caution in his mode of proceeding with the ambaſſador, to endeavour to gain time, by encouraging his hopes with fair promiſes, and to conſent to no definitive ſtipulation until he ſhould have thoroughly ſatisfied himſelf, both as to the general deſign of this embaſſy, and the particular tendency of the privileges which he was requeſted to grant. In conſequence of this advice the negotiation was vexatiouſly prolonged for ſeven months, when the baſis of the treaty propoſed by Roe was returned to him, with many of the articles conſiderably altered, and ſome of them entirely expunged. To this alteration he refuſed to agree, but ſolicited an audience of the emperor, that he might know from himſelf his ſentiments upon the diſputed points; after which he would draw up other articles, conformably to his majeſty's pleaſure. This requeſt was ſo well calculated to pleaſe Jehangeer, who, like his cotemporary James the Firſt, prided himſelf in a knowledge of thoſe affairs, for which in reality he was the moſt incompetent, that Aſſef Khan was reluctantly obliged to communicate the ambaſſador's wiſhes to his maſter. Jehangeer received Roe with his uſual politeneſs and affability; lamented that he had been ſo long detained; and expreſſed his readineſs to bring the negotiation to an immediate deciſion. By this means a treaty of amity and commerce was concluded without any farther difficulty, or much farther delay; the terms of which, though not ſo advantageous as thoſe originally propoſed, were nevertheleſs extremely favourable to the intereſts of the Company.

The ſtipulations of this treaty were, that the leave already given to the Engliſh to eſtabliſh factories at the ports of Surat, Sually, and Beroach, in the province of Guzerat, be confirmed to them by ſpecific grants; that their agents be allowed to reſide at Brahmpur, Amahdabad, and Agra; that all the ſubjects of the Mogul empire ſhould receive thoſe of England in the moſt friendly manner; that the Engliſh merchants be ſuffered to

land their goods peaceably, and be protected from all moleſtation; that they ſhould have liberty, after paying cuſtom for their goods, to ſell them at their own price; that they ſhould be allowed to tranſport their goods to any part of the empire, free from any additional duty; and laſtly, that the private property of Engliſh ſubjects ſhould, upon their death, be ſecured from embezzlement, and delivered to the Engliſh factors by the officers of police.

Having thus accompliſhed the principal purpoſe of his embaſſy, Roe took leave of the Mogul court, after receiving from the emperor ſome very valuable preſents of precious ſtones, together with ſhawls, and muſlins, of the fineſt fabric. From Ajmere he went direct to Surat, where, having arranged and regulated the affairs of the different factories, and waited till the new treaty was put in execution, he proceeded by ſea to Buſſorah, and from thence to the court of Shah Abbas, king of Perſia. The treatment he met with from that diſtinguiſhed monarch was no leſs flattering, and more cordial, than that which he had received from the emperor of Hinduſtan: and in a ſhort time he concluded a treaty of alliance between England and Perſia, by which the Company were permitted to trade to all parts of the dominions of Shah Abbas, on condition of their ſending a fleet to co-operate with his army, in expelling the Portugueze from the ſettlements they had formed at the bottom of the Perſian gulph.

Upon this good fortune, which completed the attainment of thoſe objects which the Company had in view, Roe returned to England, after an abſence of nearly four years. On his arrival he was received by the king with the warmeſt congratulations, and rewarded by the Company with a pecuniary recompence, proportioned to the high value which they placed on his ſervices.

During the time that Sir Thomas Roe was employed on thoſe important miſſions, the Company were no leſs aſſiduous than ſucceſsful in cultivating the friendſhip of the Malay tribes, amongſt whom they had greatly extended their influence as well as their trade. By means of this influence, and of the benefits which it held out, they obtained from the chiefs of Banda and Lantore a formal ceſſion of theſe valuable iſlands. A factory had beſides been eſtabliſhed on the iſland of Macaſſar; and thoſe at Bantam and Acheen were ſtill retained. A commercial intercourſe was opened with Siam, and three agents of the Company were allowed to reſide in that country for the purpoſe of carrying it on. At Calicut, on the coaſt of Malabar, the zamorin had allowed the Company's factors who reſided there, to build a ſmall houſe for their perſonal accommodation; but for the erection of warehouſes, which conſtitute what is called a factory, that prince had not yet given his conſent. The Company had likewiſe began to trade on the coaſt of Coromandel, principally to Maſſulipatam, which was at that period a conſiderable mart.

Such was the progreſs which England had made in her connection with India in a period of twenty years. The Company's commerce had increaſed with prodigious rapidity, and had hitherto met with few impediments, and no material check. By the numerous factories they had eſtabliſhed, and by the upright conduct of their agents in their dealings with the natives, the Engliſh name had become equally known

known and reſpected throughout the Eaſt: and the treaty which had been concluded with the emperor of Hinduſtan gave the Engliſh a decided advantage in that country over the Portugueze and the Dutch; an advantage at which both theſe nations were extremely diſconcerted, but of which the former, now in the decline of their power, poſſeſſed no means to counteract. The Dutch, however, maintained a great aſcendancy in the Spice iſlands, where they had erected fortifications, and formed military eſtabliſhments; and they reſolved to compenſate for the advantage obtained over them in Hinduſtan, by ſeizing the firſt pretext of a quarrel to expel the Engliſh from the Moluccas. The means which were adopted to put this deſign into execution, and the national controverſy to which the conduct of the Dutch factors gave riſe; the general principles on which the Dutch Eaſt-India Company uniformly acted, and the inſatiable avidity by which they were characteriſed, are matters that, in our next chapter, we ſhall fully unfold and illuſtrate.

CHRONICLE.

MAY 1800.

May 9, 1800.

In commemoration of the capture of Seringapatam, a royal ſalute was fired from the ramparts of Fort William on Sunday laſt; and yeſterday morning, agreeably to public notification, the principal gentlemen and ladies of the ſettlement breakfaſted with the right hon. the Governor-general at the Theatre, where that lively ſatisfaction was obſervable, which the occaſion of the meeting was ſo fully calculated to inſpire.

BOMBAY, *May* 9.

Sunday laſt, the 4th inſtant, being the anniverſary of the ſtorming the capital of the late Sultaun, that glorious event was commemorated by ſuch of the officers now at the preſidency who were preſent on the occaſion of that brilliant achievement. They aſſembled at Maclean's hotel, attended by a numerous party of their friends, where an elegant entertainment was ſerved up, and the evening paſſed in the higheſt conviviality and harmony.

On Saturday evening, the 24th inſt. the body guard diſmounted was inſpected by the right hon. the Governor-general on the eſplanade, preparatory to the review of the corps, which took place on Monday morning to the ſouthward of the fort. His lordſhip was received on the ground at ſun-riſe, under a ſalute of ſeventeen guns from the gallopers; after which the corps went through a variety of evolutions, with a celerity and preciſion not to be ſurpaſſed; and the review concluded by his lordſhip preſenting the colours to Capt. Montgomery, the commandant, accompanied with an addreſs, expreſſive of his lordſhip's approbation of the excellent appearance and correct diſcipline of his corps.

The *Mermaid*, in her late paſſage from Madras to Rangoon, having occaſion to touch at Vizagapatam, received from that port ſix Chineſe men, the remainder of a ſmall prow's crew which had eſcaped from the Andamans. The account theſe men gave of themſelves was, that in endeavouring to make Baſſeen river, they were blown off the coaſt, and reached the Andamans, where they went on ſhore to wood and water, but were ſoon ſurrounded by the natives, and four of their companions knocked on the head, and eat before their faces: thoſe that eſcaped had been tied up, and they conjectured a ſimilar fate awaited them next morning; but during the night they fortunately releaſed themſelves from confinement, got on board their boat, and made the coaſt of Coromandel, after a long voyage, many days of which they were without either victuals or drink.

A very curious tree, not hitherto deſcribed, grows on the iſland of St. Helena; it is from 15 to 20 feet high, perfectly ſtraight in the body, and diveſted of branches; on the top is a cabbage, ſimilar to the red kind, and is often eat by the natives. What renders this tree extraordinary is, that its production is ever green, appearing always the ſame in ſummer and winter.

Deſtruction of a French frigate, La Preneuſe.

Letters received from the Cape confirm the intelligence of the deſtruction of the French frigate *La Preneuſe* by his Majeſty's ſhips *Tremendous* and *Adamant*, of which the following are the particulars: At ſix *a. m.* of the 11th December, the *Tremendous* being then off the Ile of France, ſaw a ſtrange ſail in the S. S. W. quarter, to which ſhe gave chaſe, and at ſeven made the chaſe to be a frigate under French colours. At noon the chaſe bore S. by W. diſtance three miles; the *Adamant* ſeen at the ſame time bearing weſt. At half paſt noon on the 12th, the chaſe ran on ſhore on the weſt ſide of the river Toorbean. At one o'clock ſhe fired ſeveral ſhot at the *Tremendous*, as did the batteries on ſhore, which was returned. From that time till 3 o'clock the *Tremendous* drifted off with variable winds near five miles. At half paſt four the *Adamant* joined; and at that time the frigate cut away her maſts. From half paſt five to half paſt ſix the *Tremendous* and *Adamant* fired on her, and received her fire in return, as well as all the neighbouring batteries, from which many ſhells alſo were thrown, but went over the ſhips without damage. At half paſt ſix the two ſhips hove to, and at ſeven ſent the boats in to deſtroy the frigate, the ſhips working in ſhore, and all the batteries, as well as many guns along ſhore, keeping up an inceſſant fire on them as they approached. At half paſt nine the frigate blew up. At ten the boats returned with a report that they had ſet her on fire, after having taken out the captain and all the officers; the crew having previouſly landed.

Extract of Regulations by His Excellency Sir George Yonge, K. B. &c. &c. relative to the diſpoſal of Prize Goods at the Cape of Good Hope, being the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of Countries to the Eaſtward thereof. Dated Cape of Good Hope, 3d February 1800.

And it is hereby further declared, that in reſpect to ſuch goods, wares and merchandizes, as before deſcribed, and which ſhall be of the growth, produce or manufacture of countries to the eaſtward of the Cape of Good Hope, and which ſhall be condemned or adjudged to be ſold by the Court of Vice Admiralty as aforeſaid, that it ſhall and may be lawful, until further orders, to ſell and diſpoſe of all ſuch goods, wares or merchandize, free of all duties of import whatſoever.

Provided always, that ſuch goods, wares and merchandize ſhall be ſold by public auction, and under the expreſs condition of the ſame being exported to Great Britain; and that good and ſufficient ſecurity ſhall be given by the buyers thereof to the collector and comptroller of his Majeſty's cuſtoms, that the ſame ſhall be ſo exported.

And provided always, that a duty of export of 5 per cent. be paid to his Majeſty's cuſtoms by the exporters of ſuch goods; ſuch duty to be calculated upon the price or prices ſuch goods ſhall have been ſold for, by public auction as aforeſaid.

Provided always, and it is hereby further declared, that if any ſuch goods, wares or merchandize, the growth, produce or manufacture of countries to the eaſtward of the Cape of Good Hope, ſo condemned or adjudged to be ſold as aforeſaid, ſhall be in a periſhing ſtate, or li-

ble

ble to be deſtroyed, or to ſuffer very great injury or damage by being farther exported; then, and in ſuch caſe, it ſhall and may be lawful to ſell the ſame by public auction, for conſumption in this colony; and ſuch goods, wares or merchandize ſo ſold, ſhall be ſubject to an import duty of 10 per cent. upon the ſale price thereof. But before any ſuch goods ſhall be ſo permitted to be ſold for conſumption, a ſurvey ſhall be held on the ſame by ſuch perſon or perſons as ſhall be appointed for that purpoſe, and a certificate given by ſuch perſon or perſons under their hands, that ſuch goods, wares or merchandize, are actually in a periſhing ſtate, or would be liable to be deſtroyed, or greatly injured, by being exported.

Provided always, and it is hereby further declared, that if ſuch goods, wares or merchandize, as aforeſaid, ſhall conſiſt of proviſions of any kind, or of timber, or of any other building materials, or of any article whatſoever, of which his Majeſty's ſhips or veſſels of war may ſtand in need, or which may be in any way neceſſary for his Majeſty's ſervice in this colony, or of any articles of which a real ſcarcity may exiſt in the colony; then, and in ſuch caſe, it ſhall and may be lawful to ſell the ſame for conſumption in this colony, upon leave for that purpoſe being firſt obtained from his Majeſty's governor for the time being, and upon payment of the accuſtomed import duties.

Provided always, and it is hereby further ordered and declared, that if any goods, the growth, produce or manufacture of countries to the eaſtward of the Cape of Good Hope, captured or detained as aforeſaid, ſhall, by judgment of the Court of Vice Admiralty, be releaſed and given up to the claimants thereof; then, and in ſuch caſe, it ſhall be lawful for ſuch claimants, or their agents, to export the ſaid goods, wares or merchandize, to the place or places of the original deſtination of the ſaid goods, free of all duties whatſoever. But if the claimants or parties to whom ſuch goods may be reſtored, or the agents of ſuch claimants, ſhall be deſirous to ſell ſuch goods, or any part thereof, and, from the particular nature of the neceſſity of the caſe, ſhall obtain leave from his Majeſty's governor for the time being ſo to do; then, and in ſuch caſe, the ſaid goods, wares or merchandize ſhall be ſold, liable to all the duties, and ſubject to all the limitations, reſtrictions and proviſions, as if the ſame had been condemned and adjudged to be ſold as lawful prizes.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at the Caſtle of Good Hope, February 3, 1800.

(Signed) GEORGE YONGE.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, 12th May, 1800.

The right honourable the Governor in council having received from the honourable Colonel Wellesley a report of the ſucceſsful attack of the poſt of Avakery, by a detachment of his Majeſty's and the honourable Company's troops, under Lieut. Col. Montreſor, the details of which have been publiſhed in G. O. by the officer commanding the army in chief, his lordſhip deemed it due to the officers and men of that detachment, to expreſs in public orders his approbation of their conduct, as ſtated in the report of the officer commanding; and his lordſhip has great ſatisfaction in obſerving, that the judicious diſpoſition and ſpirited direction of the attack was entirely worthy of the

diſtinguiſhed military character of Lieut. Col. Montreſor.

Fort St. George, 12th May, 1800.

The right honourable the Governor in council has received great ſatisfaction from the reports which have been made by the officer commanding the northern diviſion of the army, of the valuable ſervices performed by the detachment of Bengal native volunteers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardiner, in the Palaveram zemindary.

His lordſhip in council, in expreſſing his approbation of the conduct of the officers and men employed on that ſervice, deſires to convey to Lieut. Col. Gardiner, the ſenſe he entertains of the uniform public zeal which that officer has manifeſted during the period which he has ſerved under the orders of his lordſhip's government.

The judgment, activity and animation evinced in the movements of Lieut. Col. Gardiner in the Palaveram diſtrict, are entitled to particular commendation; and his lordſhip, in taking leave of that officer, on his return to the Bengal provinces, is happy in bearing this public teſtimony to his uſeful ſervices.

Fort St. George, 26th May, 1800.

The right honourable the Governor in council has deemed himſelf fortunate in diſcovering the near connexions of Commandant Syed Ibrahim, who have ſurvived the long captivity and death of that faithful, honourable, and diſtinguiſhed officer.

It will be in the recollection of the army that Syed Ibrahim commanded the Tanjour cavalry in the year 1781, was made priſoner during that year, was repeatedly invited by the late Tippoo Sultaun to accept ſervice in Myſore, under the moſt brilliant promiſes, and under the repeated recommendation of his fellow-priſoners, the Britiſh officers, until their releaſe in the year 1784; that after the releaſe of the Britiſh officers, Syed Ibrahim, commandant, was removed to the fort of Cowley Droog, where he ſuffered the hardſhips of a rigorous confinement and unwholeſome food, intended to have produced that acquieſcence which the Sultaun's invitations had failed to procure.

His lordſhip, therefore, experiences the moſt cordial gratification, in pointing out to the native troops of this eſtabliſhment, the memorable example of attachment and fortitude exhibited by Syed Ibrahim, in reſiſting the earneſt ſolicitations, in ſupporting the oppreſſive cruelty of the late Sultaun, and in finally *laying down his life as a ſacrifice to the duties of fidelity and honour.*

In order to manifeſt his reſpect for the long ſervices, the exemplary virtue, and impregnable fidelity of Syed Ibrahim, the Governor in council is pleaſed to order and direct, that the amount of *his pay* as commandant of cavalry, being fifty-two pagodas and twenty-one fanams per month, ſhall be conferred as a penſion for life on *his ſiſter*, who left her home in the Carnatic to ſhare his misfortunes in captivity, and who was ſubſequently wounded in the ſtorming of Seringapatam.

In order alſo to perpetuate his lordſhip's ſenſe of the Syed's truth and attachment to the Company's ſervice, the Governor in council has ordered a tomb to be erected to his memory at Cowley Droog, with an eſtabliſhment of two lamps and a fakir, for the ſervice of the tomb, according to the rites of his religion.

Fort

FORT WILLIAM, *May* 27, 1800.

The right hon. the Governor-general in council has been pleaſed to appoint

Mr. G. H. Barlow,
Mr. J. H. Harrington,
Mr. N. B. Edmonſtone,
Lieut. Col. W. Kirkpatrick,
and
Mr. W. C. Blaquiere,

to be a committee for conducting the examination appointed to be holden by the orders of the Governor-general in council of the 9th January 1800, for aſcertaining the progreſs made towards the acquirement of the Hinduſtanee language by the junior civil ſervants of the Company, who were directed to attend Mr. Gilchriſt for inſtruction in the Hinduſtanee and Perſian languages.

The civil ſervants who commenced the ſtudy of the Perſian language under Mr. Gilchriſt, and who may be deſirous of being examined, with reſpect to the progreſs which they have made towards the acquirement of that language, will, on their expreſſing a wiſh to that effect, be examined by the committee.

Publiſhed by order of the right honourable the Governor-general in council,

G. H. BARLOW, *Chief Sec.*

Extract of a letter from an Officer of His Majeſty's 78d Regiment.

Camp in the Ceded Diſtricts,
May 27, 1801.

We have been employed theſe ſix months paſt in taking poſſeſſion of the very extenſive country ceded to the Company by his highneſs the Nizam, and when we thought every thing was done, and that we were to go into quarters and reſt from our labours, a number of refractory Polygars ſtarted up, and for three months paſt we have not known more than one day's ceſſation from marching at a time. It is now ſaid we have done, but the people in this country called Polygars are ſo deceitful and treacherous, that there cannot be any certain concluſion drawn from appearances. In fact, I have ſeen ſo much of it, that I ſhall expect little or no reſt till we get out of the country altogether.

In the courſe of our late excurſions, the flank companies of the 73d, ſome ſepoys, and a detachment of cavalry, performed one of the longeſt marches ever known to have been done in India by Europeans; we made a march of twelve miles on the morning of the 9th ultimo, over the ſandy bed of a river, being the only road; the afternoon of the ſame day we marched again, and continued marching the whole of that night, and till about 10 o'clock the following morning, when we arrived at our object, being diſtant 62 miles from the firſt ground we moved from, and 50 from the laſt, which was performed in 29 hours altogether. The time you will ſay was ſufficient; but you muſt know we had to move with heavy ſcaling ladders, carried on laſcars' ſhoulders, and guns, over a road the greater part of which wheeled carriages had never before gone. The diſtreſs in the courſe of the night I cannot deſcribe to you: the want of water was one of the greateſt, which the darkneſs of the night, and the natural ſcarcity in that part of the country, prevented our finding. The laſcars dropping dead from under the ladders, the Europeans and ſepoys fainting, and left apparently dead on the road, were ſights that made me ſhudder, although pretty well accuſtomed to ſcenes of the kind within theſe laſt two or three years. Much to our

ſatisfaction, the whole of the Europeans recovered, and joined us ſoon after we got to the place, and the only loſs in deaths was among the laſcars and ſepoys. The great object was effected, which was the ſurpriſing and taking priſoner a Muſſelman, by name Mahobet Khan, who had joined with others in ſhaking off their allegiance to the Company. On the appearance of the cavalry, he made ſome ſhew of reſiſtance, but underſtanding the infantry were cloſe behind, he ſurrendered.

Another night march we had of twenty miles, in which our ſucceſs was equal to the other; but the people defending themſelves, cauſed great ſlaughter among them, with the loſs on our ſide of a few natives and horſes.

An unfortunate, and, I may ſay, melancholy occurrence, has happened to the ſouthward, near Pallamcottah, at a place called Pandalamcourchy; and as I am certain you will not hear of it from any public communication, I will detail the heads of it.

About ſix months ago, a Polygar Rajah, confined in the fort of Pallamcottah, contrived to make his eſcape, and the country people, according to a preconcerted plan, took up arms in his defence.

A Major M'Caulay, of the Company's ſervice, who commanded in that ſtation, marched againſt them with what any perſon would have thought a ſufficient force to quell, or oblige them to take to the jungle; much, however, to the aſtoniſhment of every one, they not only ſtood their ground, but compelled the major to retreat, after loſing ſome hundreds of ſepoys killed and wounded. On this intelligence reaching government, they ordered the light company and one battalion company of the 74th, to reinforce the major, who was now ſurrounded in his fort. This handful of Europeans ſtruck ſuch a panic into the deluded natives, that they immediately fled to the fort of Pandalamcourchy, which had coſt the lives of a number of officers in taking not twelve months before, and, ſtrange to tell, it had not been properly diſmantled ſince. The major, being reinforced by the Europeans, immediately advanced to the place; and after a few hours employed to make a breach, the ſtorm commenced, led by Captain Campbell of the 74th.

The enemy defended themſelves deſperately; the breach was found impracticable, and after a hard ſtruggle, our troops were obliged to retire with great loſs, four officers and fifty Europeans killed, fifteen officers, and nearly the remainder of the Europeans wounded, beſides ſepoys killed and wounded in great numbers.

Captain Campbell was wounded, and had the misfortune to ſee his brother (a fine young man, and lieutenant in his brother's company) killed by his ſide, and he is ſince dead of his wound. I forgot to mention, that previous to the attack of the fort, a large body of the enemy, who had remained on the outſide, and attempted to ſtop the progreſs of our troops, were charged by the body guard of cavalry, led on by Lieutenant Grant, who commanded them; they ſtood very ſteady, and killed and wounded a number of the troopers before they were routed, which they were at laſt, and a number of them cut up in conſequence.

Lieutenant Grant was ſpeared through the lungs, and a ſubildar of cavalry, who ſaved Lord Cornwallis's life before Seringapatam, was killed. Our laſt accounts men-

tion

tion the arrival of the 77th regiment to the ſupport of the detachment; and Colonel Agnew, the Company's Adjutant-General on this coaſt, is on his way to take the command of the troops, when, I make no doubt, the too much elated natives will ſuffer for their preſumption. There certainly muſt have been ſome miſmanagement in the above buſineſs; and one thing is certain, that on the troops reaching the breach, and finding it was too high to get up to without ladders, there were none to be found, and the gallant fellows attempted to enter it on each other's ſhoulders, till the whole were either killed or wounded.

Public Edict, addreſſed by the Hoppo, or Receiver General of the Cuſtoms at Canton, for the information of the Merchants appointed to trade with Foreign Nations.

Whereas I have received advices from his Excellency the Fooyuen, ſetting forth, that "the ſhips of foreign nations have long ſince been permitted to import at Wampou and Macao, in the province of Quantong, for the purpoſe of carrying on a trade by the free interchange of thoſe commodities which were in demand on the one ſide, and ſuperfluous on the other.

"From this general rule the article of opium was excepted, a ſubſtance of whoſe compoſition we are unacquainted with, but which is of a violent and powerful nature, and poſſeſſes a fœtid and odious flavour: being, however, remarkable at the ſame time for a quality of exciting and raiſing the ſpirits, it has been ſought after, and purchaſed by perſons without fixed homes, or profeſſions, who, having prepared an extract from it, opened ſhops for this branch of traffic.

"The uſe of opium originally prevailed only among vagrants, and diſreputable perſons, who aſſociated together for the purpoſe of partaking of this ſubſtance; but it has ſince extended itſelf among the members and deſcendants of reputable families, ſtudents, as well as officers of government, who, infatuated in their attachment to this drug, make an habitual uſe of it.

"Their inducement on this occaſion appears to be, the power [illegible] his ſubſtance communicates to thoſe [illegible] paroxiſms of it, of not cloſing their [illegible] entire nights, and ſpending them [illegible] the gratification of impure and ſenſual deſires, whereby their reſpective duties and occupations are neglected: when this habit becomes eſtabliſhed by frequent repetition, it gains an entire aſcendant; and the conſumer of opium is not only unable to forbear the daily uſe of it, but, on paſſing the accuſtomed hour, he is immediately ſeized with pains in the head, and a feveriſh heat, cannot refrain from tears, or command himſelf in any degree. For relief, therefore, from theſe painful ſymptoms, and to regain his wonted health, he has neceſſarily recourſe to the ſame pernicious ſubſtance.

"When, at length, the gradual and progreſſive effects of this poiſon have pervaded the lungs, and the whole bodily frame, the ſufferers, with the pale and ſickly hue of doves, or ſmall fluttering birds, are no longer within the reach of medical aſſiſtance; deſirous, though in vain, of quitting ſo dreadful a practice, they would willingly end it with their lives, by tearing out their entrails in deſpair.

"The extraordinary expence of this article is further to be noticed, each mace weight of which, in the extract, is exchanged for eight or nine maces in money; and the conſtant uſe of it raiſes at the ſame time an extraordinary appetite for other kinds of food, which the fortunes of the bulk of the community are unable to ſatisfy, and are therefore, in the courſe of a few years, wholly dilapidated and waſted away; of theſe, the infirm and weak periſh gradually from want and hunger, while the ſtrong and vigorous become thieves and robbers; the ruin of either being equally certain and inevitable.

"Others, again, among the deluded and miſjudging people, from trifling cauſes, or abſurd conceits, take the premature reſolution of ſwallowing a decoction of opium in wine; thus ending their exiſtence by means of readier acceſs than are the generality of vegetable ſubſtances eſteemed poiſonous and deſtructive to the human frame.

"The pernicious effects ariſing from the uſe of this ſubſtance were formerly confined to Fokien and Quantong; but have ſpread, in the courſe of time, through the other provinces of the empire, where the eagerneſs after the traffic, and conſumption of this article, have even exceeded that of the firſt introducers.

"Thus it is, that foreigners, by the means of a vile excrementitious ſubſtance, obtain from this empire the moſt ſolid profits and advantages; but that our countrymen ſhould blindly purſue this deſtructive and enfeebling vice, even till death is the conſequence, without being undeceived, is indeed a fact, odious and deplorable in the higheſt degree.

"Being now deſirous of oppoſing the growing evil, for which it appeared neceſſary to revert to the ſources from which it ſprang, we diſcover, by careful inveſtigation, that the article of opium is imported by foreigners, and gains admittance into the empire through the Bocca Tigris, whence, either by the pilot-veſſels and armed guard-boats that are ſtationed there, it is conveyed up the river to Shen-ſhin (Dane's Iſland), or, by the means of ſmall craft, it is landed by degrees at Macao, and thence conveyed privately to the capital, while the cuſtom-houſe officers and guards, at the different ſtations, though well acquainted with the tranſaction, ſuffer it to paſs without examination or inquiry, being doubtleſsly bribed to a large amount for that purpoſe.

"If the utmoſt endeavours are not now made to cut away the root and branches of this evil, to what extent may they not proceed? We therefore publiſh theſe general orders, for the information of all the mandarins, civil and military, at the different ſtations and diſtricts of this province, that they may vigorouſly examine into and puniſh the commiſſion of this offence whenever it occurs; and at the ſame time we deſire of his Excellency the Hoppo, to iſſue poſitive orders and injunctions to the officers, attendants, and guards, of the ſeveral cuſtom-houſes in his department, that ſhould henceforth any pilot-veſſels, guard-boats, or fiſhermen, privately take on board theſe pieces of mould or earth denominated opium, a ſtrict ſearch and inveſtigation ſhall be made, and the offenders apprehended and conveyed to the preſence of the magiſtrate, to undergo the puniſhment that may be thought adequate to their guilt.

"If, notwithſtanding theſe our orders, bribes are again accepted, and the paſſage of this article connived at, it ſhall be traced with the utmoſt exactneſs and rigour, in the diſtricts and ſtations through which it had been tranſported, that no pains may have been ſpared to produce a thorough reformation and amendment in theſe reſpects. Should any further mode or regulation appear, that might tend to enforce by greater more effectual theſe prohibitions and reſtrictions, we requeſt of his Excellency the Hoppo to give us due information thereof, in his reply to this our communication to him."

On receiving the foregoing letter, we made due inquiries reſpecting the introduction of the ſubſtance denominated opium, and finding that it is indeed imported into this country by foreign veſſels, wherefore we have iſſued orders to the ſuperintendant of the cuſtom-houſe at the port of Macao, to be communicated to the chief foreign reſidents, and the commanders of veſſels belonging to that city, notifying our determination to prohibit the entrance of the article of opium into that port, as well as our general orders to make every exertion to diſcover and inform us of it, whenever it takes place.

Having replied to his Excellency the Fooyuen's communication, I proceed to extend the above orders to the Hong-merchants, to which it behoves them to pay ſtrict and unreſerved obedience, and communicate them to the Chief Supercargo of Foreign Nations, that they may enforce the obſervance of our prohibition of the importation of opium on board the ſhips of their reſpective nations. But ſhould nevertheleſs any ſhip hereafter import the article, none of the Hong-merchants will be ſo imprudent or abſurd as to become ſecurity for the ſhip, or undertake the diſpoſal of her cargo, as I ſhould, in ſuch an event, immediately report their conduct to the Viceroy and Fooyuen, by whom the merchants will be rigorouſly examined, and puniſhed for the offence, without any mitigation or excuſe being admitted. The Hong-merchants ſhall, according to cuſtom, reply hereto, and make known to us their obedience to our commands.

Given at Canton, the 16th day of the 11th Moon of the 4th year of KIA-KING.

JUNE.

MADRAS, *June* 2, 1800.

A peon was ſtabbed in the body, in or near to the new Calcutta gaol, on Wedneſday laſt, by a perſon of the name of R———, who, being baffled in an attempt to eſcape from priſon, raſhly committed the action alluded to.

In the commencement of the year 1779, R——— was apprehended for publiſhing, or cauſing to be publiſhed,

published, a libel against one of the officers of the supreme court, and brought before his Majesty's justices of the peace, where, not being able to assign any reason for his extraordinary conduct, he was ordered to give sureties for his good behaviour, or failing therein, to be committed to prison. He chose the latter.—Some time after he made his escape from confinement in a most miraculous manner; by climbing over the prison walls unperceived, and made his way direct to the court-house during sessions, where he was received by all present with astonishment, but particularly by the gaoler. He was immediately apprehended, taken into custody a second time, and committed. From that period nothing very extraordinary occurred, till the month of April last, when he made a second attempt, and was making his escape; but he was perceived on the prison wall by one of the people in the Hurrinberry, who gave the alarm, in consequence of which a party of sepoys was immediately ordered in pursuit him: being overtaken in the neighbourhood of Bridge Tullow, he made some resistance; but receiving a blow from the but end of a musket upon his arm, which deprived him of the use of it, he was easily managed, and taken the third time to prison, and secured in the black hole under double irons. Why he was induced to strike at the peon we have not been able to ascertain: it is certain, however, that he has wounded the man so severely, that there are little hopes of his recovery.

CALCUTTA, July 17.

SUPREME COURT.

This day the first sessions of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery for the town of Calcutta commenced at the court-house, before the honourable the Judges of the supreme court.

The charge to the grand jury was delivered by the chief justice.

"The calendar," his lordship said, "contained, which it was satisfactory to him to observe, but few offences; at the same time, unhappily most of them were of a very heinous description:—of smaller offences there were none. From what cause this diminution in the usual length of the criminal list immediately proceeded, he would not take upon him to assert; probably it was in a great measure ascribable to the exertions of the magistrates who had been lately entrusted with the administration of the police, and whose vigilance in their several functions, but more particularly in a rigid superintendence of the assistants immediately under them, might have nipped in the bud those offences which, if suffered to have arrived at maturity, might have swelled the particulars of the present calendar. If so, the magistrates were, his lordship observed, highly meritorious, and well entitled to the thanks of the community; inasmuch as preventive justice was on every account preferable to that which is attained by the infliction of punishment.

"Most of the charges in the calendar were for the crime of murder—a charge much varied as to its degree of guilt, legal denomination, and consequences, by the circumstances attached to each particular case. To discriminate in that respect is the province of the petty jurors; but with a disquisition as to the various shades of the offence, the grand jury ought by no means to encumber themselves. When a fellow creature has lost his life through the act of another, it is but justice to the public, as well

well as to the priſoner, that there ſhould be a fair inveſtigation of the matter upon a public trial:—the ſole inquiry of the grand jury ſhould be, whether the defendant gave the ſtroke, and whether the deceaſed died in conſequence of it. By confining their conſiderations to thoſe points, and if proved, by finding a bill for murder, juſtice is much more likely to be attained when the caſe comes before the petty jury, than it could poſſibly be, ſuppoſing the grand jury to have found the bill only for manſlaughter; for upon an indictment ſo found, a verdict of acquittal would not ſecure the priſoner againſt the event of a future trial for murder, at a period when perhaps, from lapſe of time, he may have been deprived of his evidence, either from death or otherwiſe, and may be put to make his defence under every poſſible diſadvantage.

"One offence," his lordſhip obſerved, "was new to this court—the caſe of piracy, charged to have been committed near Ganjam. Prior to the ſtatute paſſed in the year 1798, the juriſdiction of the court was confined to the provinces; but by that ſtatute, marine felonies committed upon any of the high ſeas are made triable by a jury of Calcutta. the grand jury, therefore, as to this offence, would not conſider the proof defective, though it ſhould appear to have been perpetrated without the provinces, the ordinary range of the criminal juriſdiction of the court." His lordſhip concluded his charge by obſerving, that "there were no further caſes in the calendar calling for particular attention; and as to the general duties of a grand juror, the gentlemen he was addreſſing were ſo well informed, that it would be an idle waſte of public time to expatiate upon them."

The ſame day the grand jury found a bill of indictment againſt a native woman, for the murder of her ſervant, a girl of eight or nine years of age. The trial came on the following day, before the petty jury, and a verdict of guilty being returned, ſentence of death was paſſed on the convict.

The ſentence was carried into execution on Thurſday afternoon. The criminal met her fate with fortitude and reſignation. From the priſon to the place of execution ſhe was greatly agitated, and ſeemed inconſolable. On reaching the place of ſuffering, the violence of her grief ſubſided. She became immediately compoſed, and ſurveyed the apparatus of death with ſteadineſs. Having drank a cup of water, ſhe addreſſed a few words to the ſurrounding multitude, and made a ſalam, as a final adieu to this world. The executioner propoſing to aſſiſt her on the cart, ſhe repreſſed his hand, and aſcended the ſteps with firmneſs.

On Monday afternoon John Smith, late a publican in the Bow Bazar, purſuant to his ſentence paſſed on Friday laſt, for the murder of a ſepoy, by diſcharging a piſtol at the deceaſed, was executed at the uſual place. The Reverend Mr. Brown attended, and aſſiſted in divine ſervice ſuitable to ſo awful an occaſion. The unhappy man conducted himſelf with great decency. He became ſo faint and exhauſted, that it was neceſſary to lift him to the platform from which he was to ſuffer.

From the ASIATIC MIRROR,

June 11.

I have obſerved in your Mirror of the 4th inſtant, an "Extract from the Log-book of the *Criterion*," introduced by a paragraph, which, while it calls in queſtion their candour, raiſes alſo unfavour-

able

able doubts concerning thoſe who were on board the American ſhip *Louis* at the time of her capture in January laſt, but who, from motives of delicacy towards the commander and ſhip's company of the *Criterion*, have been prevented from making public a detailed account of that unfortunate tranſaction. In the publication to which the paragraph in queſtion refers, no notice is taken of the *Criterion*, or of her commander, further than that "ſhe was in company when we were chaſed by the privateer, and eſcaped while ſhe (the privateer) was engaged with us." But now, conceiving myſelf perſonally attacked, I rely on your impartiality, while I ſolicit, both in juſtification of myſelf, and of thoſe officers of the *Louis* who are ſtill at this place, an inſertion in your next paper of the following

Detailed Statement of Facts.

Previouſly to the evening of the 2d January 1800, when the ſhips *Criterion* and *Louis*, under command of Benjamin Wickes and James Deale, left their pilots, then off the Sand Heads, Capt D. had, at the particular requeſt of Captain W. agreed, for the purpoſes of mutual defence againſt the enemy, to keep company until they ſhould reach the latitude of Madras. At this time it was well known the *Louis* enjoyed, in point of ſailing, a great ſuperiority over the *Criterion*; we, however, kept in company until the morning of the 4th, when between the hours of ſix and ſeven, being in lat. 18° 26′ N. and in long. 86° 53′ E. a ſail of ſuſpicious appearance was diſcovered. The wind being from N. N. E. we were ſtanding S. W.—the *Criterion* being on our larboard quarter, and bearing N. E. by E. was diſtant about one league; and the ſuſpected veſſel, (bearing about two points abaft our larboard beam E. N. E.) was ſtanding S. and was diſtant two or three leagues: ſhe was of courſe nearer to the *Criterion* than to our ſhip. The *Louis* was immediately hove to, that the *Criterion* might come up: and in the mean time the ſuſpected veſſel altered her courſe, and ſtood directly athwart us. When the *Criterion* had come up, ſhe took her ſtation on our ſtarboard beam. Captain W. complaining of the crankneſs of his ſhip, propoſed fighting before the wind; but it was finally agreed they ſhould fight by the wind: and both ſhips were accordingly put under eaſy ſail.

Captain W. having requeſted the *Criterion* might take the headmoſt ſtation, cautiouſly kept the *Louis* in an exact line between him and the ſuſpected veſſel, which, having approached within the diſtance of half a mile, had already diſplayed the French flag at the mizen-peak: and, when within one hundred and fifty yards, ſhe, diſplaying from her mizen-top-gallant-maſt-head the bloody flag, appeared to be making preparation to lay us on board.—Our helm was immediately put to ſtarboard, with a view of raking her; but the enemy (by miſtake in the helmſman) at the ſame inſtant put her helm to port; ſo that upon the *Louis'* firſt broadſide being fired, and before ſhe could gather headway again, the enemy came item on between our larboard main and mizen-chains: and thus, while the ſhips were entangled, ſhe, after a ſevere conflict, ſucceeded in boarding. During all this time, the attention of the commander of the *Criterion* appeared to be occupied in maintaining his ſhip's firſt ſtation; for, when we put our helm to ſtarboard, he did the ſame on board

the

the *Criterion*; and thus keeping the *Louis* (then diſtant not more than ſeventy yards) directly between the enemy and the *Criterion*, he brought that ſhip a little forward of our ſtarboard beam; nor did he diſcharge a ſingle gun (except one cohorn from her taſſerel-rail), or afford us the ſmalleſt aſſiſtance, notwithſtanding he might very eaſily have rendered us the moſt effectual aid, either by dropping a-ſtern, or ſhooting a-head, and engaging the enemy in ſuch poſition. On the contrary, when the enemy had engaged with the *Louis*, the *Criterion's* colours were inſtantly ſtruck; nor were they again hoiſted until, from the diſabled condition of the privateer, Captain W. was encouraged to ſeek for ſafety in flight. When this was diſcovered by the enemy (then in complete poſſeſſion of the *Louis*), a broadſide was fired from that ſhip into the *Criterion*, and a return of the ſame was made by Capt. Wickes.

The privateer, which proved to be *La Clariſſe*, was pierced for, and (at the commencement of the cruize,) mounted 18 guns, ſeven of which had been thrown overboard, while ſhe was (a few days before) chaſed by *La Sybelle*: ſhe had between 70 and 80 men, of whom (according to their own account) ſeven were killed, and two wounded. The *Louis* ſuffered in killed three, and in wounded ſeven.

The tranſactions recorded in the preceding ſtatement were witneſſed by the underſigned, who are now in Calcutta.

JER. W. BRONAUGH, *Aſſiſt. Sup. Cargo.*
RICHARD PITT, *1ſt Officer.*
BENONI WHITE, *2d Officer.*

To eſtabliſh the truth of the moſt important part of the aforegoing ſtatement, if any thing further could be required, I need only call in the evidence contained in the very extract in queſtion: For, from the curious expreſſions, "when the *Louis* bore up, we alſo bore up and engaged with all our force, &c." combined with what immediately follows, viz. "As we were thus engaged, we were alarmed at ſeeing the *Louis'* cannon diſcharged at us, &c." any one in the ſmalleſt degree converſant with nautical affairs would naturally conclude that, as the two ſhips (*Criterion* and *Louis*) were on the ſame tack, they could not poſſibly have been in a ſtation different from that I have deſcribed.

Omitting further comments, I leave the public to decide whether the extract from the *Criterion's* log-book contains ſuch evidence as "will reſcue Capt. Wickes from any unfavourable inſinuations, and ſhews that he and the people of the *Criterion* conducted themſelves with bravery and judgment."

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

J. W. BRONAUGH,
Supercargo, ſhip Louis.

Calcutta, 11th June, 1800.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Driberg, Commandant of Calpentin, dated the 14th June, 1800.

On the 11th inſt. at five o'clock in the morning, the ſloop *Chader Box*, belonging to Mr. John Lellin, having ſtarted a plank and loſt its rudder, was overſet off Calpentin, far in ſea. This veſſel was manned with a captain, pilot, mate, ſix ſailors, and a butler, and having on board two officers, who are ſaid to be of the regiment of Meuron, a Moorman and two ſervants of the aforeſaid gentlemen, who came paſſengers from Columbo. The pilot, two ſailors and the Moor paſſengers, eſcaped with a balang, and were driven on ſhore at the iſland Carediv;

Caredivo; the others were ſeen by theſe four perſons on the keel, until the next day at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, ſo that it is very apparent that all theſe perſons were ſwallowed by the ſea.

It is with concern that we learn, that Enſign Porter, formerly of the Malay corps, and afterwards of his Majeſty's 77th regiment, and Lieutenant Moureau de Beauregard, of his Majeſty's Swiſs regiment de Meuron, were paſſengers on board the *Chader Box*.

Fatal Accident.—A Portugueze ſervant belonging to Mr. Daniell, of the ſhip *Hydroſſia*, of Calcutta, together with two laſcars, were walking by the place where two royal tigers were kept, when one of them, the female, was drinking, for which purpoſe ſhe had been let out of her cage: theſe people ſtopped for a ſhort time to view her while drinking; when they had paſſed on, and had got about a dozen yards from the cage, ſhe made a ſudden ſpring, and ſeizing the unfortunate Portugueze by the neck, returned with him into the cage: A number of people immediately aſſembled around, with bamboos; they beat the tygreſs until ſhe retreated to the farther end, and the body was got; the poor man was not dead, when reſcued from the animal, but expired in a few minutes. She had, in ſeizing him, ſtuck her claws into his head, and her teeth into his neck. The inſtant the Yahoon (whoſe property ſhe was) heard of the circumſtance, he ſent people to ſhoot her; ſhe received three muſket balls and dropped. This animal had been accuſtomed every evening to be let out of her cage to drink, and never did it without numbers ſtopping to view her.

Accounts from Amboyna ſtate, that Government is paying every attention to the cultivation of that iſland, and are about to export, from the moſt convenient places on the continent, cattle of all ſorts, of which it has been nearly deſtitute, not only to aid the operations of huſbandry, but likewiſe for domeſtic purpoſes; preſents of cattle have been made to the Rajahs in the upper diſtricts, and every encouragement has been held out to the natives to improve and increaſe the breed.

The crops of rice in Bengal have this ſeaſon exceeded every thing remembered by the oldeſt inhabitant, in conſequence of which a great number of public granaries have been erected on a new principle.

The preſent Sovereign of Perſia is devoting himſelf with ſucceſs to revive the trade of his empire, and has cauſed ſeveral large veſſels to be built on the Caſpian and Perſian ſeas. The Emperor, in compliment to the Engliſh, has prohibited the ſale of horſes throughout the Perſian dominions, for exportation, to any others than the agents of the India Company.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Marine Board, on the 17th of June.

The following charge having been preferred againſt Mr. Thomas Stone, pilot, a committee of inquiry was ordered to inveſtigate into his conduct, viz.

1ſt. "For drunkenneſs whilſt in charge of the American ſhip *Elizabeth*, on the 22d and 23d of April laſt."

2d. "For running the ſame ſhip aground,

of any ſhip which may hereafter touch at any port or place within the limits of the preſidency of Bengal, are prohibited from landing in Bengal. Any ſuch perſons who ſhall diſobey this prohibition, ſhall be forthwith apprehended and ſent to England, in the manner preſcribed by act of Parliament with regard to perſons reſorting to India without licence.

Convicts eſcaping from New South Wales previous to the expiration of the period for which they may have been tranſported, and who may be found within the limits of the preſidency of Bengal, are to be apprehended and detained in cuſtody until opportunity ſhall offer of returning them to New South Wales.

And the ſeveral magiſtrates and officers of police are hereby required to carry this Proclamation into effect, according to its tenor, within the limits of their reſpective juriſdictions.

July 8th.—The trial of a ſoldier named Daniel Sullivan, belonging to the 1ſt European regiment, for the wilful murder of a corporal in the ſame corps, at Dinapore, came on laſt Friday in the Supreme Court. The death of the corporal, from the wound given by the priſoner's muſket, as well as the priſoner's ſubſequent avowal of his intention to commit the murder, having been eſtabliſhed by a ſeries of indubitable teſtimony, the Jury, after an able and minute ſumming up of the evidence by the Chief Juſtice, brought in their verdict—*guilty*.

Sentence of death was then pronounced upon the priſoner. His conduct throughout the whole trial marked great indifference and almoſt contempt as to its probable event. He was executed yeſterday evening in the Loll Bazar.

A melancholy inſtance of the force of Hindû fantaſy occurred a few days ago. A Brahmin having paid the debt of nature at his houſe in the woods, his wife, deſcribed to us as a very pretty young woman, according to the uſage of widows of that caſt who prefer death to the life of diſhonour to which a barbarous conceit dooms them if they ſurvive, formed the reſolution of committing herſelf to the flames on the funeral pile of her huſband's remains; but as that practice is diſcountenanced by government on this iſland, the dead body was conveyed acroſs to the Mahratta ſhore, whither the young widow alſo paſſed, and voluntarily terminated her exiſtence, by a death at which humanity ſhudders.

On Tueſday the 15th, agreeably to the Proclamation, the Quarter Seſſions of Oyer and Terminer and Jail delivery commenced before Sir William Syer, Knight, Recorder, and his Aſſociates, Robert Henſhaw and Edward Atkins, Eſquires, Aldermen.

On Wedneſday morning two natives, Cruſtna Posjee and Humon Cooley, were indicted for the murder of a young man named Govind.

This turned out on the trial to have been one of the moſt cool, deliberate murders on record, and perpetrated with circumſtances of the moſt unrelenting barbarity. It appeared that the deceaſed, and a girl named Soney, ſlaves to different maſters, had agreed to quit their ſervice and paſs over to the Mahratta ſhore; with which view they hired a boat on the evening of the 27th or 28th May laſt, and ſet off from ſome part of Dongaree, with the two priſoners, and two other

men who have abſconded, to row the boat. After rowing ſome time, the boatmen dropped their anchor; one of the priſoners then came and laid his hands on the deceaſed's turban; on which he, probably ſuſpecting ſome intended violence, put his legs out of the boat, as if with a view to jump overboard and make his eſcape. He was dragged into the boat again by the two priſoners, who then proceeded to tie his hands with his own turban; on which he requeſted they would take his little all, but put him aſhore unhurt on either ſide of the water; this they refuſed to do, and having tied his hands before him, threw him overboard; but his hands getting looſe, they pulled him into the boat again, and tied them behind his back. While in the act of doing this, Govind aſked them if they wanted to kill him? *yes*, they anſwered, *we brought you here with that intent*, and threw him overboard a ſecond time; but he not ſinking immediately, and his hands by ſome means being extricated again, the priſoners brought him into the boat once more; and finding this method of diſpatching their victim too tedious, one of the priſoners called out, *has nobody got a knife?* on which the other priſoner anſwered, *yes, I have*, and immediately drew a ſmall knife from his turban, with which one of them gave the deceaſed a ſtab in the throat. The priſoners then tied his hands behind him again, and paſſed the turban in ſuch way that his upper and lower extremities were bound together, and his body conſiderably bent. He was then thrown overboard a third time; and re-appearing on the ſurface, after the plunge, the priſoners beat him with the oars of the boat until he finally diſappeared.

The priſoners then went up to the girl Soney, and aſked what property ſhe had got? which ſhe deſcribed to them, conſiſting of ear and noſe ornaments, and ſome ſilver bangles on her arms and legs. Theſe they took from her, and after ſtripping her naked, one of the priſoners took her by the hands, and the other by the feet, and threw her overboard. She providentially floated, and drifted towards a boat at ſome diſtance, which had come from Tannah, loaded with wood and charcoal, then laying at anchor, waiting the turning of the tide; a rope was hanging over this boat's ſide, and the girl having the preſence of mind to lay hold of it, by an exertion of the little ſtrength ſhe had left, got into the boat, where ſhe found all the crew aſleep; they were diſturbed, however, by the noiſe ſhe occaſioned, and paid every attention to her which their circumſtances admitted, by giving her a cloth to cover her, ſome water to drink, on which a ſickneſs at the ſtomach enſued, and afterwards putting her to reſt. About gun-fire the boat weighed and proceeded to Bombay, where the girl landed

The girl afterwards went and related her melancholy ſtory to the ſuperintendant of police, giving as correct a deſcription of the perſons of the priſoners as ſhe could, having never ſeen them before the fatal night; one of whom, Cruſtna Posjee, was apprehended on the following day. Humon Cooley was not then to be found; but being apprehended ſome days, we believe a fortnight afterwards, and brought before Mr. Halliday on another charge, that gentleman, with an attention to the duties of his important ſtation, which on this, and all ſimilar occaſions redounds highly

to his honour, remarked that his figure corresponded in a great degree with the description which Soney had given of the murderer of Govind. Soney was accordingly sent for, and being asked whether the man who then stood before her was the person she meant, she, with a caution very much in favour of her veracity in other points, hesitated to declare positively whether he was the man or not, she said he was exactly the same figure of a man, and in every respect very like him; but observed, that he had neither whiskers nor hair on his head, whereas the murderer had both: on this Mr. Halliday, addressing the prisoner, asked him if he had attended to what the girl said, and what he had to remark upon it, if any thing? the prisoner made some reply, and the instant he spoke, the girl startled, and looking at him with more attention than before, said, now I know him by his voice to be the man. On his denying all knowledge of her, she asked him emphatically—do you not remember your leading me down a narrow passage to the boat, and my observing a mark on the back of your hand (it being then moonlight), and asking you what mark it was? to which you replied, it was a mark. With regard to the prisoner's voice, it was observed in court, that there was a sufficient singularity in it to be distinguished in the manner the girl had noticed; and the jury, on examining his hand, found two distinct marks on it, corresponding with a delineation of them which the girl had previously made with a pen on a piece of paper. The girl's observation, however, regarding the prisoner's whiskers and hair, would perhaps have proved an insurmountable defect in the description of his person, if it had not been supplied, and the difference reconciled, in a way as unexpected as it proved effectual and conclusive beyond all doubt; but Providence so-ordered it, that this circumstance, which threatened to be so material a bar to the identity, proved the means of fixing it in the most satisfactory manner; for it was discovered, that on a hue and cry being made after him on another charge, and ten or eleven days subsequent to the night on which the murder was committed, he had his whiskers and his head shaved, to prevent a discovery of his person. Other particulars also, which came out in proof, strongly corroborated the girl's testimony as to Cooley's person.

With these pointed circumstances, however, against the prisoners, and others which we have omitted, as less necessary in this narrative, although material to the question, it is possible that they might not have amounted, in the minds of the jury, to a full conviction of the crime of murder, if the fate of Govind had remained in doubt; since, notwithstanding the stab in the neck, the blows in the water, and the posture in which he was thrown into it, made it very improbable that he could survive, yet the possibility of his having been picked up, and his life preserved, although he had not been seen or heard of here, might have been an obstacle to the bringing home to the prisoners the crime of murder: fortunately for that community, however, of which the prisoners appeared to be so unworthy members, their guilt was made out in the fullest extent, and the death of the unfortunate Govind fixed on them, on the most unerring evidence, by a body being washed on shore on the island of Caranja, a

few

few days after the period aſſigned for the murder, much ſwelled and putrid, bent and bound with a turban, as deſcribed by the girl Soney. The patel of the village near which the body was found was under the neceſſity of cutting the turban, to extricate it from the putrid and ſwollen carcaſe. He appeared in court and depoſed, that a turban, which was then produced in four pieces, was the turban which he had cut from the body. The girl Soney ſwore that it was the turban which Govind wore when he went into the boat, and with which he was bound by the priſoners; and the deceaſed's maſter corroborated her teſtimony in this inſtance, by depoſing alſo, on oath, that the turban then produced was that which the deceaſed had on when he quitted his houſe, which he ſaid he had formerly worn himſelf, and gave to Govind ſome time ago.

Theſe are the moſt material points in the evidence for the proſecution. The priſoners were then called upon for their defence, which merely amounted to a denial of the crime, and of having ever ſeen the girl Soney before that day. The priſoner Cruſtna called three witneſſes to his character; but they had little to ſay reſpecting it, one way or other. Humon Cooley alledged that he was at Mahim at the time the murder was committed with which he was charged, but did not produce any witneſſes in proof of that circumſtance; and it was obſerved in court, that two men, whom he had named as witneſſes to be called in his defence, had been ſearched for, but could not be found. The other two boatmen had alſo abſconded; and a man named Narran, who, from his intimacy with the priſoner Cruſtna, had been in the habit of calling him brother, who accompanied Cruſtna, the girl Soney, and the deceaſed, to the water ſide, or near it, on the fatal night, and whoſe teſtimony would have been very material on the proſecution, alſo abſconded.

The proſecution being cloſed, and every thing being heard which the priſoners had to ſay in their defence, the recorder, in a ſpeech which occupied two hours and ten minutes, ſummed up the evidence with his uſual preciſion, and, in juſtice to the public, made ſuch obſervations on it as might enable the jury to apply it in the moſt ſatisfactory manner in ſupport of the charge; while, with a voice of humanity, his lordſhip obſerved, that the priſoners being without the aſſiſtance of counſel, it was ſpecially incumbent on him to direct the attention of the jury to every part of the evidence which, either from defect in its nature, or prevarication in the ſtatement of the ſame circumſtances by different witneſſes, might detract from the credit that was due to the whole, and thus operate in favour of the priſoners. In this his lordſhip laboured with a zeal which ſtrongly characterized the faireſt attribute of the judge—but without ſucceſs for the jury, after having retired for a ſhort time, returned into court, at nine o'clock at night, with an unanimous verdict of *guilty*; and the wretched men are to ſuffer the ſentence of the law, they being doomed yeſterday to be hanged on Monday next, and their bodies to be given to the ſurgeons for diſſection.

On Thurſday an Arab was put to the bar, and indicted for defrauding a native, at different times, of ſums of money, by pledging with him ſmall bundles of glaſs beads, on the faith of their being pearls, and found guilty.

A Submarine Grotto has lately been diſcovered on the Malabar coaſt, by Captain Nixon, of the *Apollo*, who gives the following deſcription of it:—"At one part of the reef, to the weſtward of the flag ſtaff, I diſcovered a large bed of coral, almoſt even with the ſurface of the water, which afforded, perhaps, one of the moſt enchanting proſpects that nature has any where produced. Its baſe was fixed to the ſhore, and reached ſo far in, that it could not be ſeen, ſo that it ſeemed to be ſuſpended in the water, which deepened ſo ſuddenly, that at the diſtance of a few yards there might be ſeven or eight fathoms. The ſea was at this time quite unruffled, and the ſun ſhining bright, expoſed the various ſorts of coral in the moſt beautiful order, ſome the parts branching into the water with great luxuriance, others lying collected in round balls, and in various other figures, all which were greatly heightened by ſpangles of the richeſt colours, that glowed from a number of large clams, which were every where interſperſed. The richneſs of this ſubmarine grotto could not be ſurveyed without a pleaſing tranſport, mixed, however, with regret, that a work ſo ſtupendouſly elegant ſhould be concealed in a place where mankind could ſeldom have an opportunity of rendering the praiſe juſtly due to ſo enchanting a ſcene."

Particulars of the capture and re-capture of the Calcutta Eaſt Indiaman, Capt. Haggey.

She ſailed from Spithead with the *Queen Charlotte*, of 110 guns, Vice Admiral Lord Keith, and the convoy, on the 20th November, and parted, off Cape Finiſtere, with the *Queen Charlotte*, the *Bengal Anna*, and the *Bombay Anna*: ſhe anchored in Madeira Roads to take in wines, the 9th December; on the 17th, in a dreadful gale of wind, ſhe parted her anchors and was driven to ſea: on the 18th, ſhe fell in with *La Syrene* French frigate, of 44 guns, Citoyen Raignaud, and *La Bergen*, of 18, and was captured the ſame day. Victor Hughes was on board the former veſſel.

At noon, after Capt. Haggey, the ſecond and third mates, and about 50 laſcars and ſeamen, were taken out, a fleet was diſcovered through the haze to windward, which proved to be his Majeſty's frigates *Glenmore*, of 44 guns, Capt. Duff, and *L'Amiable*, of 36, Capt. Roper, and the outward-bound Weſt India convoy from Cork. The *Glenmore* boarded and retook the *Calcutta*, and *L'Amiable* purſued the Frenchmen, and gallantly brought them both to action, which laſted for 55 minutes, when the French men of war made off, though ſo much ſuperior. The *Glenmore* was to leeward with the fleet, and could not get up to aſſiſt *L'Amiable*.

The *Thetis* extra ſhip, which lately foundered at ſea, was ſo leaky, that her pumps, though continually going, could not prevent the water from gaining upon them. The crew were ſo exhauſted with fatigue, that ſome of the laſcars actually jumped over-board; and had not the *Loyaliſt* kept cloſe company, the whole of her crew would have been loſt. Every thing, we are informed, was done to lighten her, but all exertion proved ineffectual.

Late letters from the Coaſt mention that a notorious head of a gang of robbers, named Gidda Gomanjee, had been ſeized, and his banditti diſperſed, by a ſubahdar of the firſt battalion of the 8d regiment, named Ibrahim Cawn. It appears that

that this gang had come into the neighbourhood of Lieut. Dodd's poſt at Sadaſhygur, ſpreading havoc and devaſtation all round them, plundering every thing in their way, murdering the inhabitants and laying waſte the villages; on which Lieut. Dodd ſent out the above-mentioned very meritorious native officer in queſt of them, with a party not exceeding forty ſepoys and about eighty peons. The ſubahdar found them lodged in a pagoda atoor near Carwar, from which his party was fired upon. Ibrahim Cawn, however, in an officer and ſoldier-like manner, attacked and forced the gateway, when an action enſued, in which ſix of the robbers fell; the reſt fled, and were purſued by the gallant ſubahdar; ſeveral were wounded in their flight, and, among the reſt, Gidda himſelf, who was taken and brought into Carwar, of which place, and its environs, he had been the terror for near twenty years: the inhabitants were accordingly ſo exaſperated, that they cut off his head before the ſepoys could reſtrain them. There is another ruffian, it ſeems, named Loll Sing, who has followed the ſame courſe of life; he is ſtill at large, but it is hoped he will alſo ſoon meet the puniſhment due to his crimes.

[We inſert the following extracts from the *Bombay Courier*, as being more illuſtrative of the hoſtile treatment, and ſubſequent melancholy death, of Capt. PAVIN of the *Ruby*, at Sooloo, than that given in the *Supplement to the Chronicle*, in Vol. II. page 132.]

Extract of a letter from Amboyna, dated June 20, 1800.

I am ſorry to inform you of the unfortunate loſs of Captain Pavin, at Sooloo. We ſailed from Amboyna the 24th of February for Sooloo, where we arrived the 15th of March, at ſix *p. m.* and anchored in 12 fathoms; next morning weighed and run cloſe in ſhore towards the town, and moored in nine fathoms; at ten *a. m.* Captain Pavin went on ſhore in the jolly-boat, with four laſcars, a ſervant, the fifer, and havildar. About an hour after Captain Pavin left the ſhip, I obſerved five large prows to get under weigh, three of which weſt of us, and two to the eaſt of us; every thing continued quiet till about three *p. m.* when I obſerved the prows to mount a 9-pound gun on their bow, with a large braſs ſwivel on each ſide of it. I immediately prepared, for fear of an attack from the prows; but to my ſurprize, at half paſt five *p. m.* they commenced a fire upon us from three diſtinct batteries; we were then laying with our head to the eaſtward, with a light air of wind on the larboard bow. I could not, from the ſituation of the wind and tide, caſt the ſhip's head off ſhore; but from the conſtant fire they kept upon us, I was obliged to cut from both cables and try to wear, in which I luckily ſucceeded, and cleared the rocks about eighteen or twenty yards. After getting the ſhip turned on the ſtarboard tack, I ordered the people to their quarters; and although the prows and batteries were then keeping up a conſtant fire upon us, I ſtill delayed returning it, except a few guns that were fired by the people in heat of paſſion, thinking that if Captain Pavin was not then put to death, that the Sultan, finding he did not ſucceed in taking the ſhip, might ſpare his life, and permit him to return to the ſhip.

However, as the prows were pulling up to board us, I ordered the people to fire, for the ſafety of the ſhip; by the time they had received 30 or 40 vollies of round and grape they were completely ſilenced.

ed,—Finding that it would be utterly impoſſible to get the ſmalleſt information of Captain Pavin, I made the beſt of my way for Manada, agreeable to his inſtructions left with me. After my arrival at Manada, I had an account of the cargo and Captain Pavin's effects taken by Mr. Court, the Engliſh reſident, for fear any accident ſhould happen to the ſhip before our arrival at Amboyna, ſo as it might be ſatisfactory to you or any other perſon concerned in her. From Manada I went to Amourang to load with rice. On my arrival at Amboyna, I delivered up the ſhip and cargo, with Captain Pavin's effects, to Mr. Farquhar, who has appointed me commander.

The following is an account of damage received from the fort and prows:—

One nine-pound ſhot and a grape under the ſtarboard quarter gallery, between wind and water; two large ſhot through the mizen-top-ſail; one double headed nine-pound ſhot under the ſtarboard mainchains; a nine-pound carronade in ſtarboard ſide; a twelve ditto carried away the ſtarboard gangway ſtantion, alſo the iron ſtantion of the larboard pump, graiſed the main maſt, and wounded one man; a nine-pounder through a ſpare fore-top-ſail-yard; a nine-pounder carried away a piece of the ſtarboard gunnel, and the chock of the fore-ſheet; alſo ſtanding and running rigging a good deal cut; the jolly-boat and two anchors and cables loſt.

N. B. There were ſeveral ſhells thrown at us from the fort, which luckily paſſed us before burſting.

Extract of a letter from Malacca, dated July 12, 1800.

The *Apollo*, Capt. Porter, is arrived from Sooloo, and I am ſorry to obſerve, that poor Pavin, and the whole of the boat's crew, were cut to pieces.—They made a preſent of Pavin's hat, and the boat, to Captain Porter.

Extract of a letter from Bencoolen.

The Malays, whoſe artifice and cunning are proverbial, have contrived, till lately, to carry on conſiderable clandeſtine traffic with the Dutch; but in conſequence of a diſcovery of their contraband practices, a proclamation was recently iſſued, prohibiting all Malay prows, and veſſels of whatever deſcription, from trading, directly or indirectly, with any of the enemy's ports, under pain of forfeiting, in the event of diſcovery, not only the veſſel and cargo, but alſo the protection of the ſettlement.

Strong ſuſpicions of the clandeſtine trade, which induced the proclamation above noticed, were for a long time entertained; but it was owing to the exertions of John Campbell, Eſq. governor of Croee, that a complete diſcovery took place.

The moſt important events may be traced from trifling occurrences. The detection of the Malays originated in the upſetting of a boat. It appears that a large prow, laden with benjamin and camphor, put into Croee for water, and that having ſent her people on ſhore for this neceſſary, the boat upſet on her return, and was ſtranded; but her people were ſaved by the exertions of the inhabitants of Croee. Some words had dropped on their firſt landing, which being told to the governor, ſtrongly excited his curioſity; and on examining ſtrictly one of the Chineſe ſailors, Mr. Campbell diſcovered that the veſſel was bound to Batavia, for whoſe market the cargo was intended. The neceſſary precautions were there-

therefore taken, and a careful examination of the prow's papers enſued, the reſult of which was, the diſcovery of ſome letters for the governor of Batavia; and theſe leaving no room for doubt, the veſſel and cargo were immediately confiſcated. The commander finding his efforts to ſave the prow ineffectual, confeſſed at length, that, beſides his veſſel, there were ſeveral others employed in the ſame manner.

Account of the gallant conduct of Captain MEIK, *his Officers and Crew, in defence of the* Armenia, *prior to her ſurrender to the* Clariſſe *privateer, Captain* LE MEME, *of* 16 *guns and* 180 *men; by Mr.* STOKES, *who was a paſſenger on the former.*

On the 5th of July, in the latitude 7° 30′ ſouth, longitude 79° 80′ eaſt, at half-paſt three *p. m.* we ſaw a ſhip on our lee quarter, diſtant about three leagues, in chaſe of us; at ſix o'clock the chaſe gained faſt on us, and hoiſted American colours; by eleven o'clock ſhe was nearly alongſide.

We got the *Armenia* under a reduced ſail, and all ready for engaging, hailed the ſtrange ſail, but received no anſwer, though within piſtol ſhot; ſhe then hoiſted French colours, and fired a ſhot into us, which was returned by a broadſide from the *Armenia*.

Every exertion was uſed to prevent the enemy boarding, which, from his manœuvres, appeared to be his intention; we continued the action for about 40 minutes, when, finding that all reſiſtance was fruitleſs, we were obliged to ſtrike to the *Clariſſe* privateer, Captain Le Meme.

Our killed and wounded were, Mr. Baddeley, firſt officer, ſlightly wounded; Mr. Falconar, third officer, killed, the captain's ſteward, and an European ſeacunney, dangerouſly wounded; two Portugueze ſeacunnies wounded, (one ſince dead), and the ſecond officer's ſervant ſhot through the ſhoulder. Our ſails and ſhrouds were very much cut up from their line of fire, which was about ſix feet above the deck.

The *Clariſſe* loſt three men, which they ſay were in a boat which filled alongſide; but, from the quantity of blood on her deck, we have reaſon to diſtruſt their account, and to conclude that they fell in the action.

Captain Meik, the ſecond officer, and the laſcars, were taken on board the privateer; Mr. Stokes, Mr. Calder, Mr. and Mrs. Baddeley, and the wounded, proceeded to the Iſle of France in the *Armenia*, where they arrived on the 17th of July; and it is a tribute of praiſe due to the government there to ſay, that every ſurgical aid and comfort was given to the wounded.

Mr. Stokes left the Iſle of France on the 5th of Auguſt, prior to which a proclamation had been iſſued, announcing the death of General Malartic, and the ſucceſſion of General Magallon to the government of the iſland.

Late letters from Poonah mention, that a plot among ſome of Scindia's head men had been diſcovered, who, it is ſaid, had planned the death of that chieftain, with the view of ſubſtituting in his place an adopted ſon of Lutchmebye, widow of the late Majee Scindia. The ſcheme being ſeaſonably diſcovered, Scindia took the neceſſary meaſures for diſconcerting the conſpirators, and was fortunate enough to place his dependence on Colonel Sutherland for the execution of them. This choice of a confidant, in ſuch a perilous ſituation, reflects great merit on both; for that officer's zeal and fidelity fully cor-

reſponded with Scindia's expectations, who ſucceeded in inflicting condign puniſhment on his enemies. He ſent his miniſter, Tanted Pugnaveſe, to the fort of Amednagur; others were diſperſed and ſecured in the ſame manner in different forts, and ſome were blown from the mouth of a gun. Theſe meaſures were fully juſtified by the important diſcovery of written engagements between the leaders of the conſpiracy and their chief, which were produced to the delinquents, and recognized by them to be their proper hand-writing. By theſe it was ſtipulated with ſome, that tracts of country, and with others, large ſums of money, ſhould be the reward of their treachery.

On the 22d of March laſt, the ſhip *Soliman Shaw*, commanded by a Nakodah, having her owner on board, and ſeveral paſſengers, left Rangoon, and for ſome days meeting with fair weather, hopes were entertained of making a ſpeedy paſſage; but about a fortnight after ſhe had left the port, a ſtorm came on, attended with thunder, lightning, and rain. The ſhip laboured conſiderably, which made it neceſſary to keep the pumps continually going; the ſtorm increaſed, and, to lighten the veſſel, it was deemed neceſſary to throw her guns, and every thing that was upon deck, overboard. In the morning the wind abated, but the ſwell was ſo heavy, and the ſhip had ſuſtained ſo much damage, that the utmoſt labour of the people was inſufficient to keep her free; the water gained ſo much upon them, that ſelf-preſervation prompted them to ſteer towards the ſhore; they wiſhed to return to Rangoon, and conſidered it would be more ſafe to get as near the coaſt as poſſible, as in the event of the ſhip's foundering, they might be able to preſerve their lives; they proceeded in this manner to the latitude of about 15° 30′, when the ſhip filled, at which time the iſland Preparis was in ſight from the maſt-head.

The commander, Shabaan, then requeſted of the owner, Hajee Mahomet, permiſſion to have the long-boat, which was granted; and the commander, his writer, chief mate, ſecond mate, all the paſſengers, together with the ſerang, ſeacunnies, tindals, and eight laſcars, got into the boat and puſhed off: ſame time, Hajee Mahomet, and the remainder of the people, to the amount of about twenty-two, got into the pinnace, and likewiſe puſhed off. Hajee Mahomet deſired that both boats might keep together; but after they had got a ſhort diſtance from the ſhip, Hajee Mahomet looked back at her, and requeſted he might be put on board again, which was accordingly complied with, and he and the laſcars returned on board; after which he requeſted the ſeacunnies to come up, and try to cut away the main-maſt; they complied, leaving only ſo little uncut as, with the leaſt wind, it muſt go overboard: they returned into the long-boat and puſhed off; previouſly to which, however, ſeveral of the laſcars who had been in the boat attempted to quit the ſhip; but Hajee Mahomet drew his ſword, and declared he would cut any one down who ſhould preſume to do ſo, threatening at the ſame time, that if the boat's crew endeavoured to take any of the people away who had attached themſelves to him in the firſt inſtance, he would fire upon them: and in the agony of deſpair, he declared, that, in the event of the ſhip's foundering, he would go down with her; that beggary would otherwiſe be his lot; and that it was better not to live than want the means by

which

which to exiſt. When the boat left the ſhip, ſoundings were unattainable with 80 fathoms.

On the 2d of May the commander and mates arrived at Rangoon, and a few days afterwards intelligence was received that the ſhip had found her way to Baſſeen, with no perſon on board; ſo that it is ſuppoſed Hajee Mahomet and the people took to their boat and were loſt. Four or five horſes, out of about fourteen, were ſtill alive.

Extract of a letter from Amboyna, dated 12th July.

The hon. Company's ſhip *Unicorn*, Capt. R. Langlands, ſailed from Amboyna the latter end of June, for Delhi, a Portugueze ſettlement on the iſland of Timor. Capt. Shaw, maſter attendant at Banda, was a paſſenger on board the *Unicorn*, for the purpoſe of procuring live ſtock at Delhi for the colony at Amboyna; the ſhip's company conſiſted of four ſeacunnies, twelve laſcars, and thirty-four Javaneſe, taken from three Dutch ſhips, prizes to his Majeſty's ſhip *La Virginie*.

On the 7th of July, at ten o'clock in the evening, being off Waroo Bay, Captain Langlands, Captain Shaw, and the officers, being all on deck, by the capſtern, in converſation with each other, the Javaneſe ruſhed aft, ſinging the war ſong, and inſtantly knocked down Captain Shaw with the boat's bomkin, at the ſame time ſtruck Captain Langlands with a large knife, which ſevered one ear from the head, and occaſioned a great effuſion of blood.

Captain Langlands immediately ſeized the weapon which they had knocked down Mr. Shaw with, and defended himſelf, until he had ſufficiently cleared the quarter-deck ſo as to get down the after-hatchway; he then armed himſelf, his officers, carpenter, and two ſeacunnies, and again aſcended the hatchway, and requeſted the Malays to retire from the quarter-deck; but finding all remonſtrance fruitleſs, and the Malays being on the point of commencing a ſecond attack, he gave orders to fire on the mutineers, when, after three hours conteſt, he found ſixteen Malays miſſing, ſuppoſed to be killed by the fire, and had ſecured the remaining eighteen in irons, ſome of whom were ſeverely wounded.

At two *a. m.* Captain Shaw died of the wound he received. On the 8th one of the Malays got looſe, and was attempting to free the others, when he was ſhot dead by the centinel. Captain Langlands then bore up for Amboyna, where he arrived ſafe, and delivered nine of the Malays to the civil power, the reſt having died of their wounds.

Extract of a letter from Mangalore, dated July 25, 1800.

The fate of the forty-nine rebels that were made priſoners in attempting to effect their eſcape from Jemalabad, has been decided by a general court-martial, and they are ſentenced to death. Nine of them that were deſerters were hung on the Ead-Gah hill on Monday laſt, and two others at the ſame time received a part of their puniſhment of one thouſand laſhes each; the others will receive their ſentence at Bechul or Cundapore, and Jemalabad. The nephew of the Wittel Rajah had been in confinement at this place for ſome weeks, and Capt. Bruce, with a detachment, having been ſent into the neighbourhood of his former depredations, the uncle came in and ſurrendered himſelf, having been totally deſerted by his followers: he arrived at Mangalore on Sunday laſt, where

where he now remains in ſafe cuſtody. This circumſtance we were in hopes would have ſecured our tranquillity; but information has been received that a party of plunderers have entered the northern parts, in the vicinity of Sedaſhewghur; they are ſuppoſed to be a part of Doondia's people. Meaſures, no doubt, will be immediately adopted to put a ſpeedy end to their depredations.

The means by which the garriſon of Jemalabad effected their eſcape has been diſcovered; it appears to have been by tying together ropes, bamboos, ladders, and every thing of that nature that might enable them to reach from the parapet to the bottom of the perpendicular rock. This deſperate reſource indicates the preſſing diſtreſs of their ſituation; and in the dangerous effort to eſcape by this mode, ſeveral are ſuppoſed to have periſhed, as many of their bodies were found dead at the bottom of the ladder, apparently killed by falling.

DESCRIPTION OF BATAVIA.

The only public buildings which merit particular attention are, the palace of the governor-general, the arſenal, the ſtadthouſe, and the high church. The firſt of them forms a termination to the principal ſtreet. The fore court of the palace is handſomely railed, and the front gate is guarded by centinels. This edifice is of ſtone, and of an impoſing appearance; it conſiſts of four ſtories, with a central dome, crowned with a turret. There is a battalion of ſoldiers conſtantly on duty here, which conſiſts chiefly of Malays, commanded by European officers. The European ſoldiers, ſo, though they are much better ſed and accoutred than the native troops, have ſuch a meagre, pale, and ghaſtly appearance, as to be but ill qualified for the duties of their own, or any other profeſſion. Not one in twenty of the military who come from Europe ever return thither; and even thoſe who eſcape and ſurvive all the dangers and diſorders of the climate, generally go back to their own country with emaciated forms and debilitated conſtitutions. This palace appears to have been built at ſeveral diſtinct periods, from the dates which are engraved in different parts of it; the dates, 1650, 1636, and 1660, mark the particular periods when certain principal parts of it were erected. Before the court there is a kind of lawn, with a walk in the middle, ſhaded with rows of trees; and to the left of this lawn, at a ſmall diſtance from the palace, ſtands the arſenal, before which lie a great number of new braſs guns, gun-carriages, ſhot of all kinds piled up, and 150 pieces of large cannon, completely mounted. This building is more remarkable for its ſtrength than the beauty of its external appearance, and contains an immenſe quantity of all kinds of ordnance and military ſtores, both in its chambers and in the deep vaults beneath the building. The ſmall armoury contains 200,000 ſtand of arms, near which are barracks for 40,000 men. This place is in no condition, however, to reſiſt a well-appointed enemy; nor is it eaſy to reconcile the defenceleſs ſtate of this valuable ſettlement to the wealth and importance of it. The number of regular troops quartered in the neighbourhood of Batavia, including both the European and Malay regiments, amounts to about fifteen thouſand men; there are alſo upwards of thirty thouſand native militia, who are regularly clothed and paid. The European troops are clothed in a manner ſuitable to the climate, are allowed to

carry

carry on any trade or profeſſion for which they are qualified, and otherwiſe remunerated by particular privileges. The Malay troops, on the contrary, are deſtitute of any decent clothing, none of them at leaſt being allowed ſhoes or ſtockings, and in this miſerable ſtate of equipment they do their duty. The ſtore-houſes have continued full ever ſince the year 1797, and there was no probability till lately of a vend for the articles on hand. The principal inhabitants, and merchants, were in a ſtate of great embarraſſment, in conſequence of the ſtagnation of commerce, as no remittances could be expected while their goods were lying dead.

AUGUST.

FORT WILLIAM, *Aug.* 6, 1800.

By the Moſt Noble the Governor-general in Council.

The moſt noble the Governor-general in council having received, from his Excellency the Commander in Chief, the notification of the arrival within theſe provinces of the three battalions of Bengal volunteers, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Gardiner, feels a peculiar ſatisfaction in publiſhing to the army his moſt cordial approbation of the diſtinguiſhed ſervices rendered to the Britiſh empire in India, by the European and native officers and privates of thoſe gallant and meritorious corps, during the late arduous criſis of public affairs.

His lordſhip remarked, with the warmeſt ſentiments of gratitude, the alacrity and zeal manifeſted by the native officers and privates, in their voluntary embarkation for the coaſt of Coromandel, on the eve of the late glorious war; after the commencement of the war, the exemplary diſcipline, valour, and ſteadineſs of the Bengal volunteers, were eminently conſpicuous on various important occaſions; and the official reports which his lordſhip repeatedly received from the field during his reſidence at Fort St. George, juſtify him in attributing to the Bengal volunteers a conſiderable portion of the glory and honour acquired by the Britiſh arms, during the brilliant and memorable campaign in Myſore.

After the reduction of Seringapatam, the moſt noble the Governor-general in council was happy to obſerve the laudable and unabated exertions of the Bengal volunteers, in accompanying the rapid movements of the army upon the northern frontiers of the dominions of the rajah of Myſore.

When the ſervice in the Myſore had been brought to a concluſion, the conduct of the Bengal volunteer battalions in the northern circars, was ſuch as to receive the moſt honourable teſtimony of approbation from the right honourable the Governor in council at Fort St. George.

In addition to theſe circumſtances which have fallen under the immediate obſervation of the Governor-general in council, the favourable reports which his lordſhip has received from his excellency the commander in chief, of the uniform fidelity, attachment, dutiful ſubordination and determined courage manifeſted by theſe valuable corps on every emergency, require, that his lordſhip in council ſhould confer a mark of honorary diſtinction on the Bengal volunteers, for the purpoſe of commemorating their ſervices, and of recommending their example to the imitation of their fellow ſoldiers.

The

The moſt noble the Governor-general in council is therefore pleaſed to order, that honorary medals be conferred on all the native commiſſioned and non-commiſſioned officers and ſepoys of the three battalions of Bengal volunteers, recently returned from the coaſt of Coromandel.

From the firſt ultimo, the entire civil government of the province of Malabar has been tranſferred to the preſidency of Madras, as had been the military command there ſome months ago: likewiſe, the interior adminiſtration of the city of Surat, and its dependencies, having become veſted by treaty in the honourable Engliſh Company, the eſtabliſhment of chief and council has been aboliſhed, and the following appointments taken place in conſequence, during the honourable the Governor's late ſtay there, viz.

Daniel Seton, Eq. to be lieutenant-governor of the Caſtle of Surat.

Alexander Ramſay, Eſq. to be judge and magiſtrate

Edward Galley, Eſq. to be collector.

William Soper, Eſq. to be cuſtom-maſter.

John Church, eſq. to be mint maſter.

Proviſion has alſo been made for the inſtitution of a quarterly criminal court, on a ſimilar footing with that eſtabliſhed for Salſette and Caranja.

About half paſt five o'clock, on the 3d inſtant, as a bullock coach, with ſix children in it, belonging to Doctor Cabau, was paſſing by the river, near the Wallajah gate, the bullocks took fright at a horſe and bandy, and ran into the river, when one of the children, a boy near ten years old, was unfortunately drowned: he was picked up three quarters of an hour after, and every humane exertion was made to recover him, but without effect.

Extract of a letter from Madras, dated the 13th inſtant, giving a full and correct account of the capture and re-capture of the Friendſhip.

After I had diſpatched my letter of the 4th, written off Maſulipatam, the wind veered from the weſtward, and we were induced to get under weigh, at which time a ſhip and brig were ſtanding in for the roads.

The ſhip we took to be the *Daedalus*, belonging to his Majeſty; but proceeding farther to the ſouthward, we grew ſuſpicious.

At this time we ſaw a very large ſhip ſtanding in from the ſouthward, which was generally believed to be a two-decker, right a-head of us, diſtant about ſeven or eight miles; both theſe veſſels had blue colours flying. We conſequently concluded they were conſorts, and ceaſed to apprehend danger.

When the firſt ſhip got into our wake, at that time about two miles off, ſhe tacked after us.

We had however no alternative; the courſe we ſtood in was that alone which prudence dictated; both veſſels were approaching at the ſame time; we knew well that were they both enemies, it would be impoſſible to eſcape; but in the event of the one we muſt firſt come in contact with being hoſtile, and the farther veſſel proving Engliſh, though captured, we muſt ſoon regain our liberty, the force of the latter being ſo greatly ſuperior.

It was eleven o'clock when we weighed and made ſail; at half paſt noon, the ſhip we firſt ſaw was about a mile from us; we therefore clearly perceived ſhe was an enemy, although ſhe ſtill kept the blue flag flying. A little before one they hailed us, deſiring us to ſtrike to a

French

French privateer, but not to haul down our colours. An armed boat ſhortly after was ſent, which carried the captain and another gentleman on board *L'Uni*, the privateer: by this time we clearly ſaw that a large ſhip, diſtant about four miles, was the *Arrogant*: The Frenchmen, luckily taking her for one of the large Indiamen, ſtood directly on till they came within two miles of her; the *Friendſhip* was about a mile off, under command of a prize-maſter, ſtanding to the northward. The privateer, when too late, perceived her miſtake; ſhe neared very faſt, and the cloſer ſhe approached, the greater appeared to be the enemy's confuſion; at half paſt three they were buſily employed in throwing their guns overboard; they had carried previouſly, however, two abaft, and from theſe five ſhot were fired at the *Arrogant*, whence an equal number was returned.

It was now nearly four o'clock, and juſt as the *Arrogant* had prepared to pour a broadſide into her, the privateer ſtruck, to the great mortification of the Frenchmen, and proportionate pleaſure of the priſoners; the former, but an hour before, conſidered themſelves certain of immenſe wealth in the capture of a valuable Indiaman. We poor fellows were reduced to diſtreſs by the loſs of our veſſel and of our liberty; but the breeze of fortune ſhifted, and the vanquiſher became vanquiſhed.

The *Friendſhip*, by this time, had proceeded five or ſix miles from us; but taking the firſt opportunity of getting on board the *Arrogant*, we explained her ſituation to Captain Oſborne; he ordered us to return to the privateer, and uſe our utmoſt exertions in proceeding after her; with this of courſe we chearfully complied. The priſoners were properly ſecured; at ſix we made ſail, and at eleven we had the pleaſure to ſee the *Friendſhip* poſſeſſed by an officer and men of the *Arrogant*.

Whilſt on board the privateer, it was ſeen by their journal, that if we had been as near to the land on the 27th ultimo as we ſuppoſed, we muſt have fallen in with her, as ſhe had been cruizing off Madras for 26 or 27 days previouſly to capturing us, ſometimes to the northward and ſometimes to the ſouthward. The *Helen* fell to the Frenchman, a few hours after ſhe had left Madras. A brig had alſo been taken, which was in company when the *Friendſhip* was laid hold of. We arrived here (Madras) yeſterday, the 13th, extremely thankful that we were landed in a Britiſh, not a foreign ſettlement, as once we expected.

BOMBAY, *Auguſt* 22, 1800.

By the Commanding Officer of the Forces.

An official report, highly honourable to the character of Ibrahim Cawn, ſubahdar in the firſt battalion third regiment Bombay native infantry, having been made through the hon. Colonel Welleſley, for his gallant and ſoldier-like attack of a pagoda in the vicinity of Carwar, in which a notorious robber, by whom that diſtrict was for many years infeſted, had taken poſt with his followers, and for his ſubſequent ſeizure of the robber's perſon, the commanding officer of the forces, with the approbation of the hon. the Governor in council, directs that a badge of gold, with an appropriate inſcription, be publicly preſented to the ſubahdar, as a mark of the high ſenſe which government ever entertains of diſtinguiſhed merit, in

what-

whatever branch of the ſervice it may be ſhewn.

And in order to evince to the native troops the more generally, that an active exertion of duty ſhall not in any way eſcape the notice of government, the commanding officer of the forces, with the ſame approbation of the hon. the Governor in council, further directs that this diſtinction be extended to the havildars who were preſent, and who may have conſpicuouſly exerted themſelves on the ſame occaſion, with this difference, that the badge ſhall be of ſilver, to be worn on the right arm.

Lieutenant-colonel Williamſon, commanding officer of the firſt battalion third regiment, will tranſmit to the adjutant-general, by the firſt opportunity, the names of the havildars that may be pointed out to him as entitled to the above diſtinction. The above order to be publicly read and explained on the parade of every native corps in the ſervice.

R. Gordon, *Adj. Gen.*

Fort William, *Aug.* 26, 1800.

This morning diſpatches were received by the moſt noble the Governor-general from his Excellency Vice-Admiral Rainier, dated the 11th Auguſt 1806, on board of the *Suffolk*, in Madras roads, from which the following is an extract:

"I have the ſatisfaction to inform your excellency, that his Majeſty's ſhip *Arrogant*, Captain Edward Oſborne, anchored in the roads this morning, with *L'Uni* French privateer, of 30 guns and 250 men, (when taken had 216 on board, the reſt ſent away in prizes,) which Captain Oſborne captured, the 4th inſtant, off Maſulipatam, commanded by Monſieur Jean Francois Hodoul; at the ſame time retook her prize, the ſhip *Friendſhip*, from Calcutta. The brig *Bee*, another prize to the privateer, then in ſight, effected her eſcape.

L'Uni left the Mauritius the 4th of May, and had taken, excluſive of the above, an Engliſh privateer from the Cape of Good Hope, named the *Harriet*, and the ſhip *Helen*, from hence bound to China.

L'Uni ſailed from Mauritius in company with two ſmaller privateers, the object of whoſe cruize, as far as I have yet learnt, was to proceed to Batavia, and from thence to the eaſtward, though ſome of the priſoners have ſaid, one was to have gone to the Gulf of Perſia. As far as the relation of priſoners may be attended to, there does not appear to have been any more privateers fitted out than the three abovementioned."

By command of the moſt noble the Governor-general in council,

G. H. Barlow, *Chief Sec. to Gov.*

In entering Bencoolen Roads, the *Arniſton* had a rencontre with a French privateer, of which the following are the particulars:

The French privateer ſailed into Bencoolen roads with the *Arniſton*, the former having American colours hoiſted at the mizen-peak, preparing to anchor with thoſe colours ſtill flying. Several boats had put off, but could not fetch the ſuppoſed American; and a boat with the diſpatches and letters from the *Arniſton* had proceeded to the ſhore; from which circumſtance the enemy conjectured that the captain had landed, and that the ſhip had been weakened by the departure of ſome of her hands. Waiting therefore till a ſhort time after the dinner bell had rung, the French national colours were in a moment diſplayed, where

where the American had before been flying; ſhe then fired a complete broadſide, which was as inſtantaneouſly returned by the *Arniſton* from thirteen twelve-pounders, at that time loaded with *double-headed ſhot:* the privateer finding the Indiaman prepared at all points to receive her, cut her cables and made ſail to the ſouthward; the *Arniſton* alſo cut her cables, and crouded ſail after her, but could not come up with her. The *Arniſton* ſailed from England in company with the *Bombay* Indiaman, long ſince arrived; had been at St. Helena; and ſome days after the action in Bencoolen roads, took her departure for the Streights of Malacca, in proſecution of her voyage to China, giving protection to the American ſhip *Grace* as far as Acheen, where they parted company.

The *Arniſton*, at the time of the action, is reported to have had 30,000l. in ſpecie on board, and to have been but badly manned, when compared with the other Indiamen of the preſent ſeaſon, her crew being nearly two-thirds foreigners.

From the mode and boldneſs of the attack, we are led to ſuppoſe the privateer to be no other than the *Conſiance*, now commanded by Surcouf: her force was conjectured to have been twenty-two twelve pounders; ſhe was full of men.

A monument is now erecting to the memory of the late Colonel Bruce, which, when finiſhed, is intended to remind the penſive reader of the honourable actions of that praiſe-worthy character. The late colonel's brother officers, at a diſtance from the preſidency, may be pleaſed to be reminded of ſervices, in which, with the deceaſed, they may have been engaged; and to the junior officer, emulous to tread in the path which leads to honourable diſtinction, a bright example will doubtleſs be acceptable; we have therefore extracted the following from the epitaph:

Over the Remains of
Lieutenant Colonel ROBERT BRUCE,
Commandant of the 3d Battalion of
Bengal Artillery;
Who, in 1771, while yet a youth,
Opened an honourable Career of ſervice,
In the Cooch Beyhar expedition;
Led the Native Artillery,
In the memorable march acroſs
The Peninſula of India,
From Culpee to Surat;
Acquiring marked approbation
In all the active campaigns of
General Goddard,
From 1778 to 1781,
At the recommendation of Gov. Gen. Haſtings,
Was ſelected in 1782 to direct his Corps,
At the reduction of the Fort of
Bidge-Ghur,
Till that time deemed impregnable;
In 1786, when Peace in India and in Europe
Allowed the enjoyments of home to a Soldier,
Reviſited Britain,
There to leave Impreſſions of
Talent, Honour, and Domeſtic Virtues,
On his Friends, and on his Family,
Permanent on their memories and its gratitude;
But in 1792, when his country called
On his ſtrong ſenſe of military honour,
Reſumed the active duties of the Field;
Was ſent in 1793, by Lord Cornwallis,
To conduct the Bengal Artillery,
Ordered for the ſiege of Pondicherry;
Commanded in 1794, the whole Artillery
In the deciſive Battle of
Beetereh, in Rohilcund,
With the public thanks of
General Sir Robert Abercrombie;
Continuing in the Field,
From that era till 4th November 1796,
When at Diggah, near Dinapore,
At the Age of 42,
A fatal Diſeaſe, incident to the Climate,
Deprived the Service of an Excellent Officer,
And Society of one of its brighteſt Ornaments—
This mute memorial of the heart
Is inſcribed.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, Aug. 18, 1800.

The moſt noble the Governor-general has made the following appointments, for the purpoſe of carrying into effect the inſtitution of a college at Fort William, under regulation IX. A. D. 1800:

The Rev. David Brown, Provoſt.

The Rev Claudius Buchanan, A. B. Vice Provoſt.

PROFESSORSHIPS.

Arabic Language and Mahomedan Law, } Lt. John Baillie.

Perſian

Perſian Language and Literature,	Lt. Colonel Wm. Kirkpatrick, Frs. Gladwin, and Neil Benj. Edmonſtone, Eſqrs.
Hinduſtanee Language,	J. Gilchriſt, Eſq.
The Regulations and Laws enacted by the Governor-general in Council, &c for the Civil Government of the Britiſh Territories in India,	George Hillaro Barlow, Eſq.
Greek, Latin, and Engliſh Claſſics,	The Rev. Claudius Buchanan.

Fort William, Sept. 18 1800.

The moſt noble the Governor-general has appointed the Rev. David Brown, Provoſt, the Rev. C. Buchanan, Vice Provoſt, G. H. Barlow, Eſq. N. B. Edmonſtone, Eſq. and Lieutenant Colonel W. Kirkpatrick, to be the council for the immediate government, internal regulation and diſcipline of the college of Fort William.

By order of the moſt noble the Governor-general, apartments are preparing at Calcutta, for the temporary accommodation of the ſuperior officers of the college of Fort William, for the chambers of ſuch of the ſtudents as cannot be lodged in the writers' buildings, for the library, and for the public halls.

The public table for the uſe of ſtudents will be opened in the month of November, and due notice will be given of the day appointed for that purpoſe.

The lectures in the Arabic, Hinduſtanee, and Perſian languages, will commence in the month of November; due notice will be given of the reſpective days fixed for the lectures.

The firſt regular term of the college of Fort William will open on the 6th day of February 1801.

SEPTEMBER.

From the Calcutta Morning Poſt.

Sept 12. 1800.

At the commencement of the year 1798, when the gallant, humane, and ever to be lamented Captain Edward Cooke was cruizing with his Majeſty's ſhip *La Sybille* to the eaſtward of the Streights of Malacca, he ſent on ſhore a party for wood and water at Pollock Harbour, which place, we are given to underſtand, is ſituated within ſeven or eight miles of the port of Magindanao (or Mindanao), the ſouthernmoſt of the Phillipine Iſlands. The whole of this party were unfortunately cut off; a circumſtance which was attributed by the officers of the *Sybille* to the orders or contrivance of the Sultan of Magindanao. For the perpetration of this act of atrocity, no adequate motive could indeed be aſſigned. Captain Cooke had at different times received overtures from this Sultan to wood and water at his port; but either from adventitious circumſtances, or from prudential motives, had as often declined them. This alone, it was imagined, had excited the jealouſy, and provoked the reſentment of the Sultan. We have not been able to aſcertain what endeavours were uſed for the reſtoration of theſe people, previous to the departure of the *Sybille*; but if we may found a reaſonable belief upon the well known character of her late excellent commander, no expedient was left untried, that prudence could dictate, that humanity could ſuggeſt, or that valour could accompliſh. It would appear, however, that the *Sybille* had left her ſtation on thoſe ſeas, before any ſatisfactory intelligence could be obtained of her unfortunate boat's crew: but their ſuppoſed fate and ſufferings, whatever the imaginations of the reſt of their friends on board might have painted them, left a painful impreſſion on the breaſt of their generous commander.

In Auguſt 1798, when Captain Lynch,

Lynch, at that time in command of the *Briſk*, was bound on a trading voyage to the eaſtward, Captain Cooke earneſtly entreated that he would uſe every poſſible endeavour to aſcertain the fate of his loſt and regretted ſeamen, ſuggeſting to him, at the ſame time, the means that appeared beſt calculated to promote the ſucceſs and fulfil the object of his inquiry.

In purſuance of this humane intention, Captain Lynch uſed repeated efforts, in the month of November following, to make the port of Magindanao; but owing to a ſevere ſtreſs of weather, found it impoſſible, at that period, to effect his purpoſe.

In November laſt, however, Captain Lynch, in command of the *Bangalore*, bound to Amboyna, touched at Sooloo, a ſmall iſland S. W. of Magindanao, and nearly midway between it and the Iſland of Borneo. Here Captain Lynch had the good fortune to meet with a prince, or chief, belonging to Magindanao, from whom he learnt that nine Europeans were at that time in captivity, under the ſultan of that iſland, who uſed them as ſlaves, but was willing to ranſom them to any Engliſh veſſel that might eventually touch there.

On receiving this information, Captain Lynch immediately ſailed for Magindanao, where he arrived on the 10th of that month. The above intelligence was now confirmed, with the additional intimation, that three of the boat's crew, which had originally conſiſted of twelve, were ſlain in the encounter; and that of the remaining nine, one had expired the day preceding that of his arrival.

Captain Lynch having obtained an audience of the ſultan, and ſued for the liberation of the eight ſurviving captives, his native Majeſty, after ſome deliberation, demanded 1200 dollars, as the price of their ranſom: and in a few hours (ſo rapid is the growth of extortion!) increaſed his demand to 1500; which ſum, to elude the inſatiability of reflecting avarice, Captain Lynch immediately paid.

He then ventured to land five or ſix thouſand dollars worth of piece goods, on the faith of an agreement with the ſultan, that he ſhould receive a ſtipulated quantity of wax in barter. After the landing of theſe goods, the day being too far advanced to tranſact any further buſineſs, Captain Lynch deſired that the redeemed captives might be permitted to accompany him on board; but to his great concern and aſtoniſhment at ſo iniquitous a violation of the treaty, only four of the men were ſet at liberty for that purpoſe.

With thoſe four, however, he proceeded on board, and early the next morning ſent on ſhore two officers to bring off the remaining four men, or inveſtigate the cauſe of their detention. The goods alſo they were deſired to bring back to the ſhip, unleſs the propoſed barter ſhould be fulfilled without delay. After much fruitleſs entreaty theſe gentlemen returned on board, and reported to Captain Lynch, that they had finally been diſmiſſed, under a pretence that it was cuſtomary to treat with none but the commander of a veſſel. This diſplay of artifice naturally created in the mind of Captain Lynch much ſerious apprehenſion. Being well acquainted with the ſanguinary diſpoſition of the people he had to deal with, it was not without ſome heſitation that he again ventured to put himſelf in their power. His apprehenſions were alſo grounded on an intimation

that he had received, of the natives having learnt that the veſſel had ſtill 800 bales on board, on hearing which they had exhibited ſome alarming ſymptoms of a treacherous deſign to cut her off.

The united impulſe of humanity and reſolution at length, however, overcame all ſcruples. On reaching the ſhore, he was met by ſeveral of the chiefs, whoſe manner of receiving him, and behaviour throughout, were calculated to excite the moſt unwelcome ſuſpicions. Aſſuming a haughty tone of complaint, they inſiſted that the ſum which had been paid to the ſultan was inconſiderable, and by no means equivalent to the expence they had been at, in maintaining the Europeans ſo many months. With a degree of abruptneſs bordering on menace, they demanded a loan of 2000 dollars! promiſing to repay it when Captain Lynch ſhould next touch at their port. Upon theſe conditions alone were the four remaining captives to be liberated, and the goods reſtored. The circumſtances attending this modeſt propoſal were ſuch, however, as convinced Captain Lynch that nothing but an immediate compliance with it could either reſcue his unhappy countrymen from bondage, or extricate himſelf from the moſt imminent danger of his life. When there is no alternative, a deciſion is quickly made. Captain Lynch, therefore, inſtantly compromiſed with the neceſſity of leaving in their poſſeſſion piece goods to the amount of 2000 dollars; and with the utmoſt difficulty, ſkill, and management, ſucceeded in getting the other four Europeans and the remainder of his goods on board; the native chiefs having firſt obtained from him a very ſerious promiſe, that he would come on ſhore the enſuing day, and bring a freſh quantity of goods to barter. Thanks to heaven that treachery and credulity are not always incompatible! Captain Lynch quietly weighed and ſtood off in the night, having previouſly learnt that the ſultan had reſolved on attempting the next day to get poſſeſſion of the ſhip.

On his way to Amboyna, Capt. Lynch fell in with his Majeſty's ſhip *Orpheus*, and had the generous ſatisfaction of delivering over the eight ſeamen whom he had thus nobly redeemed from the moſt diſtreſsful captivity.

This narrative requires no comment. But we cannot refrain from the pleaſure of obſerving, that which every reader will doubtleſs anticipate. He, who has thus bravely riſked his life and fortune in the ſervice of his country, and for the honour of humanity, has a juſt claim to the gratitude, the applauſe, and the admiration of mankind.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, 24th Sept. 1800.

G. O. By Major Gen. Braithwaite.

The operations of the force employed under the hon. Colonel Wellesley on the frontier of Myſore have been frequently marked by circumſtances which demanded and obtained the applauſe of the commander of the army in chief; but in no inſtance has judgment in the plan, and gallantry in the execution of a military movement, been ſo eminently conſpicuous as in the concluſion of the campaign on the 10th inſtant, when the rebel chief, Dhoondia Waug, baffled by the judicious diſpoſition of Colonel Stevenſon's detachment, in his attempt to eſcape in a northern direction, was intercepted in his retreat at

Coonagal

Coonagal by Colonel Welleſley, with the cavalry of his diviſion only, and forced to a deciſive action, which terminated in his total defeat and death; Colonel Stevenſon's detachment on the ſame day diſperſing the remnant of his force, then employed in croſſing the Kiſhna near Deodroog, and ſeizing the remaining cannon and baggage of the rebel army.

Major General Braithwaite requeſts that Colonel Welleſley will accept his public thanks for the judgment with which his meaſures have been planned, and the vigour which has marked every movement of his force. He has particular ſatisfaction in publiſhing to the army at large the very honourable report Colonel Welleſley has made of Colonel Stevenſon's conduct, and the activity of the detachment under his command, to which that officer attributes the occurrence of the opportunity he ſeized of forcing Dhoondia to a deciſive action: And the commander of the army in chief is happy to record, in honour of his Majeſty's 19th and 25th regiments of light dragoons, and the 1ſt and 2d regiments of native cavalry, that thoſe corps, under Colonel Pater, Majors Patterſon and Blacquiere, and Captains Doveton and Price, compoſed the line, whoſe rapid charge upon a body of 5000 horſe, formed to receive them, atchieved this glorious concluſion to a campaign, diſtinguiſhed throughout every ſtage of its operations by peculiar and progreſſive energy.

The honourable Colonel Welleſley has expreſſed his obligation to Lieutenant Colonel Bowſer, for his ſervices with his detachment from the ſubſidiary force; and reported in the warmeſt terms of praiſe the uniform good conduct of the troops in general, under circumſtances of uncommon fatigue and difficulty, incident to the nature of the recent ſervice. The advantages derived from the able arrangements of the gentlemen charged with the department of ſupply have been pointed out to the particular notice of the commander of the army in chief; and he is happy in adding this record of their merits to the general expreſſion of his thanks to the honourable Colonel Welleſley, and the army employed under his orders on the recent ſervice on the frontiers of Myſore.

Capture of the French Privateer La Clariſſe, *Capt. Le Meme, by his Majeſty's ſhip* Leopard, *Admiral Blankett.*

On the 31ſt ultimo, arrived at Bombay his Majeſty's ſhip *Leopard*, bearing the flag of Admiral Blankett, accompanied by her prize *La Clariſſe*, Captain Le Meme, which they captured on their paſſage; the *Clariſſe* gave chaſe to the *Leopard*, ſuppoſing her to have been an Indiaman from Mocha; the admiral did not try to deceive them, but permitted her to come ſufficiently near to make ſure of his prize. When the privateer found out her miſtake, ſhe crouded all ſail to effect her eſcape; but ſeveral of the *Leopard*'s ſhot having gone through her, ſhe ſtruck her flag: during the chaſe, ſhe had thrown all her guns overboard, and ſawed her gunwales in two in ſeveral places, to increaſe her rate of ſailing; ſhe mounted twelve guns, ſix and eight-pounders, and two thirty-ſix pound carronades, with a crew of upwards of one hundred and ſeventy men, of different deſcriptions.

The *Clariſſe* has been near four months from the Iſle of France; her firſt cruize was to the Streights

of Sunda, where falling in twice with an American frigate that gave them chaſe, they were compelled to quit their ſtation, and directed their courſe towards Bencoolen.

During the time Admiral Blankett was chaſing the *Clariſſe*, ſhe not only threw her guns overboard, but cut her anchors from the bows; all her ſmall arms were thrown over, an azimuth compaſs, and, in ſhort, every thing that could in the ſmalleſt degree be of ſervice to the captors.

Particulars of the Capture of the ſhip Helen, *commanded by Captain Stewart, belonging to Meſſrs. Bruce, Fawcett and Co. of Bombay.*

On the 9th of July the *Helen* ſailed from Madras, at half paſt ten *a. m.*; the wind being ſoutherly, ſhe purſued her courſe cloſe hauled to the eaſtward; at ten *p. m.* ſhe paſſed a ſhip to leeward, ſtanding to the eaſtward; the ſtranger tacked between twelve and one, and was coming up very faſt with the *Helen*; at half paſt one ſhe hailed her, and aſked the ſhip's name, and from whence ſhe came? being ſatisfied with their anſwers to theſe queſtions, the commander of the *Helen* aſked the ſtranger's name? upon which they anſwered, a French privateer, and deſired him to ſtrike his colours, or they would ſink him. Captain Stewart, ſeeing no probability of effecting his eſcape, or of hazarding a conteſt with any hopes of ſucceſs, ordered his colours to be hauled down, and the ſhip was taken poſſeſſion of by a party from *L'Uni* French privateer, mounting four eighteen-pounders, and twenty-four twelve-pounders, manned with 280 men. She ſailed from the Iſle of France on the 3d of May, and had taken at the Sychelles the *Henrietta* Engliſh privateer, belonging to Mr. Hogan at the Cape, and her prize, a ſlave ſhip from Mozambique.

BOMBAY, *Sept.* 4, 1800.

Information having this day reached the preſidency, of the intention formed by our fellow-ſubjects at home, to perpetuate, by a naval monument, the glorious victories of the Britiſh navy, to be erected as the ſole effuſion of Britiſh gratitude by general and voluntary ſubſcription; it is propoſed to give, by public contributions, a proof of our immediate participation in theſe honourable ſentiments; and it is not doubted that they will continue to manifeſt the loyalty, liberality, and affection that has ever diſtinguiſhed the ſettlement of Bombay; their regard for the mother country, which, as the miniſter on a ſimilar occaſion of Indian patriotiſm obſerved, neither time nor abſence can diminiſh; their attachment to the Britiſh crown; their veneration for its grand ſupporter, the navy of England, and their regret for their brave, but not unfortunate countrymen, who have periſhed in its defence.

Subſcriptions for this purpoſe will be received by James Smith, eſq. to be remitted to the treaſurer in England.

Jonathan Duncan,	*Rupees,*	500
W. Syer,		200
James Rivett,		200
William Page,		200
R. Ricards,		100
R. Bowles,		100
R. Nicholſon,		200
P. S. Maiſter,		100
Robert Gordon,		50
James Fiſher,		50
Alexander Adamſon,		100
Charles Forbes,		100
James Kerr,		50
Henry Woodington,		50
H. Fawcett, ten guineas.		
Robert Henſhaw,		126

Robert

Robert Kitſon,	*Rupees*,	100
S. Halliday, - - - -		100
James Smith, - - - -		100
Alexander Gray, - - - -		50
J. Elphinſton, - - - -		50
H. S. Pearſon, - - - -		50
H. Forreſter Conſtable, - -		50
James Law, - - - - -		50
S. Wilſon, - - - - -		50
W. Moir, - - - - -		50

OCTOBER.

Extract of a letter, giving the Particulars of the Loſs of the Ship Bhavani, *Capt. Carſe, late of Calcutta.*

Our voyage was uncommonly tedious from St. Helena; and owing to Sir Thomas Williams having carried us too far to the eaſtward, in croſſing the line, we were a long time becalmed upon the coaſt of Africa.—The paſſage, had we ſtill perſevered in endeavouring to get within the Cape de Verd Iſlands, would have been next to miraculous. This deviation from the common track not only led us aſtray in one inſtance, but when we came to the northern limit of the trade wind, we had unavoidably fallen out of our track, and were a ſecond time totally becalmed for a long time.

This latter calm was ſucceeded by a gale of wind, which ceaſed only at the diſſolution of the *Bhavani*; it began to blow in the latitude of 38° N. and continued with ſuch violence from the W. N. W. and N. W. that we were obliged to ſcud before it, and were unavoidably ſeparated from the commodore, with whom we however fell in again a few days after, and ſteered for the Channel.

In the lat. of 48° 50′ or 49°, in the afternoon, the commodore made our ſignal for the lat. and lon. which was anſwered; theſe agreed with his obſervations. We had ſounded in the forenoon of the ſame day in 88 fathoms: we now bore away for the Channel, in company with the *Endymion*, *London*, and *Kingſton*; owing to the very bad weather, and the commodore at about eight *p. m.* altering his courſe, the haze then ſo thick that we could not ſee a mile in any direction, we loſt ſight of him.

We hauled up to the ſouthward immediately, and burned blue lights, one of which was anſwered, and we ſteered for it. At four *a. m.* we fired a gun, which was alſo returned ahead (N. S. E.); at daylight we ſaw the *London*, *Kingſton*, *Endymion*, and another ſhip of war, in company with them, under eaſy ſail ſtanding for Plymouth; we made all ſail poſſible to join them, by letting out the reefs and ſetting all the ſmall ſails.

In the afternoon it blew freſh in ſqualls, and we ſplit our jib; a lugger from the French coaſt at this time ſteering for our wake. Having ſhifted our torn ſail, we again made ſail upon the ſhip, and continued under a very heavy preſs in the intervals between the ſqualls, ſailing nine knots, one port free.

Towards the duſk we obſerved the *Endymion* made ſail, and, in company with another ſhip of war, went into Plymouth; we, with the other ſhips, ſtood after him, and at 8 *p. m.* ſaw the Eddyſtone at about one mile's diſtance; the night being hazy and tempeſtuous, we continued our courſe up the Channel. At two in the morning it blew lently in ſqualls, with hail, and we were obliged to furl all our ſails; at three we hove too; in the morning at dawn we veered and ſet our foreſail, and cloſe reefed mizen topſail; paſſed ſeveral luggers.

We obſerved that, although the ſhip was going very faſt

the water, ſhe did not paſs the land with equal velocity; at ſun-ſet on the 7th November, we ſet Duſſhone-Head, bearing N. N. W. and were ſteering E.S.E. at eleven in the ſame evening we ſounded, and continued ſounding every hour.—At two in the morning I was called upon deck, it then blowing with the moſt exceſſive violence, and learned that the ſhip was in 14 fathoms water, and was then ſhoaling, ſuppoſed to be upon the Engliſh coaſt, ſet there by the flood. We veered ſeveral times, but, as my duty was forward, I cannot ſay how we ſtood upon each tack, except that it was cloſe upon a wind; the wind about N. W.; by W. we continued to ſhoal out water until day-light, when we had nine fathoms, and ſaw the land bearing from N. N. E. to S. S: W. the neareſt part of it about 3 or 4 miles; ſoon after we ſaw the French colours hoiſted, and the batteries upon the ſhore opened their fire upon us; we veered once more, and in veering we conſiderably leſſened our diſtance from the ſurf, which was breaking upon the beach at a mile's diſtance. All ſail poſſible was made upon the ſhip, and every attempt that prudence and experience could dictate, was uſed for her preſervation; but the wind having moderated, and the very heavy ground ſwell breaking frequently over the ſhip in large ſeas, together with the tide then ſetting upon the ſhore, rendered every attempt uſeleſs.

No hope now remained of preſerving the ſhip but ſuch as we could expect from the anchors: and this laſt effort (after endeavouring to get ſhip upon the other tack, ſhe having fallen off point by point on this) was thought by us all the only one that now remained; the ſails were cheſt up, and the beſt bower anchor dropped in five fathoms, upon a bottom of gravel and ſand; we veered to two-thirds of a cable, and immediately parted. The other bower was now cut from the bows, and before ſhe felt its effect, ſhe ſtruck the ground, (the batteries ſtill continuing to fire); the ſecond ſhock was dreadful, and ſeemed to forbode the ſpeedy diſſolution of the ſhip.

Our endeavours were now called for the preſervation of the lives of the crew, and we thought proper to cut the cable, to let the ſhip drive as far upon the beach as poſſible, as no hope ſeemed, in the preſent ſtate of things, to preſent itſelf. We then hoiſted our pinnace, and, as no attempt was uſed to prevent any perſons ſaving their lives, eleven men jumped into her, and left the ſhip; ſhe, the boat, almoſt immediately upſet, and we had the mortification to ſee them periſh, without being able to render them any aſſiſtance. The ſhip continued to beat with violence; the forts now ceaſed firing, and immenſe crowds of peaſants flocked to the beach;—all attempts to get the long-boat out would have been uſeleſs, as ſhe could not have gained the ſhore through the ſurf which now ſurrounded us.—At two *p. m.* the ſurf had moderated, and the tide had fallen conſiderably.—I now propoſed to carry a line to the ſhore, and left the ſhip in a ſmall boat, accompanied by the third officer and two ſea-cunnies; fortunately we all reached the ſhore alive, and were well received by ſome French officers, who had collected themſelves upon the beach to protect our landing. Hitherto the people on board had continued pretty ſober, and excepting the moſt abject and degrading fear, we had no cauſe to complain of their conduct; but they now endeavoured, amidſt the confuſion attending

attending our ſituation, to drown their fears in plunder and intoxication. Captain Carſe generouſly told them, that he had no deſire to ſave any part of his property; that if they could be ſaved, thoſe who could get them to the ſhore were welcome to them; but he little knew that, previous to this, much had been conveyed, as well as his time-keeper, into the pinnace by his own ſervants, who had periſhed.

No part of our property was ſaved to us. At five *p. m.* the paſſengers, and thoſe of the crew who were not too drunk, got to the ſhore; in half an hour after the mainmaſt went, and carried the mizenmaſt and the whole of the poop with it. During the night the remaining part of the ſhip's company were ſaved, by the vigilance and exertion of the French; and they indeed deſerved the greateſt credit, for they found many on board to appearance dead, but who were only in the laſt ſtage of beſtial intoxication.

Of the whole ſhip's company, 24 men periſhed, and, I am ſorry to add, that the greater part were Europeans. Upon our landing we were immediately made priſoners of war, and were conveyed to Valenciennes. We were allowed to leave France on the 10th January, and arrived in London on the 12th at night.

Extract of Particulars relative to the Capture of the Ship Prize, *of Calcutta, by the* Confiance, *Captain Surcouf.*

We left the pilot on the 11th of September, and proceeded to the ſouthward, working againſt freſh ſoutherly winds and ſqually weather with little ſucceſs, owing to a heavy head ſea, and ſtrong caſtetly current. On the 17th, finding the ſhip too light to carry ſufficiency of ſail in ſuch ſtrong breezes, we thought it moſt prudent to ſtrike eight of our ten guns into the hold; and in conſequence found that it not only enabled us to carry more ſail, but greatly improved our rate of ſailing. On the 18th we were abreaſt of Ganjam; on the 19th at day-light we ſaw a veſſel in the ſouthward ſtanding to the northward; at that time we took no further notice of her, ſuppoſing her to be a ſmall veſſel ſteering towards the Sand-heads; and the wind coming off the land, which enabled us to lay our courſe, we began to make ſail as faſt as poſſible; at ſeven the ſtranger, which we obſerved to be a remarkable faſt ſailer, was almoſt abreaſt of us; at half paſt ſeven ſhe tacked, and at eight we could ſee her hull completely from the deck.

We now began to form ſuſpicions reſpecting her; ſhe had not the appearance of a merchantman, and we were ſoon convinced was not one, not only by her ſuddenly putting about, but from her very faſt rate of ſailing. At half paſt eight ſhe hoiſted Engliſh colours; at nine we could diſtinguiſh a regular tier of guns, and that ſhe was crowded with men. We were then convinced that ſhe was a privateer, and being certain that there was neither any chance of running away from a veſſel which ſailed ſo amazingly faſt, or of defending ourſelves (even had our guns been on deck) againſt ſo ſuperior a force, we, after a ſhort time, reſorted to the only expedient we thought gave a probability of ſucceſs, which was to wear ſhip, and ſeemingly prepare for action, hoping that manœuvre might intimidate the enemy. I am ſorry to ſay they were too confident of their own ſtrength to be ſo eaſily frightened; for they immediately hauled down the Engliſh, hoiſted French colours, and fired a gun to wind-

ward, which we not anſwering, they came alongſide, and hailing us, ordered us to ſtrike to the *Confiance*, Captain Surcouf. We were obliged, of courſe, to obey the ſummons; they then boarded us, and took poſſeſſion of the ſhip. I was immediately turned on board the privateer, and after me the 1ſt, 2d, and 4th officers, with the paſſengers, ſea-cunnies, and every perſon of whom it was poſſible they could entertain the leaſt dread. They afterwards took every neceſſary which they ſtood in need of, and diſpatched the *Prize* in the afternoon of the 20th to the Iſle of France, with the 3d officer, 50 laſcars, and about 35 Frenchmen to navigate her.

Captain Surcouf then ſteered for Ganjam, off which he arrived and anchored on the 22d; finding three ſmall veſſels in the roads, he hoiſted out his boats and took poſſeſſion of them. After writing on ſhore for boats to take us out, which could not come owing to a heavy ſurf, and hoiſting a cartel flag, he ſent us on board two of them. The third he burnt, becauſe ſhe had on board Engliſh colours and was coppered. Next morning boats being ſent off, we landed, to the number of ſixty-nine, with all the baggage that we had ſaved—I ſay ſaved, for though Captain Surcouf treated us with great politeneſs, and gave ſtrict orders againſt opening our trunks, and pilfering, the Frenchmen nevertheleſs privately took ſeveral things from us. From me they unluckily managed to get my eſcruitore, containing all my papers, and what ready caſh I had, which might have diſtreſſed us not a little, had we not fallen into a place where we found gentlemen who treated us with every attention that people in diſtreſs re-

ISLE OF FRANCE.

Colonial Aſſembly, Sitting of the 10th Thermidor, 8th Year.

Addreſs of the Colonial Aſſembly to the Colony of the Iſle of France.

CITIZENS,

The Governor-general Malartic is no more. Our vows were breathed forth for the preſervation of him who was the preſerver of theſe colonies; who maintained them in peace and union; and who, during the courſe of a long government, made his authority at once beloved and reſpected. Our vows have proved unavailing; the hand of death has ſeized him. You will tranſmit his memory to your children, and with it the remembrance of that auſpicious day in which he was hailed by you as the father of the colony. May his name be perpetuated amongſt us, and may it ſerve as a ſignal to which we may all rally for the common defence, and for the maintenance of internal tranquillity! May that univerſal ſentiment of grief now felt by all, be to all a new principle of unity and concord! The general intereſt and the ſafety of the colony unceaſingly enforce this ſentiment. Citizens, General Mengallon is called by the law to ſucceed General Malartic. We have received, in your name, his ſolemn promiſe to devote himſelf to the intereſts of the colony, and to regard its preſervation as his moſt inviolable duty.

The colonial aſſembly reſolves, that the preſent addreſs be poſted up in all the communes; it reſolves alſo, that all the members do attend the funeral of Gen. Malartic. A general mourning is ordered to take place throughout the colony; and, conformably thereto, all perſons holding public offices are to wear a crape on the left arm till the 30th of

of the preſent month. The theatre is to be ſhut for three days. A monument ſhall be erected in honour of General Malartic at the expence of the colony. (Signed)

C. A. CHAUVET,
Preſident of the Colonial Aſſembly.

PROCLAMATION.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

To the Inhabitants of the Iſle of France.

CITIZENS,

The colony has ſuſtained a great and grievous loſs. The virtuous General Malartic has terminated his career.

Unfortunately obliged to enter upon my adminiſtration after a man whoſe virtues have fixed the public attachment, gratitude, and veneration, I feel, to their full extent, the importance of the duties I have to fulfil.

If the deſire of doing well be one means of attaining that end, I have at leaſt that pretenſion to hope I may effect it.

The general intereſt I ſhall ever make my law, and a ſpirit of order, conciliation, and juſtice, the principle of my conduct.

The Iſle of France may reckon confidently upon finding in me a ſincere friend and zealous defender. (Signed)

MENGALLON,
General of Diviſion.

Port North-Weſt, Iſle of France, 10th Thermidor, 8th year of the French Republic.

PROCLAMATION.

French Eſtabliſhment to the Eaſtward of the Cape of Good Hope.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

To the National Guards of the Iſle of France.

CITIZENS,

General Malartic is no more. You have loſt your guide and your friend. Surrounded by enemies, the defence of the Iſle of France is committed to you.

The inhabitants, their property, the deareſt intereſts, and the honour of the colony, are confided to your courage, which will never flinch.

Honoured in ſerving and fighting with you, I ſhall endeavour to deſerve your confidence, and ſhall be ready to die at your head for the defence and the honour of the colony.

We are neither deficient in numbers nor in courage; the brave inhabitants of the Iſle of France are well known, and when occaſion ſhall ſerve, will make themſelves doubly eſteemed by their enemies.

My plans of defence are ready; what remains to be done for the completion of our preparations is ſo little, that, by a prudent combination of meaſures, we can have nothing to fear, if confidence, valour and good-will are our guides—it would be a mutual injuſtice to ſuppoſe they are not.

Live the republic.

Live the brave defenders of the Iſle of France. (Signed)

MENGALLON,
The Governor-General.

Port North-Weſt, 13th Thermidor, 8th year of the French Republic.

The latter end of September laſt, a moſt gallant exploit was performed by the boats of the ſquadron under Capt. Hotham, cruizing off the Iſle of France, cutting out of the inner harbour the ſhip *Sea Nymph*, under Hamburgh colours. The particulars are as follow:

"This ſhip was diſcovered by the ſquadron early in the morning, cloſe under Cannoneer's Point, with light airs of wind off the land; and notwithſtanding every exertion of each ſhip, they could not prevent her from getting cloſe under the batteries, although the

Lancaſter

Lancaſter fired ſeveral broadſides at her: She was ſupported by a number of ſhot from the ſhore; and the boats from the privateers in the harbour towed her into ſhelter about noon.

"Captain Hotham was now determined not to part with her, notwithſtanding they had ſucceeded ſo far as to get her into the inner-harbour, protected by a chain of batteries, and three privateers ready for ſea. At ſun-ſet the boats of the ſquadron were hoiſted out, well manned and armed with volunteers; but notwithſtanding every precaution was uſed to prevent the enemy from perceiving our intentions, it was ſoon made known to the captain of the port that the Engliſh had their boats out, and ſuppoſed for the purpoſe of cutting out this ſhip; in conſequence of which a party of forty ſoldiers was ſent on board her from the ſhore, and all the batteries manned, ready to prevent a ſurpriſe; at the ſame time, three boats were ordered from the port to tow her ſtill farther up the harbour.

"It appears from the ſupercargo's account, that he was ordered to go on board his ſhip by the municipality, juſt as it was dark, when he found his ſhip in poſſeſſion of the French troops, and the boats in the act of towing her farther up; that he had not been on board more than ſix minutes, before ſix Engliſh boats were diſcovered cloſe alongſide, and a dreadful fire commenced on all ſides immediately; but, in a few minutes, the Britiſh tars had poſſeſſion of her, and moſt of the Frenchmen killed or wounded.—They inſtantly cut the rope by which the French boats were towing, and ſent their own boats in their ſtead.

"They towed the ſhip's head round, and made ſail on her, the wind being direct out; upon which a moſt tremendous fire was opened upon them, not only from the batteries, with ſhot and ſhells, but from the privateers, of which they had to paſs within piſtol-ſhot. By the bravery and good management of the Britiſh ſeamen, ſhe was ſoon without their reach; although the ſhip was much diſabled, and her maſts and rigging cut to pieces, with the loſs of eight ſeamen killed and wounded. The firſt lieutenant of the *Lancaſter* loſt his arm. The ſlaughter among the French was great, even from their own guns. She arrived at the Cape on the 18th October, with ſeveral other prizes of ſmall value."

Extract from a letter, dated Ongole, 29th October 1800.

We have experienced ſuch exceeding heavy rain at Ongole, for the laſt twenty-four days, that the ſurface of the country exhibits one entire ſheet of water.

On the 19th inſtant, about ten minutes after four o'clock *a. m.* the wind blew a hurricane, when ſuddenly we felt a ſevere ſhock of an earthquake, which kept the earth in continued agitation for nearly a minute. It ſhook down many houſes, but I believe no perſon was killed in conſequence.

The earthquake was introductory to a ſcene the moſt painful to my feelings to deſcribe: At about eight o'clock laſt night the wind began to blow ſtrongly, with rain; and in about two hours the wind and rain increaſed ſo violently, that the doors and windows were blown open, and ſhivered to atoms.

In this dreadful ſituation it would have been adviſeable to have quitted our houſes for the open plain, but that was impoſſible, as no one could

ſtand for a moment againſt the impetuoſity of the hurricane, nor could an object be obſerved at a yard's diſtance. We truſted in this dilemma to Omnipotence for protection, and placing ourſelves in the ſtrongeſt ſituations we could think of, we continually heard the trees and walls falling around us.

The inceſſant loud claps of thunder, the vivid lightning, the ſtrength of the wind, and uncommonly heavy rain, were ſuch as the oldeſt inhabitants never before experienced. The wind blew from the N.E. and continued till two o'clock this morning, when we had an interval of calm till three o'clock, during which we were employed in endeavouring to extricate our cattle from the ruins of the fallen buildings.

At three o'clock the ſtorm recommenced from the S. E. and if poſſible with increaſed violence, and the houſes being at this time all unroofed, we remained till day-break expoſed to its utmoſt fury.

When day-light appeared, nothing but death and deſtruction caught the eye in every direction. The ground was covered with dead cattle, birds, and fallen houſes; and trees, even the largeſt bannian trees, have not eſcaped; indeed there is ſcarcely a tree left in the diſtrict. It is melancholy to obſerve the devaſtation in the villages, and the inhabitants labouring to remove their families and cattle from the ruins. Three officers, proceeding to their deſtination, have been detained here by the weather for ſome days.

Extract of a letter from Maſulipatam, 30th October.

On the 28th, about two *p. m.* a violent gale of wind, with rain, ſet in from the N. W. which at ſeven in the evening came round to N. E. from which point we were aſſailed by a moſt heavy ſtorm of wind and rain. In leſs than an hour the ſouth glacis was entirely covered with water, and the greateſt part of the fort completely inundated.

The ſtorm ceaſed about five o'clock the next morning, to the great joy of the ſuffering inhabitants, whoſe hardſhips are hardly to be deſcribed.

On aſcending the ramparts, I beheld all around me fallen houſes, trees torn up by the roots, and large veſſels on dry land; the ſmaller veſſels were either ſunk or ſtove to pieces: but I do not hear of more than two lives loſt; they were natives, and were loſt with a paddy boat near the Bar.

All the bridges are carried away, except the one at the main guard. The hurricane was equally ſevere all along the coaſt, and we much fear that Coringa, from its ſituation, is totally deſtroyed. Paddapatam, Golahpolam, and Samulcevt, are nearly deſtroyed. The excellent houſe at the latter place, which General Brathwaite had generouſly dedicated to the uſe of travellers, has ſuffered conſiderably by the ſtorm.

NOVEMBER.

FORT WILLIAM, *Nov.* 11, 1800.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated the 15th of July 1800, *publiſhed by Order of the Governor-General in Council.*

In order to avert the conſequences to be apprehended from a ſcanty crop of grain this ſeaſon in theſe kingdoms, we naturally look to India as capable of adminiſtering to our wants, by affording, as upon a former occaſion, ſupplies of rice and other grain; with that view,

we

we are desirous that every encouragement should be given to individuals to induce them to send grain from thence to this country, and which, if undertaken immediately after the receipt of this letter, their importation may arrive here within twelve months from this date, which, in case of a deficiency in the expected crops, would come most opportunely before the produce of the harvest of next year could be brought into consumption. Ships employed on this service will be permitted to carry out return cargoes from hence, of the same description as usually allowed to country-built ships.

By command of the most noble the Governor-general in council,

G. H. BARLOW, *Chief Sec.*

COLLEGE AT FORT WILLIAM.

Lectures will commence from Monday the 24th of November, and will be continued to the end of the year, in the Arabic, Persian, and Hindustanee languages, viz.

Arabic — On Mondays and Thursdays, at eleven o'clock. First Lecture on Monday the 24th.

Persian—On Tuesdays and Saturdays, at ten o'clock. First Lecture on Tuesday the 25th.

Hindustanee — On Wednesdays and Fridays, at nine o'clock. First Lecture on Wednesday the 26th.

The public table will be opened for the use of the students on Monday the 24th.

Students who have subscribed their names in the lecture-book, are exempted, by order of the most noble the Governor-general in council, from all other public duties.

The public library being now founded, the names of any persons who may think fit to make donations of books to the college, will be recorded in a register to be kept of the names of the benefactors to the institution.

DAVID BROWN, *Provost.*

Provost's Chambers,
Council House Street, Nov. 15, 1800.

The following melancholy circumstance occurred a short time since on the coast:—A native schoolmaster, accompanied by twenty-one boys, his scholars, was passing a branch of the Pallar river, not far from Wallajahbad: at the time of these unfortunates having reached the bank of the river, its bed was nearly dry, and they consequently expected to pass it without the smallest danger: the heavy rains, however, had accumulated into a large and extensive body of water above the pass, which suddenly breaking through its embankment, rushed impetuously down, and overwhelmed the unsuspecting schoolmaster, and his innocent pupils, with immediate destruction: two boys, with their master, alone reached the opposite bank of the river, but one of them was so much exhausted, that he died in a few minutes after he had reached the shore. The poor schoolmaster stood upon the bank, and gazed upon his dying pupils, in all the agonies of despair; "and who," said he, "shall tell this dreadful tale to the fathers and to the mothers of these children? I never can." After this pathetic exclamation, he stood some few moments, exhibiting a speechless figure of unutterable grief, then plunged into the flood, and instantly perished.

The surviving boy soon recovered, and carried the afflicting tale to the house of the schoolmaster, when his wife, with that desperation which sometimes marks the otherwise mild character of the Asiatic, threw herself into a deep well,

well, and was drowned before any aſſiſtance could be given.

Diſpatch from Captain CANNING, *Commander of the Hon. Company's Frigate the* Nonſuch, *received on the 17th inſtant.*

To JOHN SHORE, *Eſq.*
Secretary to the Marine Board.

SIR,

In obedience to the Board's orders, which I received on the 13th of October at Saugur roads, I immediately weighed, and purſued a courſe in a direction I judged it moſt probable to fall in with the Hon. Company's late ſhip *Kent*, and the enemy's cruizer *La Conſiance*; I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, for the Board's information, that the *Nonſuch* fell in with *La Conſiance*, Monſ. Surcouf commander, on the 22d of October, at eight *a. m.* in latitude 16° 40′ N. and longitude 85° 56′ E. of Greenwich, when he was perceived from the main-top-gallant-yard, ſtanding to the N. E. The *Nonſuch* immediately gave chaſe, and came up within reach of the enemy's ſtern-chaſers at half paſt four *p. m.* at which period he commenced a teaſing fire from his ſtern-chaſe guns, many of which ſhot paſſed between our maſts, and ſome through our ſails and colours, without doing the ſmalleſt injury. I deſiſted for a length of time from firing our bow-chaſers, in hopes that I ſhould have been able to cloſe with him within piſtol ſhot; but my endeavours were not crowned with ſucceſs, for the enemy perceiving my intention, and the wind decreaſing ſuddenly, immediately cut away his anchors from his bows, and hove all his guns overboard, except his ſtern-chaſers, which immediately increaſed his rate of ſailing, ſo much ſo, that I perceived the *Nonſuch* was dropping faſt aſtern. I then directed our bow-chaſe guns to be fired, but had not the good fortune to carry away any of his maſts or yards; but it was perceived that our ſhot went through his hull, and alſo, ſome of the bulwark and timber of his quarter floating cloſe paſt us; both ſhips were under a crowd of ſteering-ſails and royals, going nearly eight knots. The approach of the evening, with very ſqually weather during the night, increaſed his diſtance a-head of us, in the morning, at day-light, to ten or twelve miles; when about noon, the Hon. Company's *Bombay* frigate leaving in ſight to the ſouthward and joining in the chaſe, made the enemy alter his courſe, ſo as to enable us at ſun-ſet to get nearly within gun-ſhot. The night proving very dark and hazy (and which made it very difficult to obſerve the enemy's motions with our night glaſſes), with frequent ſhifts of wind in the enemy's favour, enabled him to alter his courſe hourly, and which he did ſixteen points from S. S. W. to N. N. E. and was at day-light on the morning of the 24th, five or ſix leagues in the wind's eye of the *Nonſuch*, and at ſun-ſet could not be perceived from any of our maſt-heads; I therefore now conſidered any further purſuit fruitleſs, and at eight *p. m.* bore up and ſhaped my courſe to the ſouthward, in hopes of falling in with the *Kent*.

On Tueſday the 28th of October, at noon, having arrived in the latitude preſcribed in the Board's orders, without having had the good fortune to fall in with the *Kent*, bore up and ſteered for the Sand Heads, where I arrived on the 14th inſtant, and proceeded immediately to Saugur, agreeable to the Board's

Board's orders of the 31ſt ult. and where I ſhall await their further pleaſure, and uſe every diſpatch in making readineſs for ſea.

I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

J. CANNING, *Commander.*

Hon. Company's Frigate Nonſuch, off Saugur Point, 16th Nov. 1800.

N. B. *La Confiance* is a remarkable beautiful veſſel, ſets very low upon the water, had then black ſides with yellow moulding poſts, were concealed with a French ſtern all black, and a new red vane at her main-top-gallant-maſt-head, very ſquare yards, and taunt maſts, very upright, without the ſmalleſt rake forward or aft; her ſails were all quite new, and cut French faſhion; her royals very ſmall and remarkable, having a great roach and ſteering-ſails very ſquare: the many and various manœuvres the enemy made during the chaſe were performed with great expedition and correctneſs.

By command of the moſt noble the Governor-general in council,

G. H. BARLOW.
Chief Sec.

FORT WILLIAM, *Nov.* 25, 1800.

Advices were yeſterday received of the arrival of the hon. Company's ſhip *Phœnix*, commanded by Capt. William Moffat, at the Sand Heads, on the 21ſt inſtant.

The following extracts from a diſpatch from Captain Moffat, to the moſt noble the Governor-general in council, are publiſhed by his lordſhip's command:

"I beg leave to inform you, that the hon. Company's ſhip *Phœnix*, under my command, in lat. 20° 15′ N. and long. 91° 18′ E. on the 10th Nov. at eight *a. m.* captured the French privateer *General Malartic*, of 14 guns, two of them 42 pound carronades, and 120 men, commanded by citizen Jean Duterte, out five months from the Mauritius.

"I am much obliged to my officers and ſhip's company for their activity in ſhifting the priſoners, and to the officers of his Majeſty's 88th regiment, and the other gentlemen on board, for their aſſiſtance in ſecuring and keeping watch over them.

"The privateer came up under Engliſh colours, with intention to board us; ſhe is a fine new coppered ſhip, of 150 tons burthen, pierced for 18 guns, and ſails remarkably faſt; but her maſts and rigging being in a very bad condition, the former full of ſhot holes, they were carried away in a ſtorm at N. N. W. in the night of the 13th, in which we ſplit moſt of our ſails, and drove from the Sand Heads to leeward of Point Palmyras. We have been obliged to tow her ever ſince.

"One man only was hurt on board the *Phœnix*, by the recoil of a carronade, by which his leg was broken. Citizen Duterte, with 111 of his crew, are on board the *Phœnix*."

On the preceding evening, a ſuſpicious veſſel having been diſcovered from the *Phœnix*, ſhe was in conſequence duly prepared at all points for the reception of the ſtranger, which, when on the next morning ſhe had approached within a ſhort diſtance under Engliſh colours, was hailed by the *Phœnix*, with a demand to what nation ſhe belonged? "Engliſh," was the reply. A requiſition followed from the *Phœnix* that a boat ſhould be ſent on board of her; but this being evaſively anſwered, and not complied with by the privateer, (now plainly.

plainly aſcertained to be ſuch,) the word of command to fire was given on board the *Phœnix*, and ſeven twelve-pounders, double ſhotted, were poured into the *Malartic*.—By this diſcharge the Engliſh enſign was carried away, and the tricoloured flag, hoiſted for a moment in its place, was immediately afterwards lowered down again, in token of ſurrender.

The paſſengers and troops on board the *Phœnix* were moſt judiciouſly quartered on the poop, and in the waſte, in a way that kept them entirely concealed from the privateer, which, ſuſpecting her to be a country ſhip, had approached for the purpoſe of boarding. Suddenly jumping up when the orders to fire were given, their numbers and ſtate of preparation ſo alarmed and ſurprized the enemy, that he in an inſtant ſtruck his colours. Reſiſtance, in any event, would not have availed, the *Phœnix* being fully prepared for a much more formidable force than her actual opponent.

The *Mermaid*, Captain Garden, from this port to Rangoon, was the laſt capture made by the *Malartic*. Having plundered her, and taken out the main and mizen maſts, after ſome days detention, ſhe ſuffered the *Mermaid* to proceed to her deſtined port. Prior to this event, the *Malartic* had fought a long and deſperate action with an American ſhip, ſuppoſed the *Rebecca*, from Calcutta, in which two ſurgeons, the boatſwain, and ſeveral of the crew belonging to the former, were killed.

Extract of Particulars relative to the Engagement between the Albatroſs *and* L'Adele.

We ſailed in the *Albatroſs*, Capt. Waller, from Bombay; but, meeting with bad weather and contrary winds, it was not until the that we made Ceylon, and were informed by a Daniſh ſhip that we ſpoke off Point de Galle, of the *Confiance* and *Malartic*'s depredations on our commerce in the Bay. We crowded all ſail; and the winds being favourable in general, we had got as far to the northward as 58° 30′ N. about ¾ paſt midnight on the 13th, at which time we perceived a ſtrange ſail to windward, whoſe manœuvres ſoon gave us reaſon to ſuppoſe her to be an enemy, and which, being a brig, we imagined to be the *Malartic*. The *Albatroſs* was immediately cleared for action, and tacked with an intention of ſtanding up for the enemy, who ſoon after was perceived bearing down on us. The night was very dark and cloudy, with light variable winds. Both veſſels carefully concealed their lights; not the leaſt glimpſe could be ſeen on board of either. Paſſing to windward on the contrary tack, he wore, and hauled up under our lee quarter within half piſtol-ſhot, at the ſame time firing two guns to bring us to. Suſpecting that it might probably be his Majeſty's armed veſſel *Mongooſe*, we hailed to know, and were anſwered, "*L'Adele*, a French privateer; heave to, lower your top-ſails down, and ſend your boat on board." To which Captain Waller replied, "Yes, we will be on board very ſoon;" and giving orders to fire, the *Albatroſs*'s broadſide was immediately diſcharged at him, and it was inſtantly returned.

He was then upon our lee beam, but, after ſome manœuvring, got upon our weather one, and which we did not take any pains to prevent, as we could eaſily perceive his intention was to board us, a circum-

circumſtance we rather wiſhed than dreaded, being very well prepared to receive him. After nearly half an hour's action, he laid us alongſide, diſcharged his broadſide, and attempted to board us in the ſmoke; but no ſooner did they attempt it than our ſailors thruſt them back with the point of the bayonet and boarding pikes. Capt. Waller obſerving one of the Frenchmen mounting our main rigging, thruſt a boarding pike into his breaſt, and he immediately fell backwards into the privateer. They now began to fly from their quarters, and our people were eager to board in their turn; for which purpoſe ſeveral gallant fellows attempted to laſh his bowſprit to our main rigging, one of whom received a muſket ball in his arm, while endeavouring to perform this piece of ſervice, but the ſhip's pitching carried away the laſhings, and, in ſpite of every effort on our part to prevent it, he dropped aſtern, made all the ſail he could, and ran for it, being now pretty well convinced that he had not a harmleſs merchantman to deal with, but a very different kind of veſſel.

Our ſailors, inflamed with ſucceſs, and the ideas of victory and prize-money, very ſoon made all ſail in chaſe, and we had the ſatisfaction to find that we gained faſt upon the enemy. In about half an hour both veſſels laid each other alongſide, as it were by mutual conſent, diſcharging their broadſides into one another, at a time when the muzzles of the guns touched. Several were killed and wounded on both ſides, and conſiderable damage done; but nothing could now damp the courage of our ſailors, which was worked up to the higheſt pitch, and they were boarding in all parts, when the Frenchman hailed for quarter, ſtruck, and was taken poſſeſſion of by Mr. Lambert, firſt lieutenant of the *Albatroſs*.

On board the *Albatroſs* one marine and one ſeaman were killed, (this laſt belonging to his Majeſty's ſhip *Braave*;) and ſix wounded, one of whom belonged to the *Braave*, and one to the *Centurion*. *L'Adele* loſt ſix killed and thirteen wounded.

On going on board the *Albatroſs*, Surcouf preſented his ſword to Capt. Waller, who politely reſtored it with the handſome compliment, that "he could not think of depriving him of a weapon which, it had been evinced, he ſo well knew how to uſe." Every civility and attention have been ſhown to Surcouf and his officers by Captain Waller and the lieutenants of the *Albatroſs*.

L'Adele is a beautiful little veſſel, mounting ten 4 and two 6 pounders, recently fitted out at Nantz, well found, and in every reſpect qualified for the ſervice ſhe was intended to perform.

ADDRESS *of the Britiſh Inhabitants of Bombay to the* KING.

The 4th of November, being the day appointed by the ſheriff for convening the Britiſh inhabitants of Bombay in purſuance of their requeſt, a numerous and reſpectable meeting attended accordingly at the old ſeſſion-houſe, the place choſen for the purpoſe.

The ſheriff opened the buſineſs of the meeting by obſerving, that it was with a view of taking their opinion on the propriety of expreſſing their ſenſe of the divine interpoſition in warding from the ſacred perſon of his Majeſty the blow lately aimed at a life ſo precious to his loyal and virtuous ſubjects, and congra-

congratulating his Majeſty on his providential eſcape from that mad attempt of an unhappy lunatic.

A glowing ſentiment of unanimity in favour of the meaſure pervaded the meeting; and the ſheriff having quitted the chair, Mr. Henſhaw propoſed that Sir William Syer ſhould take his place. This appearing to be the wiſh of the meeting, Sir William acquieſced; and, having taken the chair, Mr. Henſhaw moved that an humble addreſs be prepared and tranſmitted to the throne, offering the congratulations of the inhabitants on the occaſion above alluded to; acknowledging the bleſſings which the inhabitants of Bombay enjoy, in common with their fellow-ſubjects all over the Britiſh empire, under his Majeſty's paternal care of their civil and religious liberties; and their awful ſenſe of the divine favour in continuing to them the life of a Sovereign ſo deſervedly beloved and dear to all his ſubjects. Mr. Henſhaw very juſtly expreſſed his confidence, that the ſentiments of the meeting would be unanimous on the occaſion; and accordingly judged it unneceſſary to enter further into the ſubject.

Mr. Dowdeſwell ſeconded the motion, and took that opportunity of contraſting the ſecurity, happineſs and proſperity which we enjoyed under his Majeſty's reign, with the miſeries which have pervaded France in conſequence of a revolution which had proved ſo deſtructive to the peace and true intereſts of that devoted country. The good ſenſe of the people of England, he ſaid, under the influence and example of a Sovereign equally diſtinguiſhed for the love of his ſubjects and invincible fortitude in the moſt trying political circumſtances, had preſerved our boundaries from the encroachment of thoſe deſtructive tenets which had overwhelmed the faireſt part of Europe in their ravages; and rejected thoſe fanciful and ruinous notions of liberty and equality, which had in other countries ingulfed, with an inexpiable diſregard of every law human and divine, both public and private virtue, public and domeſtic enjoyments of every thing deſirable in this life, in the horrors of anarchy, and havock almoſt irretrievable. Mr. D. added, If a doubt could have been entertained formerly of the excellence of the Britiſh Conſtitution, of its fitneſs and its power to ſecure every thing that is valuable in life, that doubt muſt now be removed. Every thing, he ſaid, which had lately occurred, proved an additional inducement to rally round the throne. The public and private virtues of his Majeſty equally endeared him to us all; and we could not ſufficiently lamenſt that a life ſo eſſential to the public welfare (but ſuch was the lot of mortality) was ſubject to ſuch attacks. During his Majeſty's reign, the moſt extraordinary exertions had been made by ſea and land, and the Britiſh dominions widely extended; and we had, by his wiſdom and guidance, reſiſted every effort of a deſperate enemy. Mr. D. doubted not that we ſhould, by the ſame means, be ſtill able to reſiſt them effectually; and expreſſed his fervent wiſhes that his Majeſty might bring the preſent eventful conteſt to a happy termination, and live to enjoy many years of peace, amidſt a loyal and affectionate people.

The Chairman then propoſed that a committee ſhould be nominated for the purpoſe of preparing a ſuitable addreſs, which was accordingly done, and conſiſted of the following gentlemen:

R. Henſhaw, Eſq. P. Dundas, Eſq.
W. Dowdeſwell, Eſq. H. Fawcett, Eſq.
Col. C. Beresford, P. Hall, Eſq.
Col. T. Marſhall, AND
Col. A. Duff, S. Halliday, Eſq.

The committee having retired for a ſhort time, returned with an addreſs; which being read by the Chairman, was unanimouſly approved of.

The Chairman then propoſed ſuitable reſolutions (which were unanimouſly carried,) for the tranſmiſſion of the addreſs to Britain.

It was then unanimouſly reſolved, that the thanks of the meeting be given to the gentlemen who moved and ſeconded, and to the committee who prepared the addreſs.

That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Sheriff, for his ready acquieſcence in the requiſition to to call the meeting, and for the loyal manner in which he opened the buſineſs of the day.

That theſe reſolutions be printed in the next Bombay Courier and Gazette.

The Chairman then leaving the chair, the ſame was reſumed by the Sheriff, when it was reſolved that the thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair.

The following is a copy of the Addreſs to his Majeſty:

To the KING'S *Moſt Excellent Majeſty.*

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects reſiding at Bombay in the Eaſt-Indies, humbly offer to your Majeſty our moſt ſincere congratulations on your late providential eſcape from the horrible attempt on your Majeſty's life.

Feeling the bleſſings we derive from your Majeſty's guardian care of our civil and religious liberties, and of the conſtitution ſo well calculated to ſecure them, we are firmly perſuaded that ſuch an attempt could only have been the act of a perſon labouring under mental derangement.

Impreſſed with an awful ſenſe of the interpoſition of Divine favour in preſerving to us the life of a Sovereign ſo deſervedly dear to all his ſubjects, we ſhall not ceaſe to offer our grateful thanks to the Almighty, united with our earneſt prayers for the continuance of your Majeſty's reign over a free, loyal, and happy people.

DECEMBER.

Addreſs from the Britiſh Inhabitants of Ceylon to his Majeſty, on his late providential Eſcape from Aſſaſſination.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

We, your Majeſty's loyal ſubjects, the Britiſh inhabitants of Ceylon, united by every tie that can bind a grateful and affectionate people to their King and Conſtitution, and deeply penetrated with horror at the late atrocious act of treaſon attempted againſt your Majeſty's ſacred perſon, do now approach your throne, to aſſure your Majeſty of the fervent and unanimous gratitude with which we have acknowledged the ſignal interpoſition of the Divine goodneſs in our favour, in preſerving a life at all times ſo juſtly dear to us, and at this time ſo indiſpenſably neceſſary, not merely for the welfare of the Britiſh empire, but for the tranquillity, ſecurity, and independence of the civilized world.

At the ſame time that we thus expreſs our feelings on an event ſo deeply intereſting to ourſelves and our fellow-ſubjects, it is no ſmall conſolation to us to conſider, that the wretch who has excited this alarm through all thoſe extenſive dominions where the bleſſings of your Majeſty's government and protection are diffuſed, has appeared incapable of appreciating their value; and we firmly truſt that the reproach of ſo atrocious a parricide will be wiped from our age and country, by the unqueſtionable inſanity of the man who attempted it.

That

That your Majeſty may long enjoy the delicious fruits of thoſe domeſtic virtues which you, Sire, have cultivated with ſo much pious care; that the bright example of them may long and ſucceſsfully operate on the hearts and conduct of your grateful and affectionate ſubjects; and that thoſe princely virtues which have raiſed to ſo exalted a height the power, proſperity, and renown of Great Britain, may long continue to diſplay themſelves triumphantly at the head of a great nation and a glorious conſtitution, in the maintenance of true religion, liberty, and ſocial order; is the prayer which, moſt excellent Sire, we offer up to the Author of all good, in the utmoſt fervour of our hearts.

Signed by
140 Britiſh Inhabitants.

On the 8th inſtant, arrived at Bombay, the hon. Company's cruizer *Intrepid*, late Capt. George Hall, from Buſſorah, after having encountered, on the 22d ultimo, a French privateer. The particulars of the action are thus deſcribed in the Bombay Courier Extraordinary of the 10th current:

They ſaw a veſſel from the maſt-head at ſun-riſe, and about ſeven o'clock ſaw her from the deck ſtanding towards them. Captain Hall made the private ſignal to her about eight o'clock, which was not anſwered: the ſtranger ſoon afterwards hoiſted an union jack at the fore-top-gallant-maſt-head, and a blue enſign at the gaff-end: at half paſt nine, Captain Hall fired a ſhot, and hoiſted the Company's colours, which was almoſt immediately returned under French colours.

An action enſued, chiefly within piſtol-ſhot; and between ten and eleven o'clock the enemy, truſting to his ſuperiority in Europeans, made two attempts to board the *Intrepid* under the ſtern; in the ſecond attack, the enemy's jib-boom was for ſome time foul of the *Intrepid*'s driver; both attacks were repelled with great ſpirit and execution; the few Europeans Captain Hall had were called from the guns on theſe occaſions. About a quarter before eleven o'clock, Captain Hall received a ſevere wound, which obliged him to quit the deck; on which Lieut. Smee took charge.

By this time the *Intrepid*'s maſts were much injured, and moſt of the ſails rendered uſeleſs by the damages they had ſuſtained, and the rigging being almoſt all cut to pieces, with two Europeans killed, and many others of the crew wounded. In this ſtate the engagement continued until near twelve o'clock, when the enemy's fire ſlackened, and they began to make off. Lieut. Smee then turned the hands up to repair their damages, in order to chaſe. A little after twelve, all ſail was ſet on the *Intrepid*, and the chaſe continued until three *p. m.* when, finding that the enemy ſailed ſo much ſuperior as to afford no chance of coming up with her, Lieut. Smee hauled his wind to the N. N. W.

The enemy was a brig, carrying her guns on a fluſh-deck, having ſix on each ſide, of different calibres, and four ſwivels; copper-bottomed, and nearly the ſize of the hon. Company's cruizer the *Antelope*.

The following is given as a correct liſt of the killed and wounded on board the *Intrepid*:

Killed—1 ſeaman, 1 quarter-maſter (European.)

Wounded—Captain Hall, ſince dead; Lieuts. Smee and Beſt, ſlightly; Mr. Harriot, volunteer, and Mr. Chamber-

lain, boatſwain; 1 European ſeaman, 1 tindal, and 1 laſcar, ſlightly; 1 havildar, 2 naiques, 11 ſepoys, and 2 ſervants, ſome of them dangerouſly.

Total—2 killed, and 24 wounded.

N. B. The havildar and 1 ſepoy died afterwards of their wounds.

Extract from the Minutes of Council, 10th December 1800.

The Governor in council, while he ſincerely regrets the loſs of ſo valuable an officer as Captain Hall, who fell in the late action of the *Intrepid* with an enemy's privateer in the Gulf of Perſia, pays but a juſt tribute to the memory of this gallant commander, in declaring his entire approbation of the brave defence made by Captain Hall againſt the daring attacks of the enemy, who, with ſuperior numbers, twice attempted, but failed, to board the Company's cruizer.

Lieutenants Smee and Beſt, with the other officers and men of the *Intrepid*, are alſo entitled to the praiſe and thanks of the Governor in council, for the whole of their conduct during this action; Lieut. Smee, in particular, for continuing the unequal conflict after the fall of his gallant commander, finally repulſing the enemy, and obliging him to ſeek refuge in retreat.

The Governor in council, to mark his ſenſe of this laudable conduct, directs the ſuperintendant of marine to cauſe four months pay to the petty officers and European ſeamen, and three months pay to the ſepoys and laſcars, to be immediately advanced them, as a gratuity for their exertions on this occaſion: Lieut. Smee will receive the pay of a junior captain in the marine from the day of his gallant repulſe of the enemy, viz. the 22d of November 1800, until he ſhall be regularly promoted in the line; the ſuperintendant being alſo directed to employ the intermediate ſervices of Lieut. Smee in as diſtinguiſhed ſituations as his marine rank will admit of.

The ſuperintendant is alſo deſired to report, whether Captain Hall has left in this ſettlement any family or connections, on whom the Governor in council could beſtow ſome recompenſe for their late loſs; it being to him a ſubject of ſincere concern that this officer has not ſurvived to enjoy in perſon the juſt reward of his bravery and meritorious exertions.

Publiſhed by order of the Governor in council,

R. RICKARDS, *Sec. to Gov.*

Extract of a letter from Hydrabad, dated Dec. 10.

This morning, at nine o'clock, the body of the late Lieut. Col. Dalrymple was interred, with all the honours due to his high ſtation and character. The regiment of cavalry, the artillery, laſcars, and ſix battalions of native infantry, were drawn out, and partly diſpoſed of in ſtreets to the place of burial, partly in forming a ſpacious ſquare around it, in order to fire over the body, which was carried by Europeans, and the pall ſupported by the principal officers at the ſtation. The mourners were not only the members of the deceaſed's family, but conſiſted of the whole body of officers and others who attended the corpſe; and in my life I never witneſſed a ſcene of more real, ſolemn, and univerſal woe, than was ſhewn upon this melancholy occaſion; men of all ages, ranks and ſtations, were ſeen mingling their tears, and wailing their common loſs in the moſt poignant expreſſion of grief. To have ſo lived, and to have died ſo lamented, as did Colonel Dalrymple, is an honour to his memory, beyond which, no human being, I think,

think, ever attained; but, alas! at the age of forty-four only, it was too ſoon to loſe ſo valuable a perſon, of whom it may be ſaid, in the language of Cæſar, "The world might ſtand up and ſay, he was A MAN!"

Minute guns were fired during the proceſſion; and the ſervice was read by Major Kirkpatrick, the Britiſh reſident at the court of Hydrabad, with great energy and feeling.

Some Particulars relative to the recapture of the Ann and Elizabeth.

The *Ann and Elizabeth*, on her paſſage from Madras to Rangoon, being at anchor off Bragu Point, perceived, making towards her, a ſmall veſſel under Engliſh colours, which ſhortly afterwards came to an anchor cloſe alongſide of her, at the ſame time changing the Engliſh for the National enſign, firing a ſhot, and ordering the *Ann and Elizabeth* to ſurrender. The captain and chief mate were likewiſe directed to repair on board in their boat; but this not being immediately complied with, three or four ſhots more were fired from the privateer.

On repairing on board the brig, Captain Haigs and his officers were much ſurpriſed to obſerve but one European among the whole crew; a circumſtance that inſtantly ſuggeſted to them the practicability, not only of re-taking their own veſſel, but making themſelves maſters of the privateer. With this view, Captain Haigs requeſted that his officer might be permitted to return for a ſhort time to his ſhip: his requeſt was acceded to; and the deſign having been previouſly concerted between the priſoners, at about duſk the boat returned, containing the greater part of the *Ann and Elizabeth*'s crew, armed with whatever they could procure, and concealed by a tarpauline; they ruſhed on board the privateer, of which, after a ſhort and ineffectual reſiſtance on the part of the enemy, they took poſſeſſion, and ſoon afterwards regained their own veſſel.

Having put a prize-maſter on board the *London*, Captain Haigs diſpatched her to this port, proceeding in his own ſhip, with the Frenchman who had acted as commander of the prize, towards his original deſtination.

The *London*, now a prize to the *Ann and Elizabeth*, was captured laſt year by the *Laurette*, ſent to Rangoon, there fitted out as an armed veſſel, and lately ſailed from that port in company with a ſmall ketch, alſo a prize to the *Laurette*; ſhe parted with her the evening before her capture.

CRIMINAL LAWS OF CHINA.

On the late occaſion of a diſagreeable diſcuſſion with the Chineſe government at Canton, relative to a Chinaman being wounded by a ſhot from his Majeſty's ſchooner the *Providence*, the following tranſlation of extracts from the Chineſe criminal code of laws was publiſhed, by the authority of the hon. Company's ſupercargoes, for the information of all concerned:

ARTICLE 1. A man who kills another on the ſuppoſition of theft, ſhall be ſtrangled, according to the law againſt homicide committed in an affray.

2. A man who fires at another with a muſket, and kills him thereby, ſhall be beheaded, as in caſes of wilful murder. If the ſufferer is wounded (but not mortally), the offender ſhall be ſent into exile.

3. A man who puts to death a criminal who had been apprehended and made no reſiſtance, ſhall be ſtrangled, according to the law againſt homicide committed in an affray.

4. A man who falſely accuſes an innocent perſon of theft (in caſes of greateſt criminality), is guilty of a capital offence;

in all other caſes, the offenders, whether principals or acceſſories, ſhall be ſent into exile.

5. A man who wounds another unintentionally, ſhall be tried according to the law reſpecting blows given in an affray, and the puniſhment rendered more or leſs ſevere, according to the degree of injury ſuſtained.

6. A man who, intoxicated with liquor, commits outrages againſt the laws, ſhall be exiled to a deſert country, there to remain in a ſtate of ſervitude.

The foregoing are articles of the laws of the empire of China, according to which judgment is paſſed on perſons offending againſt them, without allowing of any compromiſe or extenuation.

G. O. By Government.

Fort St. George, Dec. 24, 1800.

In the general orders of the 25th September, the right hon. the Governor in council publiſhed the high ſenſe his lordſhip entertained of the ſervices rendered to the Britiſh intereſts in India by the hon. Colonel Welleſley, and the officers and troops under his command.

The Governor in council has now the ſatisfaction of announcing the entire concurrence of the moſt noble the Governor-general in council in the ſentiments expreſſed in thoſe orders, on the diſpatches from Colonel Welleſley; and the Governor-general in council has directed the Governor in council to communicate, in general orders, "the thanks of the Governor-general in council to the hon. Colonel Welleſley, for the judgment, energy and valour which have diſtinguiſhed his operations againſt Doondiah Wahag during the late rapid and proſperous campaign, and for the important ſervices which he has rendered to the hon. Company, in terminating the war againſt that inſurgent with ſuch ſignal and ſpeedy ſucceſs."

The Governor in council has farther been directed to convey the thanks of the Governor-general in council to the officers and troops acting under the command of Colonel Welleſley, for the gallantry and perſeverance manifeſted by them throughout the late arduous ſervices, and particularly, to expreſs to the officers and men of the detachments of cavalry employed in the action of the 10th September, the high ſenſe entertained by the Governor-general in council of the eminent courage and diſcipline manifeſted by them in the attack on the army of Doondiah Wahag, which terminated in the fall of that inſurgent, and in the complete deſtruction or diſperſion of his forces.

The Governor in council is farther pleaſed to add, that it will afford to the Governor-general in council the higheſt ſatisfaction, to repreſent to the hon. the court of directors the important benefits which have reſulted to the intereſts of the Eaſt-India Company, and to the Britiſh Nation in India, from the ſervices of the hon. Colonel Welleſley, and the officers and troops acting under his command during the late campaign.

Circumſtances having rendered it neceſſary for the Governor in council to employ the ſervices of the hon. Colonel Welleſley at a diſtance from Myſore, his lordſhip in council has been pleaſed to appoint Col. James Stevenſon to the important command of the forces in Myſore, Malabar and Canara; and the Governor in council has great ſatisfaction in this opportunity of manifeſting his high ſenſe of the zealous and ſpirited ſupport afforded to Colonel Welleſley by Colonel Stevenſon, as ſecond in command of the army employed againſt Doondiah.

Fort St. George, Dec. 25, 1800.

The high ſenſe entertained by the moſt noble the Governor-general in council, of the meritorious ſervices and eminent abilities of Lieut. Col. Cloſe,

Cloſe, having been repeatedly publiſhed to the army, the Governor in council conſiders it not to be neceſſary for his lordſhip to add any obſervations to the following extract of a letter from the hon. court of directors, expreſſing their approbation of that officer's conduct.

Par. 209. "From the great eſtimation in which we held the character and abilities of your late adjutant-general, Lieut. Col. Cloſe, even previous to the knowledge of the diſtinguiſhed ſervices rendered by him in the late war againſt Tippoo Sultaun, we ſhould have felt no heſitation in yielding to his requeſt, had he continued to occupy that ſituation, that his allowances ſhould maintain their equality with thoſe of the quarter-maſter-general; but we have the ſatisfaction to obſerve, by your late diſpatches, that Lieut. Col. Cloſe, on account of his eminent talents and integrity, added to his extraordinary ſkill in the country languages, and to his experience in the manners, cuſtoms and habits of the natives of India, had been ſelected by Lord Mornington (now Marquis Welleſley) for the important charge of reſident with the Rajah of Myſore, an appointment which has received our entire approbation. And as both the governor-general, and commander in chief, have borne moſt honourable teſtimony to the ability, zeal and energy diſplayed by Lieut. Col. Cloſe, during the late Myſore campaign, thereby manifeſting extenſive knowledge, approved experience, ſuperior talents, ardent valour, and indefatigable activity, we have reſolved to preſent that officer with a ſword, to be made in England, of the value of three hundred guineas, in teſtimony of the high ſenſe which we entertain of his ſervices upon that memorable occaſion.

Fort St. George, Dec. 26, 1800.

The right hon. the Governor in council has much ſatisfaction in publiſhing to the army, the following extract of a letter from the hon. the court of directors, dated the 7th May laſt, expreſſive of the juſt ſenſe which the hon. court entertains of of the meritorious exertions of Captain M'Kenzie, in collecting materials for a map of the Nizam's dominions:

Par. 175. "The ſeveral plans and geographical materials executed by Captain Colin M'Kenzie, referred to in theſe paragraphs, have been ſubmitted to the inſpection of Major Rennel, as was alſo Captain M'Kenzie's map of the Nizam's dominions, formerly tranſmitted to us, to which the plans before mentioned are ſupplementary, as in the 303d paragraph of your ſubſequent diſpatch of the 15th Oct. 1798, and as you have repeated your recommendation of this officer for ſome pecuniary compenſation on account of his maps and ſurveys, we authorize you to preſent him with the ſum of two thouſand four hundred pagodas, for his paſt ſervices in this line."

Addreſs from the Cadet Company at Madras, who are about to join their reſpective Regiments, to Captain ARMSTRONG.

DEAR SIR,

With the warmeſt feelings of the heart, that gratitude, affection and reſpect can produce, that part of the Cadet Company who are now about to join their reſpective corps, with an unfeigned ſorrow, bid you adieu. Placed in a ſituation equally arduous and uncommon, it required no moderate abilities to command univerſal ſatisfaction: the beſt proof we can give of your ſucceſs in promoting our happineſs, is, that we ſincerely regret the period is arrived when we ſhall no longer enjoy the benefit of your inſtructions as a ſoldier, and the pleaſure of your ſociety as a friend. We diſdain to flatter any human being; but, when glowing expreſſions are alone capable of conveying our ſentiments, we hope you will excuſe us for thus publicly declaring the high opinion we have of your character and conduct. We remain

Your affectionately attached ſervants.

[*Here follow the ſignatures of the Gentlemen leaving Chingleput.*]

Dec. 18, 1800.

JANUARY 1801.

Extract of a Letter, dated Fort Marlborough, Jan. 1.

The weſt coaſt has had a dread-

ful viſitation of ſickneſs theſe laſt two months. A fever, ſimilar to the yellow fever of the Weſt Indies, has raged here with unremitting violence. The great fatality has fallen upon the Chineſe colony. Our few remaining troops have only ſuſtained a loſs of three Europeans. It has moſt unluckily happened, that all the medical faculty are laid up in illneſs.

Within theſe laſt fifteen days a catarrhal fever has ſpread almoſt univerſally over the coaſt, and the other fevers of the bilious type are diminiſhing. The writer of this has a melancholy remark to make, that in the courſe of eight years, eleven medical gentlemen have died from the climate and the ſeverity of the duties of this coaſt, and ſixty-one gentlemen, including officers, with the gentlemen of the civil eſtabliſhment, beſides itinerant captains and officers of ſhips.

The fatality has ſpread a ſombre gloom of melancholy every where around. The bell has been ordered (through the humane attention of the commiſſioner) to ceaſe from tolling for the dead; it had ſuch a melancholy effect on the living.

In purſuance of the reſolution of the moſt noble the Governor-general in council, of the 15th January (notified in the Gazette of the 29th of the ſame month,) to preſent Capt. Moffat, commander of the hon. Company's ſhip *Phœnix*, with a ſword, that gentleman had the ſatisfaction of receiving the ſame the 7th inſtant, from the hands of Major-general Baird, on the quarter-deck of the *Phœnix*. The General, in preſenting Captain Moffat with the ſword, addreſſed him in the following words:—"The Marquis Welleſley has requeſted of me to preſent you with this ſword from him, as a mark of his lordſhip's high approbation of your gallant and ſeaman-like conduct, and that of your officers and the ſhip's company in preparing for and during the action in which you engaged and captured the *Malartic* French privateer. I congratulate you on this occaſion, and feel much pleaſure in complying with his lordſhip's requeſt."

By a letter received from Capt. Meik, dated Cochin, the 6th of January, it appears that he and his crew, together with two midſhipmen, and ſixteen men belonging to his Majeſty's ſhips *Adamant* and *Lancaſter*, were embarked on the 29th of October, on a ſmall veſſel of thirty-five tons, bound to Columbo. It is with much concern we ſtate, that this veſſel was wrecked on the 9th of November, about twelve o'clock at night, upon a reef of rocks amongſt the Maldivia iſlands, and that five men of his Majeſty's ſhips, three of the *Armenia*'s crew, aud five Frenchmen, unfortunately periſhed, in an attempt to reach the ſhore by a raft. The ſurvivors betook themſelves to a couple of Maldivia boats, in one of which Capt. Meik reached Cochin on the 4th ult. The other, in which were the people belonging to the king's ſhips, had not arrived. Mr. Maddox, a midſhipman of his Majeſty's ſhip *Lancaſter*, died by ſickneſs on the paſſage. Capt. Meik expreſſes himſelf in the higheſt terms of the attention ſhewn to him, his officers and crew, by the inhabitants of Sechelles, during their ſtay at the iſland.

On Monday the 26th inſt. came on for trial, before the ſupreme court in its admiralty juriſdiction, the caſe of Samuel Stephenſon, charged with the murder of Mr. James Heath Mitchell. It appeared by

by the evidence, that on the 2d of June laſt, the deceaſed was ſecond officer, and the priſoner a ſeaman, on board the ſhip *Bengal*, then on her paſſage to England. Mr. Mitchell, it ſeems, in conſequence of a complaint made to him, that the priſoner had been inſolent to an inferior officer, had ordered him to go from below upon deck; but his order not being readily obeyed, he had repeatedly attacked the priſoner with a broom-ſtick, and ſtruck him with conſiderable violence; which treatment at length induced a ſcuffle between them, and, in the courſe of it, Mr. Mitchell received a mortal wound with a claſp-knife. —The chief juſtice prefaced his charge to the jury by obſerving on the relative ſituations of ſeamen and officers on board merchant-ſhips carrying letters of marque. In ſhips ſo circumſtanced, he ſaid, the diſcipline of the navy, as regulated by the articles of war, was, by poſitive ſtatute, in as full force as in a king's ſhip; but as there was now no defect of authority on the part of the officers, the law alſo required that ſeamen ſhould be protected againſt the exerciſe of that authority in any irregular manner. His lordſhip then adverted to the circumſtances of the particular caſe; diſcriminated the characteriſtics of the four claſſes of homicide—namely, juſtifiable, excuſable, manſlaughter, and murder; and concluded by directing the jury, that the fact in the preſent inſtance reſted between the two middle deſcriptions, excuſable homicide and manſlaughter. The attack which appeared in proof to have been made upon the priſoner, ſeemed entirely to exempt him from the imputation of murder; whilſt the nature of the caſe, on the other hand, was not ſuch as to amount, in the contemplation of the law, to juſtifiable homicide, it not having been committed in the prevention of a felony, or in any of thoſe circumſtances eſſential to the juſtification of him who kills an aſſailant. But though there might be now no reaſonable ground to ſuppoſe that Mr. Mitchell meant the death of the priſoner, in the attack which he had made upon him, yet it was for the jury to ſay, upon the evidence given, whether, heated as the priſoner muſt have been by the affray, and urged as he ſtill continued to be by the deceaſed, armed with a weapon of no inconſiderable offence, he had not reaſonable ground to conſider his life in imminent danger, and might not have done the deed charged againſt him with the view of extricating himſelf from ſuch peril. If they believed that to be the fact, (and how far it was ſo, his lordſhip repeated, reſted excluſively with them to determine,) the caſe would be excuſable homicide, and the priſoner would be entitled to a verdict of acquittal; but if they ſhould be of opinion, that the priſoner acted merely from the heat of paſſion, and not from a principle of ſelf-preſervation, it would then amount, under the provocation given, to man-ſlaughter, which, his lordſhip obſerved, was, by a recent ſtatute, puniſhable now when happening at ſea, in the ſame manner as if it had occurred on ſhore.—The jury retired for ſeveral hours, and after ten o'clock at night, brought in a verdict of *not guilty*.

We give publicity to the following circumſtances, in the hope that they may be ſerviceable to commanders of ſhips under ſimilar ſituations: his Majeſty's ſhip *Suffolk* being lately off Diamond Iſland, near the coaſt of Pegue, Lieut. Malcolm, and twenty-five ſeamen, were

were landed, for the purpoſe of obtaining a ſupply of turtle for the crew: the party in a few hours turned forty fine turtle, and with which they immediately returned on board the *Suffolk*. It does not appear that Lieut. Malcolm or the ſeamen eat of any production of the iſland, which is nearly barren, or even drank of the water, to which not any noxious quality had been heretofore aſcribed. Be that, however, as it may, the whole party became ill immediately on their returning on board; and in a few hours, fourteen of the ſeamen died. In fine, at the expiration of a few days, only Lieut. Malcolm and one ſeaman retained life out of twenty-ſix perſons, moſt of them young and healthy men, and the moſt correct and orderly of the *Suffolk*'s crew.

FEBRUARY.

FORT WILLIAM, *Feb.* 12, 1801.

The ſecret committee of the hon. court of directors, in a letter dated the 30th of September 1800, having been pleaſed to direct, that every encouragement be given to the exportation of rice from India to England, ſo as to throw in as large a ſupply as poſſible into England, previous to the harveſt in that country; the moſt noble the Governor-general in council has been pleaſed to direct, that the following extracts from the letter from the hon. committee be publiſhed:

That every ſhip which takes on board three quarters of her regiſtered tonnage in rice, ſhall have liberty to fill up with ſuch goods for this port as has been uſual of late years to be imported by country ſhips.

That the ſhips which embark in this adventure, ſhall be allowed to carry out exports from this kingdom as of late allowed to country ſhips.

That the ſaid ſhips ſhall be excuſed from paying on the rice which they ſhall import, the three per cent. which otherwiſe ſhould become due to the Company for landing, wharfage, &c. &c.

That when the ſhips are approved by our ſurveyors, as uſual in India, the riſk of the rice which they bring ſhall be on account of government, which will of courſe ſave the owners of it the expence of inſurance on that article.

That in caſe of the price of rice being, on the ſhips arrived here, under from 32*s.* to 29*s.* per cwt. the difference between the price it ſells for, and the above rates, ſhall be made good to the owners on the following conditions; that the ſhip which ſails from her port of landing within one month after the contents of this being promulgated, ſhall be guaranteed—32*s.* per cwt. for the rice which ſhe brings—if in two months, 31*s.* if in three months, 30*s.* and if in four months, 29*s.*

The above encouragement, we have to obſerve, is only to be given on condition that the rice ſo laden be purchaſed by a perſon under your appointment. We conceive this latter proviſo abſolutely neceſſary, becauſe, unleſs the rice is of real good quality, and the neweſt to be had, it cannot be expected to anſwer the purpoſe for which it is meant. It ought to be of what is generally ſtyled the beſt cargo rice.

Although our government will endeavour to ſecure to theſe ſhips convoy whenever they can get it, they ſtill ſhould on no account be detained for convoy. We need not point out, that coppered ſhips ſhould be preferred on this buſineſs, as ſo much depends on expedition.

G. O. *by the Commander in Chief.*

FORT WILLIAM, *Feb.* 16, 1801.

The commander in chief, before his final departure from India, eſteems it not more an act of juſtice to the army that has ſerved under his immediate orders near four years, than a tribute due to his own feelings, to publiſh his ſentiments of its merits and deſerts.

He reflects with heart-felt ſatisfaction, that, throughout the whole period of his command, the zeal and attention which have been invariably manifeſted by the officers of all ranks to the duties of their profeſſion, have not had ſtronger claims on his public approbation, than the cordial

cordial ſupport and perſonal attention he had uniformly experienced, entitle them to his warmeſt thanks. The commander in chief muſt ever cheriſh the ſentiments of gratitude with which his mind is impreſſed, for men endeared to him by the ſpirit of *Honour*, *Propriety*, and *Diſintereſtedneſs*, that have diſtinguiſhed their public and private conduct; and he ſhall be happy on all occaſions to bear ample teſtimony to the collective and individual merits of this army, and with real approbation embrace every opportunity to promote its intereſt.

Where the commander in chief has had ſo much reaſon to expreſs his approbation generally, it might ſeem difficult to diſcover cauſe for particular praiſe; but the peculiar ſituation in which Major-general Sir James Craig has been placed in the field, having occaſioned the greateſt part of the army to be at different times under his immediate command, and the diſcipline of the whole having received eſſential benefit from his unremitted exertion, knowledge and care, the commander in chief cannot reſiſt the impulſe he feels, in this public manner, to offer his hearty thanks to the Major-general, for thoſe and his other important ſervices during the period of his command in the field, which he hopes he will be pleaſed to accept.

FORT WILLIAM, *Feb.* 26, 1801.

By His Excellency the Moſt Noble the GOVERNOR-GENERAL *in Council.*

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas his Majeſty hath been graciouſly pleaſed, by letters patent, dated at Weſtminſter, on the ſeventh day of Auguſt 1800, to conſtitute and appoint his Excellency, the Moſt Noble Richard Welleſley, Marquis Welleſley of the kingdom of Ireland, Baron Welleſley of Welleſley in the county of Somerſet, in the kingdom of Great Britain, knight of the moſt illuſtrious order of Saint Patrick, and now being Governor-general of all the Britiſh poſſeſſions in the Eaſt Indies, to be his Majeſty's Captain-general and Commander in Chief of all his land forces ſerving in the Eaſt Indies:—

His Excellency the Governor-general in council is pleaſed to direct the ſaid letters-patent to be publiſhed herewith; and the ſaid letters-patent are now publiſhed accordingly.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth. To all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come greeting.

Whereas the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies, by their Commiſſion under the ſeal of the ſaid Company, bearing date the ſixth day of October, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven, have appointed our right truſty and entirely beloved couſin and counſellor Richard Welleſley, Marquis Welleſley, (then Earl of Mornington,) of our kingdom of Ireland, and Baron Welleſley, of Welleſley, in our county of Somerſet, in our kingdom of Great Britain, and knight of the moſt illuſtrious order of Saint Patrick, to be, during the pleaſure of the ſaid Company, Governor-general of the Preſidency of Fort William in the bay of Bengal, and of all the towns and territories thereunto belonging, and of all and ſingular the forts, factories, ſettlements, lands, territories, countries and juriſdictions within the Soubahſhip of Bengal, and of and for all the affairs whatſoever of the ſaid Company in the bay of Bengal, and other the places and provinces thereto belonging in the Eaſt Indies, together with all and every the powers and authorities committed and given to the Governor-general of Bengal for the time being, by any act or acts of parliament then in force; and by another Commiſſion under the ſeal of the ſaid Company, bearing date the ſame ſixth day of October, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven, have appointed the ſaid Richard Marquis Welleſley, Governor-general and commander in chief of

of the fort and garriſon of Fort William in Bengal, of the town of Calcutta, and of all the forces which then were, or hereafter ſhould be employed in the ſervice of the ſaid united Company, within the ſaid fort, garriſon and town; and the ſaid Company have alſo from time to time appointed officers to be commanders in chief to their forces at the ſaid preſidency of Fort William in Bengal, and their preſidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay reſpectively, and alſo have occaſionally appointed perſons to be commanders in chief of all the ſaid Company's forces in the Eaſt Indies: And whereas we have from time to time cauſed detachments of our land forces to be employed in the Eaſt Indies for the protection of the Britiſh territories there, and the annoyance of our enemies in thoſe parts. And whereas difficulties have ariſen, and may ariſe, in the direction and employment of our ſaid forces, inaſmuch as the ſame are under the immediate command of officers commiſſioned by us, and not by the ſaid Company, and we are deſirous of preventing ſuch difficulties by giving authority to the ſaid Richard Marquis Welleſley to act as Captain-general and commander in chief of all our forces in the Eaſt Indies, and thereby to put under his orders and directions all our land forces, as well as the military force in the ſervice of the ſaid united Company which may be employed in thoſe parts:—Now know ye, that we, repoſing eſpecial truſt and confidence in the prudence, courage, and loyalty of the ſaid Richard Marquis Wellesley, have made, conſtituted, and appointed, and do by theſe preſents make, conſtitute, and appoint the ſaid Richard Marquis Welleſley, our Captain-general and Commander in Chief of all and ſingular our land forces employed or to be employed in our ſervice within any of the Britiſh territories in India, and in all parts within the limits of the excluſive trade of the ſaid united Company during our pleaſure, to order, do, and perform all things whatſoever, which do or ought to belong to the officer of our Captain-general and commander in chief of our land forces, within the parts aforeſaid; and generally to order, do, and perform all and whatſoever for us, and in our name, ought to be done in the command, order, and direction of our ſaid forces, and alſo of all military forces whatſoever in the parts aforeſaid, which the ſaid Richard Marquis Welleſley is not authoriſed and empowered to order, do, and perform, by force and virtue of the ſaid commiſſions from the ſaid united Company: it being our gracious will and intention by this our Commiſſion, to give to the ſaid Richard Marquis Welleſley full power and authority to order, direct, and controul all military forces employed, or to be employed, in the territories and parts aforeſaid, in all caſes to which the commiſſions ſo granted by the ſaid united Company to the ſaid Richard Marquis Welleſley, cannot extend for want of powers in the ſaid Company for that purpoſe; and we do hereby command all our officers and ſoldiers who are or ſhall be employed in our land ſervice within any of the territories and parts aforeſaid, to acknowledge and to obey the ſaid Richard Marquis Welleſley, as their Captain-general and Commander in Chief; but nevertheleſs we do ſtrictly enjoin and command the ſaid Richard Marquis Welleſley, in the exerciſe of the powers and authorities given to him by theſe preſents, to obſerve and obey all ſuch inſtructions, orders and directions, from time to time, as the ſaid Richard Marquis Welleſley ſhall receive from the firſt commiſſioner for the affairs of India, or from any of our principal ſecretaries of ſtate. Provided always, and our will and pleaſure is, that if the ſaid Richard Marquis Welleſley ſhall ceaſe to be Governor-general of the Preſidency of the Britiſh territories in Bengal as aforeſaid, then and from thenceforth, all and every the powers and authorities hereby given to the ſaid Richard Marquis Wellesley ſhall ceaſe, determine, and become void, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding. In witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patent. Witneſs ourſelf at Weſtminſter, the ſeventh day of Auguſt, in the fortieth year of our reign.

BY WRIT OF PRIVY SEAL, YORKE.

His Excellency is further pleaſed to direct, that this proclamation be read at the head of the troops in the different garriſons, and at all the military ſtations within any of the Britiſh territories in India, and in all parts within the limits of the excluſive trade of the Hon. Company of merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies.

By command of his Excellency the moſt noble the Governor-general in council.

G. H. BARLOW, *Chief Sec.*

General

General Orders by his Excellency the Moſt Noble the Governor-general in council, under date the 26th February 1801.

Ordered, that the foregoing proclamation be read this evening at ſun-ſet, at the head of the troops in the garriſon of Fort William, under a royal ſalute and three vollies of ſmall arms.

By the command of his Excellency the moſt noble the Governor-general in council.

G. H. BARLOW, *Chief Sec.*

General Orders by his Excellency the Moſt Noble the Governor-general in council, under date the 26th February 1801.

The general officer holding the commiſſion of commander in chief for the time being of his Majeſty's forces in the Eaſt Indies, will fill, according to former uſage, all appointments and commiſſions which may become vacant in his Majeſty's army ſerving in the Eaſt Indies, ſubject as heretofore to his Majeſty's pleaſure.

All returns of his Majeſty's land forces ſerving in the Eaſt Indies, all applications for leave of abſence, and all correſpondence reſpecting the internal regulation of his Majeſty's ſaid forces, are to be tranſmitted as heretofore to the general officer holding the commiſſion of commander in chief for the time being of his Majeſty's ſaid forces ſerving in the Eaſt Indies, who will report the ſame, together with all other details reſpecting the ſaid forces, to his Excellency the Governor-general in council.

By command of his Excellency the moſt noble the Governor-general in council.

G. H. BARLOW, *Chief Se*

Particulars of the Maſſacre of Captain George, and his Officers, on board of his own ſhip, near the Sand Heads, by four of his Seaconnies.

The ſhip *Mariaune* was bound from Prince of Wales' Iſland to this port, and had near completed her voyage, when four of the ſeaconnies roſe upon their officers, murdered the captain, his firſt and ſecond mate, and a native woman. Gaining over the laſcars, they proceeded for Chittagong; when, getting ſight of land, they hoiſted out the ſhip's boat, laid a train of gun-powder between decks, and were in the act of puſhing off from the ſhip, and to ſet fire to her, when a Tindal, plucking up courage, jumped into the boat alongſide, plunged his knife into one of the ſeaconnies bodies, and, being himſelf wounded, they both fell into the ſea, and were drowned. The laſcars upon this attacked and killed two of the remaining three ſeaconnies; the ſurvivor took refuge on the main-topmaſt head, being armed with a brace of piſtols and a large knife, where he remained for two days: he was at length perſuaded, by fair promiſes, to come down; and having been plentifully plied with liquor, he fell a ſleep, when he was ſecured in irons by the laſcars, his arms taken from him, and in this ſtate the ſhip arrived at Prince of Wales' Iſland.

MARCH.

CALCUTTA, *March.*

A horrid circumſtance occurred a few days ſince at Chandernagore. Information was lodged with the officers of the police, that in the houſe of one Radah Caite, a corpſe, ſuppoſed

ſuppoſed to be his mother's, who, a few months before, had ſuddenly and unaccountably diſappeared, had been diſcovered through an aperture in the wall. The magiſtrate accordingly repaired to the ſpot, where was found, as had been repreſented, a female corpſe, conſumed to a ſkeleton, and forcibly crammed into a baſket. Upon his examination Radah Caite confeſſed, that about four months ago, a quarrel had ariſen between him and his mother, in which, ſhe having given him great provocation, he had ſtruck her a blow on the face. That her abuſive language ſtill continuing, he then left the houſe, and returning home a few hours afterwards, found his mother a lifeleſs corpſe.

Alarmed, he ſaid, leſt ſuſpicion ſhould reſt upon him from its being known that he and his mother lived not upon very good terms, he immediately buried the body in his own houſe; and to the various inquiries regarding her which had been ſince made by his brothers and the neighbours, had uniformly replied, that ſhe was gone to Paunrah upon a viſit to his uncle. That ſome days ſince, however, underſtanding in converſation, that this account was doubted by many of the neighbours, who had determined to give information of their doubts, and cauſe his houſe to be ſearched, he had dug up the body in the deſign of throwing it at night into the river, but was prevented from putting this intention into execution, by an unexpected viſit from one of his brothers. The corpſe had in conſequence continued from that time in a baſket depoſited in a ſmall hut communicating with his dwelling-houſe.

Againſt him there is at preſent no other evidence than this confeſſion, and the circumſtance of the body being found in his houſe, combined with his aſſertion that his mother had gone to Paunrah:—Strong preſumption, it muſt be confeſſed, of his guilt. He has therefore been fully committed to take his trial before the judge of circuit.

APRIL.

Capture of La Gloire.

It is with the higheſt ſatisfaction that we announce the capture of the French privateer *La Gloire*, by Captain Waller, of his Majeſty's brig *Albatroſs*.

Captain Waller fell in with *La Gloire*, in the latitude of 15° N. and 87° E. longitude, and, after a long chaſe, came up with her about noon, on the 23d ultimo, when a cloſe and ſevere action enſued, and which continued for twenty minutes, when Captain Burgoine ſtruck the republican flag to the ſuperior proweſs and gallantry of his Britiſh opponent.

La Gloire had five killed and twelve wounded; among the latter were Captain Burgoine and ſeveral of his officers.

The *Albatroſs* has not loſt a ſingle man of her gallant crew, either killed or wounded.

The active zeal, the ſpirited exertion, and the gallantry manifeſted by Captain Waller, in the capture of two of the enemy's cruizers, within the ſhort period of a few weeks, is too conſpicuous to need the feeble and tranſitory blazon in our power to beſtow: the merit of this valuable officer will, doubtleſs, be juſtly appreciated by thoſe whoſe peculiar province it is to reward it as it deſerves: we have therefore only to congratulate the commercial

commercial part of ſociety on the capture of an enterpriſing enemy, whoſe ſucceſsful inroads on their property they have ſo long and ſo repeatedly experienced.

La Gloire is, perhaps, one of the faſteſt ſailing veſſels now exiſting; Captain Burgoine ſtates, that he could with eaſe have eſcaped from the *Albatroſs*, but that his crew would not permit him: he alſo ſpeaks in high terms of the exertions of Lieutenant Froſt, the commander of the *Mornington*, who had recently chaſed him for three days, during which he manifeſted great ſkill and ability in his endeavours to come up with *La Gloire*.

The *Albatroſs*, with her prize, anchored in the roads on Monday at 9 *a. m.*

The New Madras Inſurance Company have requeſted of Captain Waller to accept a ſword, of the value of 200l. as a mark of the high ſenſe they entertain of his manly conduct and activity, of which he has ſignified his acceptance in the following terms:—

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yeſterday, and am happy to think, that in the performance of my duty, you conſider I have been ſerviceable to the underwriters and mercantile part of India; the ſword you are ſo polite as to requeſt me to accept, I receive with pleaſure, as a mark of your eſteem.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
WILLIAM WALLER.

Madras, April 8, 1801.

To the New Madras Inſurance Company.

The Old Madras Inſurance Company have preſented Captain Waller, of his Majeſty's brig *Albatroſs*, with a piece of plate, of the value of two hundred pounds. It had been the intention of that office to have preſented Captain Waller with a ſword of the above value, as being a more appropriate teſtimonial of the high ſenſe they entertained of his merit and exertions; but having been anticipated in that inſtance, the following letter was addreſſed to Captain Waller, by the agents to the Old Inſurance Company, on the 14th inſtant.

To CAPTAIN WALLER,
Commanding H. M. Brig Albatroſs:

SIR,

It is with peculiar ſatisfaction that we offer you the congratulations of the Old Madras Inſurance Company, on the late ſpirited and gallant conduct manifeſted by you in the capture of the enemy's cruizers *L'Adele* and *La Gloire*; at the ſame time we thus communicate the tribute of praiſe due to you, we are directed to requeſt you will do the Company the honour to accept the accompanying piece of plate, as a token of their eſteem and regard.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your moſt obedient ſervants,
LYS SATUR & D'MONIE,
Agents to the Company.

The following letter, in anſwer to the above, was the ſame day received by the Old Inſurance Company from Captain Waller:

To the Old Madras Inſurance Company.

GENTLEMEN,

Much obliged by your polite attention, and gratified that you conſider my ſervices uſeful, I accept with pleaſure the handſome preſent of plate you are pleaſed to honour me with, and remain, Gentlemen,

With great reſpect,
Your obedient ſervant,
W. WALLER.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, April 15, 1801.

The right honourable the Governor in council has received, with much regret, a report of the death of Subidar Shaik Ibrahim, of his lordſhip's body guard, in a gallant and ſucceſsful charge, led by Lieutenant James Grant, againſt the rebels of Tinnevelly on the 30th of laſt month.

A rare combination of military talents has rendered the character of Shaik Ibrahim familiar to the officers of the army. To cool decision, and daring valour, he added that ſober judgment, and thoſe honourable ſentiments, which raiſed him far above the level of his rank in life: an exploit of uncommon energy and perſonal exertion terminated his career, and the laſt effort of his voice breathed honour, attachment, and fidelity.

The Governor in council being deſirous of marking to the army his lordſhip's ſenſe of the virtues and attainments which have rendered the death of this native officer a ſevere loſs to the ſervice, has been pleaſed to confer on his family a penſion equal to the pay of a ſubidar of the body guard, being 80 pagodas per month; and his lordſhip has farther directed that a certificate to this effect, tranſlated into Perſian and Hinduſtanee, may be preſented to the family as a record of the gift, and a tribute to the memory of the brave ſubidar Shaik Ibrahim.

The right honourable the Governor has been pleaſed to appoint Captain Mark Wilks to be private ſecretary, and Major Alex. Grant, military ſecretary, to his lordſhip.

Fort St. George, 28th April 1801.

Circumſtances having occurred which enable the right honourable the Governor in council to avail himſelf again of the ſervices of the hon. Colonel Welleſley; his Lordſhip in council is pleaſed to direct that Colonel Welleſley ſhall return to Seringapatam, and reſume the command of the forces in Myſore.

The Governor in council takes this opportunity of expreſſing his Lordſhip's high ſenſe and approbation of the conduct of Colonel Stevenſon in the command of the forces in Myſore during the abſence of the hon. Colonel Welleſley, and the eminent ſucceſs which has attended the operations entruſted to that officer in Malabar, having entitled him to a diſtinguiſhed mark of his Lordſhip's approbation, the Governor in council has reſolved to appoint Colonel Stevenſon to the ſpecial command of the provinces of Malabar and Canara, under the orders of the officer commanding in Myſore.

Orders of his Excellency the Moſt Noble the Governor-General in Council.

Fort William, April 30, 1801.

His Excellency the moſt noble the Governor-general in council records the following copy of a letter, addreſſed to him by the right hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, and the copy of the order of his Majeſty in council, dated the 5th November 1800, referred to in that letter.

CIRCULAR.

Downing-ſtreet, Nov. 27, 1800.

MY LORD,

Incloſed I tranſmit to your Lordſhip, by the King's command, a printed copy of his Majeſty's order in council of the 5th inſtant, ſettling the royal ſtyle and title, and alſo the enſigns armorial, on the union of the two kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, drafts of the royal arms, ſtandard, and the union flags, are alſo annexed; and I am to deſire that you will cauſe the ſame to be made known and carried into effect in all the preſidencies, forts, and poſſeſſions of the Crown and of the Eaſt-India Company, under your Lordſhip's government and command.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient,
humble ſervant,
(Signed) HENRY DUNDAS.

The Marquis Welleſley, &c. &c. &c.

In obedience to his Majeſty's commands, his Excellency the moſt noble

noble the Governor-general in council orders, that on the fourth day of June next, being the anniverſary of his Majeſty's birth-day, and from and after that day, the flags and banners of the united kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland be uſed throughout the poſſeſſions of the Crown and of the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company under his excellency's government and command; and that accordingly the ſaid flags and banners be hoiſted and diſplayed under the uſual honours, on the fourth day of June next, or as ſoon after that day as may be practicable, on all the forts and caſtles, and in all the garriſons of his Majeſty, and of the honourable the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company, within the Britiſh territories in India, ſubject to the ſuperintendence, direction, and control of his excellency in council.

His excellency the moſt noble the Governor-general in council directs, that a copy of the foregoing order, and copies of the drafts of the flags and banners referred to in his Majeſty's order in council, dated the 5th November 1800, be tranſmitted to the governments of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Ceylon, and to his excellency the commander in chief of his Majeſty's and the honourable Company's forces in the Eaſt-Indies.

By command of his excellency the moſt noble the Governor-general in council.

G. H. BARLOW,
Chief Sec. to the Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BENGAL.

MARCH, 1800.

Mr Thomas Brown, commercial reſident at Patna, *vice* Mr E. E. Fote, reſigned.

APRIL

Mr. T Parr, ſecretary to the Board of trade, *vice* Mr Edmonſtone

Mr Y Burges, judge and magiſtrate of Dinagepore, *vice* Mr Parr

Mr. John Stracey, judge and magiſtrate of Momenſing, *vice* Mr Gregory, reſigned

Mr Cornelius Fryer, judge and magiſtrate of Ramghur.

Mr Robert Cunnyngham, collector of Burdwan

Mr T H Ernſt, collector of Midnapore

Mr G P Ricketts, collector of Jeſſore

The Hon Frederick Hervey, collector of the twenty four pergunnahs

Mr John Mackenzie, ſtay-maſter

Mr E Golding, head-aſſiſtant in the office of ſecretary to Government, in the ſecret political and foreign department

Lieutenant J Sydenham, ſecretary to the reſident at Hyderabad

Mr Henry Ruſſel, aſſiſtant-ſecretary to ditto.

Mr Matthew Louis, coroner for the town of Calcutta, *vice* Mr J Macklew

Mr Philip Coales, commercial reſident at Coſſimbazar

Mr Henry Williams commercial reſident at Chittagong, *vice* Mr Coales

Mr J W Paxton, head-aſſiſtant to the commercial reſident at Patna

Mr Charles Elliot, ſecond aſſiſtant to do

Mr Mumford, head-aſſiſtant to the ſub-treaſurer

Mr. W Cowell, regiſter to the provincial court of Appeal and court of Circuit for the diviſion of Benares

Lord H. Stuart, regiſter to the zillah court of Moorſhedabad, *vice* Cowell

Mr. S Macan, regiſter to the city court of Dacca.

Mr Courtney Smith, head-aſſiſtant in the office of the ſecretary to the Board of Revenue, and aſſiſtant to the Perſian and Bengal tranſlator to that Board

Mr George Cheſter, aſſiſtant to the regiſter to the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr J W Simpſon, junior counſel to the Hon Company, *vice* Mr Bateman.

MAY.

Mr Henry Parry, aſſiſtant to the regiſter to the judge of Tipperah, and aſſiſtant to the magiſtrate of that zillah

Mr Samuel Davis ſuperintendant-general of police, juſtice of the peace for the town of Calcutta, and firſt magiſtrate of the twenty-four pergunnahs and diſtricts adjacent to Calcutta

Mr S Davis, Mr C E Martyn, Mr W C Blaquiere, Mr J Macklew, Mr J Thornton and Captain C Wyatt to be commiſſioners of police

Mr Martyn Mr Blaquiere, Mr Macklew, and Mr Thornton magiſtrates of the twenty four pergunnahs and diſtricts adjacent to Calcutta

Mr Francis Hawkins, to be judge and magiſtrate of the city of Benares

Mr William Camac third judge of the provincial court of Appeal and the court of Circuit for the diviſion of Calcutta

Mr John Hall, paymaſter of the artillery, garriſon and ordnance departments of the troops at the Preſidency and Berhampore, and of the King's and Company's allowances to His Majeſty's troops, *vice* Mr L Comings, deceaſed

JUNE

Mr John Dickens judge and magiſtrate of the ſettlement of Prince of Wales's Island

JULY.

Mr John Gilchriſt, ſecretary to the committee for the examination of the junior civil ſervants in the Hindoſtanee and Perſian languages.

OCTOBER

Mr Francis Pierard, judge and magiſtrate of the zillah of Purneah.

Mr.

Mr. John Melvill, judge and magiſtrate of the city of Dacca.
Mr. Samuel Middleton, judge and magiſtrate of the zillah of Jeſſore.
Mr. James Wintle, judge and magiſtrate of the zillah of Backergunge.
Mr. William Brodie, regiſter of the zillah court of Moorſhedabad.
Mr. William-Edward Rees, regiſter of the zillah court of Purneah.
Mr. James Irwin, regiſter of the zillah court of Dacca.
Mr. William Spedding, aſſiſtant to the regiſter, and ſecond aſſiſtant to the magiſtrate of the zillah of Backergunge.
Mr. William-Towers Smith, to officiate as judge and magiſtrate of Ramghur.
Mr John Deane, to officiate as judge and magiſtrate of the city of Benares.
Mr. James-Thomas Grant, to officiate as regiſter of the provincial court of Benares.
Mr. Robert-Keith Dick, to officiate as regiſter of the provincial court of Dacca.
Mr. John Sanford, to officiate as regiſter of the zillah court of Juanpore.
Mr. William-Edward Wynch, to officiate as regiſter of the zillah court of Mirzapore.
Mr. William-Orton Salmon, to officiate as regiſter of the zillah court of Behar.
Mr. Henry Parry, to officiate as regiſter of the zillah court of Tipperah.
Mr. Robert Graham, to officiate as regiſter of the city of Patna.
Mr William Parker, to officiate as tranſlator to the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawluts.
Mr Robert Ker, collector of Chittagong.
Mr. Thomas Thornhill, collector of Jeſſore.
Mr. Courtney Smith, collector of Dinagepore
Mr. William Cowell, to officiate as collector of Beerbhoom.
The Hon. James R Elphinſtone, to officiate as collector of Shahabad.
Mr. John Ryley, to officiate as collector of Tipperah.

NOVEMBER.

Mr. John Adam, head-aſſiſtant in the office of the ſecretary to the Government, in the revenue and judicial departments.
Mr. John Fendall, appointed to officiate as third judge of the Dacca provincial court.
Mr. John Stonehouſe, appointed fourth judge of the provincial court of Appeal and court of Circuit for the diviſion of Dacca.

JANUARY, 1801.

Mr. Edward Scott Waring, aſſiſtant profeſſor of Hindoſtanee language in the college of Fort William.
Lieutenant-Colonel William Kirkpatrick, reſident at Poonah, in the room of Colonel Palmer, reſigned
Mr. N B Edmonſtone, ſecretary to the Government, in the ſecret, political and foreign department
Mr. Edward Strachey, ſecretary, and the hon. Mr. Elphinſtone, aſſiſtant-ſecretary to the reſident at Poonah.
Mr. Charles Law, to act as marine paymaſter and naval ſtorekeeper.
Mr. Bryant Maſon, to take charge of the ſalt agency of Tumlook.

FEBRUARY.

Mr William Farquharſon, to take charge of the ſalt agency of Hidgelloe.
Mr. Edward Pytts Middleton, to take charge of the ſalt agency of the twenty-four pergunnahs.
Mr James Stuart, appointed to the office of deputy regiſter of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.
Mr. R. W. Cox, a member of the Board of Revenue,
Mr Burriſh Criſp, ſecond judge of the court of Appeal and coun of Circuit for the diviſion of Calcutta.
Mr. John Stonehouſe, third judge of ditto.
Mr Joſeph-Thomas Brown, reporter-general of external commerce in India.

MARCH.

Mr. Thomas Philpot, commercial reſident at Santipore.
Mr Henry William Droz, commercial reſident at Rungpore.
Mr Charles Milner Ricketts, commercial reſident at Commercolly.
Mr. J Balfour, firſt aſſiſtant to the ſecretary, and aſſiſtant to the Perſian and Bengal tranſlator to the Board of Revenue
Mr E. Moore, aſſiſtant to the reſident of the Board of Revenue, and ſecond aſſiſtant in the office of the ſecretary to that Board.
Mr. Henry St George Tucker, accountant-general.
Mr. Robert Bathurſt, military paymaſter-general.
Mr. George Dowdeſwell, ſecretary to the Government in the revenue and judicial department.
Mr. John Fendall, third judge of the provincial court of Appeal and court of Circuit for the diviſion of Dacca.
Mr. James Graham, fourth judge of ditto, ditto.

Mr. Alfred Tufton, judge and magiſtrate of the city of Moorſhedabad.
Mr. Thomas Lenox Napier Seurt, judge and magiſtrate of the zillah of Behar.
Mr. Lambert Maloney, judge and magiſtrate of the zillah of Chittagong.
Mr. William Towers Smith, judge and magiſtrate of Ramghur.
Mr. James Thomas Grant, regiſter of the provincial court of Appeal and court of Circuit for the diviſion of Benares.
Mr. Robert Keith Dick, regiſter of the provincial court of Appeal and court of Circuit for the diviſion of Dacca.
Mr. Robert Graham, regiſter of the city court of Patna.
Mr. William Orton Salmon, regiſter of the zillah court of Behar.
Mr. John Sanford, regiſter of the zillah court of Juanpore.
Mr. Ryley, collector of Tipperah.
Mr. William Cowell, collector of Beerbhoom.
The hon. James R. Elphinſtone, collector of Saran.
Mr. Samuel Swinton, ſub-export warehouſe-keeper.

APRIL.

Peter Speke, eſq. chief judge of the courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.
Mr. John Lumſden, puiſne judge of ditto ditto.
Mr. J. H. Harington, ditto ditto ditto
Mr. James Stuart, regiſter to do do. do.
Mr. Samuel Davis, third member of the Board of Revenue.
Mr. Charles Buller, ſecretary to do. do.
Mr. F. Balfour, ſub-ſecretary to ditto ditto ditto.
Mr. A. P. Johnſtone, Perſian and Bengal tranſlator to ditto ditto.
Mr. E. Moore, head-aſſiſtant in the office of the ſecretary to the Board of Revenue, and aſſiſtant to the Perſian and Bengal tranſlator to that Board.
Mr. Alfred Tufton, re-appointed judge and magiſtrate of Behar.

MADRAS.

APRIL, 1800.

Mr. John Caſſamajor, commercial reſident at Palamcottah.
Mr. J. S. Sullivan, deputy ditto.
Mr. Edward Terry, aſſiſtant to ditto.
Mr. George Pariſh, aſſiſtant to the collector at Canara.
Mr. John Collins, deputy commercial reſident at Salem.
Mr. Charles Hyde, aſſiſtant to ditto.

MAY.

Mr. Peter Cherry, head-aſſiſtant to the collector at Guntoor.
Mr. F. A. Robſon, aſſiſtant to the collector in the ſecond diviſion of the Vizagapatam diſtrict.
Mr. John Goldingham, civil engineer.

JUNE.

Joſiah Webbe, eſq. chief ſecretary to government.
Major Robert Turing, ſecretary to Government in the military department.
Mr. George Buchan, ditto in the general and commercial department.
Mr. John Hodgſon, ditto in the revenue and judicial department.
Mr. C. Read, Malabar tranſlator to Government.
Mr. William Brown, collector at Guntoor
Mr. Robert Alexander, ditto at Vizagapatam.
Mr. E. C. Greenway, ditto in the Jaghire.

AUGUST.

Mr. Charles Higginſon, aſſiſtant to Government in the general and commercial department.
Mr. William Chaplin, ditto.
Mr. Edward Wood, ditto, under the ſub-treaſurer.
Mr. S. R Hamilton, aſſiſtant in the revenue and judicial department.
Mr. T. Hamilton, ditto.
Mr. R. Charles Roſs, aſſiſtant under the ſecretary to the board of revenue.
Mr. William Clark, maſter attendant at Carringa, *vice* Marſhall.
Mr. W. Garrow, deputy ſecretary to the Board of Trade.
Mr. B. Randal, aſſiſtant to the commercial reſident at Cuddalore.
Mr. E. P. Blake, aſſiſtant to the commercial reſident at Maddepolam.

SEPTEMBER.

Mr. Andrew Scott, collector at Guntoor, *vice* W. Brown.
Mr. W. Brown, ditto at Ganjam.
Mr. P. Cherry, ditto at Chicacole.
Mr. R. H. Latham, aſſiſtant to ditto

Mr. Edward Powney, aſſiſtant to the collector at Manargoody.
Mr. David Conſt, aſſiſtant to the collector in the Jaghire.
Mr. A. Brooke, aſſiſtant to the collector of government cuſtoms, Madras.
Mr. G. Gowan, ditto to ditto at Canara.
Mr. J. Hunt, maſter attendant at Negapatam.

DECEMBER.

Mr. John Turing, deputy poſtmaſter-general.
Mr. James Taylor, in charge of the import warehouſe.
Mr. Robert Andrews, alderman in the court of the recorder.
Mr. Richard Yeldham, elected mayor for the enſuing year.
Mr. John Binny, ſheriff for ditto.
Mr. George Parſh, head-aſſiſtant under the collector of Polygar Peiſhcuſh.
Mr. Andrew Barclay, ditto to the collector at Dindigul.
Mr. A. G. Blake, aſſiſtant to the collector at Chicacole.
Mr. George Paſke, ditto at Ganjam.
Mr. M. G. Hudſon, ditto at Guntoor.

BOMBAY.

APRIL, 1800.

Aſſiſtant Surgeon Kier is appointed to the medical duties of the civil line of the ſervice.
Samuel Rolleſton is appointed reſident of Fort Victoria.
John Morriſon, provincial ſecond aſſiſtant to the commercial board at Surat, *vice* Smith, proceeding to China for the benefit of his health.
William Crawfurd, aſſiſtant to the collector of Bombay.

DECEMBER.

Mr. Fletcher Hayes, promoted to the rank of ſenior merchant, *vice* C. C Elphinſtone, deceaſed; and P. Le Meſurier to fill up the vacancy in the liſt of junior merchants, occaſioned by Mr. Hayes's promotion.
Nathan Crow, appointed judge and magiſtrate at Surat, *vice* Ramſay, permitted to proceed to England.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS, &c.

BENGAL.

In HIS MAJESTY'S *Regiments.*

FEBRUARY, 1800.

By his Excellency Lieut. General Sir Alured Clarke, K. B. Commander in Chief.

Lieut. Berrington Bradſhaw, of the 80th regiment, to be major of brigade to his Majeſty's troops ſerving under the preſidency of Bengal, vice Captain Sir George Leith, who reſigns; Feb. 19, 1800.

25th Light Drag.—Lieut. J. Varnon, from 51ſt foot, to be lieutenant, vice D. Perring, who exchanges; Feb. 1.

19th Foot.—Lieut. J. Kerr to be adjutant without purchaſe, vice T. A. Kennedy, who reſigns; Jan. 18.

51ſt do.—Lieut. D. Gerring, from the 25th regiment light drag. to be lieutenant, vice J. Vernon, who exchanges; Feb. 1.

73d do.—Enſign J. M. Jackſon to be lieutenant by purchaſe, vice J. Todd, promoted; Jan. 4.

MARCH.

27th Light Drag.—Quarter-maſter Vincent Beatty to be adjutant without purchaſe, vice Richard Covell, who reſigns; March 7, 1800.

33*d Foot*—Serjeant-major Rich. Turton to be enſign by purchaſe, vice J. Warren, promoted; Feb. 20.

73*d do.*—Enſign A. Morris to be lieutenant, vice Garden Leith, deceaſed, Feb. 22. Henry Glenholme, gent. to be enſign without purchaſe, vice Morris, promoted; do.

74*th do.*—William Moore, gent to be enſign by purchaſe, vice A. W. Campbell, promoted, Feb. 28.

75*th do.*—Lieut. A. Macneil, from the Scotch brigade, to be lieutenant, vice R. Wimbleton, who exchanges, Feb. 22.

78*th do.*—Lieut. D. Grant to be captain of a company by purchaſe, vice the hon. G. A. Cochrane, promoted, Jan. 19, 1800. Enſign Alured Clarke to be lieutenant by purchaſe, vice D. Grant, promoted; do. J. Douglas, gent. to be enſign by purchaſe, vice A. Clarke, promoted; do.

88*th do*—Thomas Rogers, gent. to be enſign by purchaſe, vice Hanſon; Dec. 21, 1799.

Scotch Brigade—Lieut. R. Wimbleton, from the 75th reg. to be lieutenant, vice A. Macneil, who exchanges; Feb. 22, 1800.

APRIL.

Regiment de Meuron—Serjeant Henry Kerns to be quarter-maſter; Jan. 1

77*th Regiment*—Enſign Kilſha to be lieutenant, vice Jacob Morland, deceaſed; April 2. W Porter, gent. to be enſign without purchaſe, vice Kilſha, promoted, do.

By his Majeſty.

27*th Light Drag*—R Davies, gent. to be veterinary ſurgeon, July 3, 1799.

12*th Foot*—Lieut J Crawford to be captain by purchaſe, vice Moore, who retires; Sept. 15, 1798

19*th do*—Capt. J. W. Evans, from the 52d foot, to be captain, vice Snell, who exchanges, Aug 31.—To be Enſigns, J Nixon, gent. without purchaſe, vice Freil, who reſigns, Nov. 17, 1799 J. Gray, gent. without purchaſe; July 18, 1796. Enſign S. P. Freill, from the 33d foot, vice Gray, who exchanges, and A. Robſon, gent. by purchaſe, vice Vilant, promoted; Oct. 13, 1798.

33*d do.*—Enſign J. Grey, from the 19th foot, to be enſign, vice Freill; Sept. 12, 1798. W. A. Irvine, gent. to be enſign by purchaſe, vice Macdougall, promoted; Oct. 5. Lieut. G. Champion, from the half pay of the 10th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Robertſon, who exchanges; July 3, 1799.

51*ſt do*—Lieut. M. J. O'Connell, from the half pay of the late 4th reg. of the Iriſh Brigade, to be lieutenant, vice Jackſon, ſuperſeded; July 3, 1799. J. Campbell, gent to be enſign by purchaſe, vice Tolfrey, promoted in the 26th foot; June 12, 1797 J. Cole, gent. to be enſign by purchaſe, vice Marquis of Tullibardine, promoted; Aug. 15, 1799.

73*d do*—Major M. Moneypenny, from the 78th foot, to be lieutenant-colonel by purchaſe, vice Spens, who retires; Aug 30, 1798. Enſign S. Orr to be lieutenant by purchaſe, vice Thomas, promoted in the 16th foot; Oct. 10. Capt G. Pearſon, from the 60th foot, to be captain, vice Porter, who exchanges, July 25, 1799.

73*d do*—W M. Charlton, gent to be enſign by purchaſe, vice Engel, promoted in the 75th foot; May 10, 1798.

75*th do.*—Enſign J Hall to be lieutenant by purchaſe, vice Blaſhfield, who retires; July 18, 1799.

76*th do*—J. M. Sinclair, gent. to be enſign by purchaſe, vice Frith, promoted; Nov 2, 1798. C. Bitſlow, gent to be enſign by purchaſe, vice Farme, who retires; Auguſt 5, 1799.

77*th do.*—C. G. Gray, gent. to be enſign without purchaſe, vice Anderſon, promoted; Sept. 1, 1796. Serjeant-major H Fletcher to be adjutant, vice Campbell, who reſigns, Sept. 4, 1798. Lieut. R. Maclaughlan, from the 79th foot, to be lieutenant without purchaſe, vice Arch Campbell, promoted; July 3, 1799

78*th do*—Capt. Alex. Adams to be major by purchaſe, vice Moneypenny, promoted; Aug. 30, 1798. Lieut. T. G. Smollett to be captain by purchaſe, vice Adams; do. Enſign A. Macleod to be lieutenant by purchaſe, vice Smollett; do. Enſign D Mackenzie to be lieutenant by purchaſe, vice Hanſon, removed to the invalids; Oct. 15. G. T. D'Aguilar, gent. to be enſign by purchaſe, vice Macleod, promoted; Aug. 30. S H. Todd, gent. to be enſign by purchaſe, vice Mackenzie; Oct. 15.

80*th do.*—Lieut. C. Hardy, from the half pay of the late York Fuzileers, to be lieutenant, vice Campbell, who exchanges; July 3, 1799.

84*th do.*—Lieut. C. Macquilkcuddy, from

from the half pay of the late 5th regiment of the Irish Brigade, to be lieutenant, vice Marsh, who exchanges; July 25, 1799.

86*th do.*—Lieut. P. De Latre, from the 81st foot, to be lieutenant, vice Masterson, who exchanges; April 6.

Brevet—Officers of the East-India Company's forces to take rank by brevet in his Majesty's army in the East Indies only, as follow: To be colonels, Lieut. colonels John Pater and A. A. Langley; Jan. 1, 1798; and to be lieutenant-colonels, Lieut. Col. Robert Croker, Major Bennet Marley, and Major Dyson Marshall, Jan. 1.

MAY.

By the Commander in Chief.

4th Foot—Lieut. Alex. Lawrence, from the 77th, to be captain-lieutenant, vice A. Kennedy, deceased, April 17, 00.

do.—Ensign T. Cooper to be lieutenant by purchase, vice H. Falvey, retires, May 14.

do.—Ensign P. Maclaughan, from the 78th, to be lieutenant without purchase, vice Alex. Lawrence, promoted in 19th, April 17.

78*th do.*—L. Campbell, gent. to be ensign without purchase, vice Peter Maclachlan, promoted, do.

86*th do.*—P. Jervis, gent. to be ensign without purchase, vice F. Campbell, promoted in Scotch Brigade; Feb. 23.

Scotch Brigade—Ensign Fred. Campbell, from the 86th foot, to be lieutenant, vice J. Buck, deceased; do.

33*d Foot*—G. Wescott, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice W. A. Irvine, promoted in the Scotch Brigade.

88*th do.*—Ensign H. Miller to be lieutenant by purchase, vice E. Taylor who retires, April 10, 1800. J. Mackenzie, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice H. Miller, promoted.

JUNE.

27*th Light Drag.*—Lieut. Dawson Gregory, from the 29th light dragoons, to be lieutenant, vice James Hayes, who exchanges; May 7, 1800.

29*th do.*—Lieut. J. Hayes, from the 27th light dragoons, to be lieutenant, vice Dawson Gregory, who exchanges; do.

75*th Foot.*—Ensign C. Young, from the 86th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Peter Mackenzie, deceased; May 15.

76*th do.*—Ensign Frederic William St. Aubin to be lieutenant, vice Robert Frith, deceased; May 28. Charlton B. Tucker, gent. to be ensign without purchase, vice St. Aubin, promoted; do.

86*th do.*—Neil Maclaurin, gent. to be ensign without purchase, vice Cornwallis Young, promoted; May 15. Ensign William Baird, from the 76th regiment, to be lieutenant by purchase, vice F. Willis Elliot, who retires; May 20.

19*th do.*—Ensign E. Nevill to be lieutenant, vice W. Langford, deceased; June 2. C. B. Sale, gent. to be ensign without purchase, vice Ed. Nevill, promoted; do. Lieut. Mus. Shaw to be adjutant, vice W. Langford, deceased; do.

73*d do.*—T. Hooper, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice J. M. Jackson, promoted; April 6.

Regiment de Meuron.—Capt.-lieut. J. T. Bar to be captain of a company, vice Isaac de Meuron du Rochat, deceased; May 23. Lieut. Nicolas Julv de Bergeon to be captain-lieutenant, vice Jean T. Bar, promoted; do. Ensign Fred. Matthey to be lieutenant, vice J. B. Gachter, who declines; January 1. J. Reynolds, gent. to be paymaster on the new establishment; May 23.

10*th Foot*—Sullivan, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice M. Bathurst, promoted in the 86th regt.; June 25.

By His Majesty.

12*th Reg.*—Lieut. Col. G. W. Rd. Harcourt, from the 40th foot, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Alston, deceased; March 1, 1799.

JULY.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned officers of regiments in the East-Indies to take rank in the army as follows, viz.

To be Colonels—Lieut. colonels Stapleton Cotton, of the 25th light drag.; John Murray, of the 84th foot; Carr Beresford, of the 88th, Charles Baillie, of the 51st; Samuel Achmuty, of the 75th foot—Jan. 1, 1800.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels—Majors William Cullen, of the Scotch brigade; H. Lewis Dickenson, of the 84th foot; Gordon Skelly, of the Scotch brigade; John Mackenzie, of the 78th foot; John Shee, of the 33d; Robert Bell, of the 86th, Hugh Baillie, of ditto; E. E. Colman, of the 84th; Benjamin Forbes, of the 75th; David Robertson, of the 74th; William Douglas, of do.; Alexander Cumine,

of the 75th; William Frederick Spry, of the 77th; Edward Muſgrave, of the 76th foot; Patrick Maxwell, of the 19th light dragoons—Jan. 1, 1800.

To be Majors—Captains Charles Sutherland, of the 74th foot; Thomas Patterſon, of the 19th light dragoons; Samuel Swinton, of the 74th foot; John William Evans, of the 19th; Malcolm M'Pherſon, of the 77th; Sir George Leith, bart. of the 73d foot—Jan. 1, 1800.

Officers of the Hon. Eaſt-India Company's ſervice, who, from their ſtanding in the army, and purſuant to the late regulations, are to take rank by brevet in his Majeſty's army in the Eaſt-Indies only, as follow; the commiſſions dated the 1ſt January 1800—viz.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels—Majors Thomas Holland, John Barton, Nicholas Carnegie, James Gordon, John Horſeford, Richard Humphrys, Patrick Alex. Agnew, Edward Gibbings, Robert Mackay, John Tendal Evans, Hector Maclean, Robert Cameron, Thomas Dallas, John Torin, Keith Macaliſter, Charles Fred. Mandeville, Richard Gore, Francis William Bellis, John Little, John Wiſeman, Henry Oakes, Thomas Marſhall, Charles Reynolds, Burnaby Boles, George William Mignan, William Home, Andrew Anderſon, Charles Boye, John Macdonald, James Romney, Henry Long, Jacob Thomſon, Jeremiah Hawkes, John Baillie, Joſeph Bland, William Henry Blaſhford.

To be Majors—Capts. R. Walker, Edward Pennington, Thomas Polhill, Alexander Leggertwood, Andrew Fraſer, Edward Tolfrey, Samuel Jeannerett, John Chalmers, George Knox.

By his Majeſty.

25th Light Drag.—Lieut. J. Thomas, from the 95th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Brackenbury, who exchanges; Auguſt 30, 1799.

27th do.—M. T. Harris, gent. to be cornet, vice Hilton, deceaſed; Jan. 1.

Lieut. V. L. Ward, from the 17th light drag. to be lieutenant, vice Neſbitt, who exchanges; Oct. 17.

29th do.—P. Rawlings, gent. to be cornet by purchaſe, vice Tolley, who retires; Aug. 23.

12th Foot—Enſign J. Gordon, from the 74th foot, to be lieutenant by purchaſe, vice Crawford, promoted; Nov. 30. 1798. Lieut. W. Macpherſon, from the 73d foot, to be captain-lieutenant without purchaſe, vice O'Brien, promoted in the 5th foot; Aug. 3, 1799.

19th do.—Enſign Robert Ball, from the 1ſt Weſt India regiment, to be enſign by purchaſe, vice Cuſt, who retires; Oct 3.

51ſt do.—Lieut. R. O'Farrel, from the half-pay of the late 1ſt regt. of the Iriſh brigade, to be lieutenant, vice Talbot, who exchanges; Aug. 23. Enſign D. O'Donel, from the N. Mayo militia, to be enſign by purchaſe, vice Johnſon, promoted, Oct. 17.

73d do.—J. Guthrie, gent to be enſign by purchaſe, vice Orr, promoted; Dec. 1, 1798.

75th do—T. Cooper, gent. to be enſign by purchaſe, vice Macinnes, who retires; Nov. 10.

78th do.—Capt A. C B. Crawford, from the 3d Weſt India regt. to be captain, vice Scott, who exchanges; Oct 3, 1799.

84th do.—J Jenkins, gent. to be enſign by purchaſe, vice Dale, promoted; Oct 3.

86th do.—Lieut. J Fox, from the 49th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Hudſon, who exchanges; Aug 5. Enſign J. Carr, from the Northumberland fencibles, to be quarter-maſter, vice Hudſon, who reſigns; Sept. 12.

88th do.—W. Thompſon, gent. to be enſign by purchaſe, vice Williams, promoted; Sept. 5. W. W. Adair, gent. to be enſign by purchaſe, vice Bailey, promoted; Oct 31.

Scotch Brigade—Capt. W. Cullen, from the half-pay of the 53d foot, to be captain, vice Johnſon, who exchanges, taking the difference; Oct. 17 J. Stretch, gent. to be enſign by purchaſe, vice Ellis, who retires; Nov. 25.

By the Commander in Chief

74th Regiment—Quarter-Maſter J Wilſon, from the 27th regiment of light dragoons, to be enſign by purchaſe, vice W Hill Wallis, appointed cornet in the 27th regiment light dragoons; May 1, 1800. Enſign W. Purrell Creagh, from the 81ſt regiment, to be lieutenant without purchaſe, vice J. Campbell, promoted; ditto.

51ſt do.—Capt. Lieut. J. Fleming to be captain of a company, vice Flood, deceaſed; June 14 Lieut J Campbell, jun from the 74th regt to be captain-lieutenant without purchaſe, vice J. Fleming promoted; ditto.

AUGUST.

By his Majeſty.

10th Foot—Major R. Quarrel to be lieutenant-colonel by purchaſe, vice Major Gen. Amherſt, who retires; Nov. 21, 1799. Captain the hon. G. Cochrane, from the 78th foot, to be major by purchaſe, vice Quarrel; Nov. 21. Captain S. Holmes to be major by purchaſe, vice Cochrane, promoted in the 87th foot; Dec. 26. Lieut. the hon. C. J. Greville to be captain by purchaſe, vice Holmes; Dec. 26.

To be Enſigns—H. Palmer, gent. by purchaſe, vice Sutherland, promoted in the 55th foot; Aug. 23. R. Burke, gent. by purchaſe, vice Thivates, promoted; Nov. 21.

78th Foot—Lieut. T. B. M. Humberſtone to be captain by purchaſe, vice Cochrane, promoted in the 10th foot; Dec. 11.

His Majeſty having been pleaſed to promote Major Richard Quarrel to a lieutenant-colonelcy in the 10th regiment by purchaſe, and to appoint Captain the Honourable George Cochrane, from the 78th regiment, to be his ſucceſſor by purchaſe in the 10th foot, the promotions made by the Commander in Chief in India, under date the 17th of Sept. 1799, 7th of Feb. and 27th of March 1800, of thoſe officers and their ſeveral ſucceſſors, are cancelled.

By the Commander in Chief.

10th Foot—Brevet Lieut. Col. W. Potts to be lieutenant-colonel, vice John Wemyſs, deceaſed; Nov. 22, 1799. Brevet Major D. Melliſont to be major without purchaſe, vice Potts, promoted; ditto. Captain en ſecond C. J. Milnes to be captain of a company, vice Melliſont, promoted; do. G. Fergusſon, gent. to be enſign by purchaſe; Sept. 15.

77th do.—Enſign J. Douglas to be lieutenant by purchaſe, vice R. James, promoted in 30th foot; April 18, 1800. Serjeant W. Jones to be quarter-maſter without purchaſe, vice J. Campbell, who reſigns; July 21.

78th do.—Capt. Lieut. J. Frazer to be captain of a company without purchaſe, vice J. M'Leod, promoted in the Princeſs Charlotte of Wales's regt. of fencible infantry; Aug. 22. Lieut. D. Grant to be captain-lieutenant without purchaſe, vice J. Fraſer, promoted; ditto. Enſign Alured Clarke to be lieutenant by purchaſe, vice T. B. M. Humberſtone, promoted; Dec. 11. J. Douglas, gent. to be enſign by purchaſe, vice Alured Clarke, promoted, ditto.

78th do.—Hugh Macandie, gent. to be enſign by purchaſe, vice G. Roſs Munro, promoted; Aug. 16.

86th do.—Enſign J. Stewart to be lieutenant, vice De Porbeck, deceaſed; July 26.

SEPTEMBER.

By the Commander in Chief.

25th Light Drag.—Cornet J. Grant to be lieutenant by purchaſe, vice Chriſtopher Farwell, promoted in the 4th dragoon guards; April 22, 1800.

77th Reg.—J. Macquairrie, gent. to be enſign, vice W. Porter, deceaſed; Sept. 1.

Scotch Brigade—C. Campbell, gent. to be enſign without purchaſe, vice J. Campbell, who reſigns; Aug. 2.

Regiment de Meuron—Enſign J. P. S. Fauch to be lieutenant, vice N. Julie de Bergeon, promoted; July 19. Enſign R. Amedie de May to be lieutenant, vice C Moreau de Beauregard, deceaſed; Aug 19.

19th Foot—Enſign A. Robſon to be lieutenant by purchaſe, vice T. Jones, who retires; Aug. 27. J. Winne, gent. to be enſign by purchaſe, vice R. Stark, promoted; Aug. 25.

25th Light Drag.—A. Scott, gent. to be aſſiſtant ſurgeon, vice G. Briggs, who reſigns; ditto.

80th Reg.—H. J. Grove, gent. to be enſign by purchaſe, vice R. Wimbleton, promoted; Sept. 9.

33d do.—J. Haigh, gent. to be enſign by purchaſe, vice S. Hathway, who retires; Aug. 20.

75th do.—T. Atkins, gent. to be enſign by purchaſe, vice T. Cooper, promoted; July 16.

OCTOBER.

By his Majeſty.

Major-gen. the hon. F. St. John to the ſtaff. Capt. A. Pilkington aid-du-camp to ditto.

By the Commander in Chief.

27th Light Drag.—Captain Lieut. P. Philpot to be captain of a troop without purchaſe, vice W. Griſhih, promoted in the 29th light drag. Oct. 9, 1800. Lieut. M. M. French to be captain-lieutenant by purchaſe, vice Philpot, promoted; ditto. Cornet J. Sands to be lieutenant without purchaſe, vice M. M. French, promoted; ditto.

29th do.—Captain W. Griffiths to be major, from the 27th regiment of light drag. vice W. Gale, deceaſed; ditto.

10th Foot—B. Sulivan, gent. to be enſign by purchaſe, vice T. Lamphier, promoted in the 86th regt. Sept. 20

86th do.—Enſign T. Lamphier, from the 10th foot, to be lieutenant by purchaſe, vice J. Grant, promoted, ditto. Enſign J. Wilſon, from the 74th foot, to be lieutenant by purchaſe, vice D. M'Neil, promoted, Sept. 21.

By his Excellency the Governor of Ceylon.

Colonel C. Baillie, of his Majeſty's 51ſt regt. is appointed to command the fort and garriſon of Columbo; and Lieut. Col. G. Dalrymple, of his Majeſty's 19th regiment, is appointed to command the fort and garriſon of Point de Galle. Major J. Logan, of his Majeſty's 51ſt regiment, to be military paymaſter, and paymaſter of extraordinaries on Ceylon for the weſtern diſtrict, comprehending all the garriſons and poſts from Jaffnapatam to Matura, and to reſide at Columbo; and Captain W. Pollock, alſo of his Majeſty's 51ſt regiment, to be military paymaſter of extraordinaries for the eaſtern diſtrict, comprehending the garriſons of Trincomalee and Fort Oſtenburg, Batticaloa, and Moulletivo, to reſide at Trincomalee.

NOVEMBER.

By his Majeſty.

25th Light Drag.—Major F Charlton, from the 3d dragoon guards, to be major, vice Calcraft who exchanges; April 4, 1800.

10th Foot—Enſign M. Bathurſt to be lieutenant by purchaſe, vice Greville, promoted; March 7, 1800. A. Newport, gent. to be enſign by purchaſe, vice Bathurſt; March 21.

12th do.—H. Hardy, gent. to be enſign without purchaſe, vice Hurford, promoted in the 23d foot; March 7. Surgeon A. D. Campbell, from the half pay of the late 97th foot, to be ſurgeon, vice Gray, who exchanges; Sept. 29, 1798.

19th do.—J. A. Morley, gent. to be enſign by purchaſe, vice Ogden, promoted in the 60th foot; March 21, 1800.

51ſt do—Enſign A. Robinſon to be lieutenant without purchaſe, vice Campbell, promoted in the 88th foot; March 28. C Tryor, gent. to be enſign by purchaſe, vice Hook, promoted in the 9th foot; April 4. W. E. White, gent. to be enſign by purchaſe, vice Chalmer, whoſe appointment does not take place; April 18.

73d do.—G. F W. Fluker, gent. to be enſign without purchaſe, vice Rowen, promoted in the 52d foot; April 23.

76th do.—Major M. Symes to be lieutenant-colonel by purchaſe, vice Muſgrave, who retires; Feb. 15. Brevet Major E Baynes, from the 3d foot, to be major by purchaſe, vice Symes; April 23

84th do.—Enſign B. W. Ferrebee to be lieutenant by purchaſe, vice Dodſworth, promoted in the 11th foot; April 18.

88th do.—Lieut. D. Campbell, from the 51ſt foot, to be captain by purchaſe, vice Sloper, appointed paymaſter to the 4th dragoons; March 28. Enſign H. Mayhew, from the 8th foot, to be enſign by purchaſe, vice Macklen, promoted in the 6th foot; April 11. W. A. M'Dougall, gent. to be enſign by purchaſe, vice Hunter, whoſe appointment does not take place, April 23.

Scotch Brigade—W. Beckwith, gent. to be enſign by purchaſe, Feb. 28.

By the Commander in Chief.

10th Foot—H. E. Addiſon, gent. to be enſign, vice H. Palmer, deceaſed, Nov. 6, 1800.

77th do.—Enſign H. Hooper, from the 73d regiment, to be lieutenant by purchaſe, vice J. Douglas, who retires; Oct 5.

73th do—J Miller, gent. to be enſign by purchaſe, vice J. Wilſon, promoted in the 86th foot, Sept. 21.

84th do—Capt. Lieut. W. C. Williams to be captain of a company, vice W. R. Robinſon, deceaſed, Oct. 11. Lieut. R. Horton to be captain-lieutenant without purchaſe, vice Williams, promoted; ditto. Enſign M. Burns, from the Scotch brigade, to be lieuteuant without purchaſe, vice Horton, promoted; ditto.

Scotch Brigade—J Grant, gent. to be enſign without purchaſe, vice M. Burns, promoted in the 84th foot; ditto.

19th Light Drags—Lieut. J. M. Jackſon, from the 73d foot, to be cornet, vice J. C. Ridout, deceaſed; Oct. 14.

73d Regt.—Enſign H. Hooper to be lieutenant without purchaſe, vice J. M Jackſon, removed to the 19th light dragoons, ditto. J. Johnſtone, gent. to be enſign without purchaſe, vice H. Hooper, promoted; ditto.

DECEMBER.

By his Majeſty.

78th Regt.—Major H. Scott, from the Roſs and Cromarty rangers fencible infantry, to be major, vice J. Mackenzie, who exchanges; May 9, 1800.

The

The Commander in Chief has been pleaſed to make the following promotions and appointments until his Majeſty's pleaſure ſhall be known:

19*th Foot*—Enſign M. Harland Byng, from the 76th regiment, to be lieutenant, vice J. Nixon, deceaſed; Nov. 1.

76*th do.*—J. Antill, gent. to be enſign without purchaſe, vice Byne, promoted in the 19th foot; ditto Enſign R. Coxon to be lieutenant by purchaſe, vice G. J. B. Tucker, promoted in the 22d foot; Nov. 2.

78*th do.*—Enſign J. Kinloch to be lieutenant, vice A. Miller, deceaſed; Oct. 30. —— Turner, gent. to be enſign without purchaſe, vice Kinloch, promoted; ditto.

80*th do.*—Enſign R. Daſhwood to be lieutenant without purchaſe, vice T. Howard, promoted in the 9th foot; Nov. 10. —— Harneſs, gent. to enſign without purchaſe, vice Daſhwood, promoted; ditto.

51*ſt do.*—Lieut. S. Rice to be captain of a company by purchaſe, vice N. O'Donnell, who retires; June 18, 1798.

84*th do.*—Major E. E. Colman, from the 86th foot, to be major, vice Orde, deceaſed; Dec. 30.

Brevet—Colonel the Count de Meuron to be major-general in the army.

By the Commander in Chief.

19*th Foot*—G. Stewart, gent. to be enſign without purchaſe, vice H. Shadforth, promoted in 20th foot; Sept. 20, 1800

74*th do.*—M. Morris, gent. to be enſign by purchaſe, vice R. M'Murdo, promoted; Nov. 10.

77*th do.*—L. Luter, gent. to be enſign by purchaſe, vice H. Fletcher, promoted; Oct. 31.

80*th do.*—Enſign J. Moriſſet to be lieutenant, vice P. Kearrans, deceaſed, Nov. 9. P. R. Stepney, gent. to be enſign without purchaſe, vice Moriſſet, promoted; ditto.

86*th do.*—E. F. Smith, gent. to be enſign by purchaſe, vice J. Stuart, promoted; Nov 1.

74*th do.*—J. Miller, gent. to be enſign by purchaſe, vice J. Wilſon, promoted in 86th foot; Sept. 2.

86*th do.*—Lieut. L. M'Laurin to be captain of a company by purchaſe, vice J. J. Stuart Hall, who retires; 7th do. Enſign J. Wilſon, from the 74th foot, to be lieutenant by purchaſe, vice L. M'Laurin, promoted; 21ſt do. Enſign L. Malley to be lieutenant, vice D. Macneil, deceaſed; Oct. 29. R. Peten, gent. to be enſign without purchaſe, vice L. Maſſey, promoted; Nov. 12. H. Steel, gent. to be enſign without purchaſe, vice G. C. D'Aguilar, who reſigns; 3d do.

Scotch Brigade—Enſign J. Tate to be lieutenant by purchaſe, vice C. Gordon, promoted; Nov. 14.

Regiment de Meuron—Capt. lieut. N. J. de Bergeon to be captain of a company, vice J. G. Gradmann, who reſigns; Nov. 19. Lieut H. F. de Meuron Bayard to be captain-lieutenant, vice de Bergeon, promoted; Nov. 19. Enſign C. S. Wittel to be lieutenant, vice de M. Bayard, promoted; Nov. 19.

JANUARY, 1801.

By the Commander in Chief.

27*th Light Drag.*—Cornet S. Taylor to be lieutenant by purchaſe, vice J. M. Partridge, who retires, Dec. 4, 1800. J. H. Barnſly, gent. to be cornet by purchaſe, vice Taylor, promoted; do.

12*th Foot*—Capt. lieut. N. Euſtace to be captain of a company, vice W. Whitlie, deceaſed; 15th do. Lieutenant J. Macleod, from the 77th regiment, to be captain-lieutenant without purchaſe, vice N. Euſtace, promoted; do. Serjeant major Jaggar to be adjutant without purchaſe, vice M. Shaw, who reſigns; December 20.

33*d do.*—Capt. J. Todd, from the 73d reg. to be captain of a company, vice J. Chetwood, who exchanges; 5th do.

73*d do.*—Capt. J. Chetwood, from the 33d foot, to be captain of a company, vice J. Todd, who exchanges; do.

74*th do.*—Lieut. J. Daniel, from the 84th regiment, to be lieutenant, vice W. P. Creagh, who exchanges; 2d do H. Munro, gent. to be enſign by purchaſe, vice W. M. Charlton, who retires, Nov. 14

75*th do* R. H. Dick, gent. to be enſign without purchaſe, vice H. W. Sale, who reſigns; 22d do.

77*th do.*—Enſign A. Meldrum, from the 78th regiment, to be lieutenant without purchaſe, vice J. Macleod, promoted in 12th foot; 15th do. Enſign Sir G. Colquhoun, bart. from the 80th foot, to be lieutenant by purchaſe, vice J. Douglas, who retires; Decem. 22. Capt. lieut. J. Campbell to be captain of a company by purchaſe, vice C. Macrae, who retires; Decem. 16. Lieut. C. Mackintoſh to be captain-lieutenant by purchaſe, vice J. Campbell, promoted;

moted; do. Enſign H. C. Briſco, from the 33d foot, to be lieutenant by purchaſe, vice C. Mackintoſh, promoted; do.

86th do.—Lieut. W. P. Creagh, from the 74th regiment, to be lieutenant, vice J. Daniel, who exchanges; 2d do.

Scotch Brigade—J. Goodhew, gent. to be enſign by purchaſe, vice W. Baird, promoted; 10th do.

78th Foot—G. W. Smith, gent. to be enſign without purchaſe, vice A. Meldrum, promoted in the 77th foot. A. Macdougal, gent. to be enſign by purchaſe, vice G. W. Smith, promoted in the 76th foot; Jan. 31, 1801. Quarter-maſter ſerjeant D. Macrae to be quarter-maſter without purchaſe, vice A. M'Dougal, who reſigns; Jan. 23. Enſign J. Hay to be adjutant without purchaſe, vice A. Wiſhart, reſigned; Nov. 30, 1800.

76th do.—Enſign G. W. Smith, from the 78th foot, to be lieutenant by purchaſe, vice P. Philpot, promoted, Feb. 2, 1797.

84th do.—Enſign J. Jenkins to be adjutant without purchaſe, vice R. Dale, who reſigns; Dec. 24, 1800.

FEBRUARY.

By his Majeſty.

33d Reg.—Lieut. A. Hook, from the 9th regiment, to be lieutenant, vice J. Gorges, who exchanges; May 23, 1801.

By the Commander in Chief.

87th Reg. Light Drag.—F. A. Chriſtie, gent. to be cornet without purchaſe, vice J. Sandys, promoted; Oct. 9, 1800.

75th Reg.—J. Fuchet, gent. to be enſign without purchaſe, vice J. Turner, ſuperſeded, having never joined; Decem. 23.

76th do.—J. H. Hurd, gent. to be enſign without purchaſe, vice Butts, who declines; Nov. 2. B. Camac, gent. to be enſign by purchaſe, vice R. Coxon, promoted; Nov. 3. A. J. Macan, gent. to be enſign without purchaſe, vice C. B. Tucker, who declines; Feb. 8, 1801.

77th do.—Enſign R. Northcote, from the 78th regiment, to be lieutenant, vice G. Monerieff, deceaſed; Jan. 1, 1801.

78th do.—J. Mackenzie, gent. to be enſign without purchaſe, vice R. Northcote, promoted in 77th foot; Feb. 2. Enſign J. Hay to be lieutenant by purchaſe, vice J. Macaudie, who retires; 3d do.

Scotch Brig.—C. Wilſon, gent. to be enſign without purchaſe, vice T. Vincent, who abides by his appointment of cadet in the hon. the Eaſt India Company's ſervice; Jan. 27. G. G. Munro, gent. to be enſign without purchaſe, vice Squirl, promoted; Feb. 1.

MARCH.

By his Majeſty and the Hon. the Eaſt India Company.

His Excellency Lieut. General GERARD LAKE to be *commander in chief* of his Majeſty's and the hon. Company's forces in India, in the room of Lieutenant General Sir A. Clarke, who reſigns; March 14, 1801.

By the Commander in Chief.

Major M. Nicholſon to act as adjutant general; Captain G. A. F. Lake to act as quarter-maſter-general; Major Nicolſon and Capt. Lake to be aids-de-camp to the commander in chief; Feb. 15.

25th Light Drag.—The hon. W. Blaquiere to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Sir W. Lee, deceaſed; Feb. 29, 1801. Capt. R. Travers to be major, vice Blaquiere, promoted, Feb. 9. Capt. Lieut. P. Roſs to be captain of a troop, vice Travers, promoted; Feb. 9. Eldeſt Lieut. H. Stuart to be captain lieutenant, vice Roſs, promoted; 9th do. Eldeſt cornet E. H. Hutchiſon to be lieutenant, vice Stuart promoted; 9th do. Adjutant M. Simes to be cornet, vice Hutchinſon, promoted; 9th do.

By his Majeſty.

19th Light Drag.—Brevet Major T. Patterſon to be major by purchaſe, vice C. Bladen, who retires; May 23, 1799. Aſſiſtant ſurgeon J. Colgan, from the 28th light dragoons, to be aſſiſtant ſurgeon, vice Bevil, deceaſed; 19th do. Captain Lieutenant J. Kennedy to be captain of a troop, without purchaſe, vice Monteath, deceaſed; June 22. Lieutenant J. Cathcart to be captain lieutenant without purchaſe, vice Kennedy; do. Cornet W. Boyle to be lieutenant without purchaſe, vice Cathcart; do.

25th do.—Brevet Lieut. Col. H. Davis, from the 9th foot, to be major, vice Charlton, who exchanges; May 23, 1800. E. Griffith, gent. to be cornet without purchaſe, vice J. Sanders, deceaſed; Feb. 17, 1799. Quarter-maſter M. Symes to be adjutant, vice J. Gordon, who reſigns; June 28. W. Brown, gent. to be aſſiſtant ſurgeon, vice J. H. Klugel, deceaſed; Sep. 30.

27th do.—Captain P. Philpot, from the

76th

76th foot, to be captain-lieutenant, vice J. Covel, who exchanges; March 2. Cornet C. Deane, from the 28th light dragoons, to be cornet, vice H. Spencer, who exchanges; April 11. S. W. Harriſon, gent. to be cornet without purchaſe, vice Blake, promoted in the 11th light dragoons; July 16, 1800.

29*th do.*—W. Thorn, gent. to be cornet by purchaſe, vice W. T. Gaul, who retires; March 17, 1799. Captain J. Smith, from the 20th light dragoons, to be captain, vice Gould, who exchanges; March 24, 1800. Enſign F. Temple, from the 40th foot, to be cornet, vice Gale, who exchanges; July 10.

10*th Foot*—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel W. Potts to be lieutenant colonel without purchaſe vice Wemyſs, deceaſed; Nov. 22, 1799. Brevet Major D. Mellifont to be major without purchaſe, vice Potts; Decem. 27. G. Ferguſon, gent. to be enſign by purchaſe, vice Brown, promoted; Sep. 15. W. Stuart, gent. to be enſign by purchaſe, vice T. Dent, promoted; do.

12*th do.*—Lieutenant R. Nixon to be captain of a company by purchaſe, vice T. James, who retires; Feb. 12, 1799. Enſign N. A Mein, from 74th foot, to be lieutenant, by purchaſe, vice R. Nixon; Feb. 17. Enſign W. Gahan to be lieutenant without purchaſe, vice T. Falla, deceaſed; April 7. R. W. Shawe, gent. to be enſign without purchaſe, vice W. Gahan, do. Lieutenant M. Shawe, from the 76th foot, to be lieutenant, vice W. Gahan, deceaſed; May 7. M. Shawe, gent. to be enſign without purchaſe, vice C. Riſt, promoted in the 74th regiment; do. Captain T. Woodhall to be major by purchaſe, vice T. Craigie, who retires; Decem. 31. Lieutenant R. Aſhton to be captain by purchaſe, vice Woodhall; Decem. 31. Enſign H. MacReady to be lieutenant, vice S. Percival, deceaſed; June 20. S. Cleavland, gent. to be enſign without purchaſe, vice McReady, promoted; do. Lieutenant C. Riſt, from 74th foot, to be lieutenant, vice T. W. Edwards, who exchanges; July 17. Enſign M. Grace to be lieutenant by purchaſe, vice C. Morgan, promoted in 8th light dragoons; Aug. 9. Captain Lieutenant W. M'Pherſon to be captain of a company by purchaſe, vice Walford, appointed paymaſter to the 54th foot; 28th do. Lieutenant N. Euſtace to be captain-lieutenant by purchaſe, vice M'Pherſon; Aug. 28. Enſign J. Riſt to be lieutenant by purchaſe, vice R. Aſhton, promoted; Aug. 10.

19*th do.*—Colonel E. Hewgill, from Coldſtream regiment of foot guards, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Acland, who exchanges; May 10, 1800. Lieutenant A. B. Vilant to be captain of a company by purchaſe, vice G. A. Bygrave, who retires, March 28, 1799. Enſign J. Nixon to be lieutenant by purchaſe, vice Vilant; March 28. H. Maclaine, gent. to be enſign without purchaſe, vice Moore, promoted in 73d foot; May 23. T. A. Anderſon, gent. to be enſign by purchaſe, vice Ebhart, promoted; July 15. Enſign W. Blackney, from 84th regiment, to be lieutenant without purchaſe, vice J. Nairne, deceaſed; Aug. 10. Enſign J. Moore to be lieutenant without purchaſe, vice J. Chriſtie, who reſigns; Sep. 20. P. Plenderleath, gent. to be enſign without purchaſe, vice Moore; 20th do.

33*d do.*—Captain Lieut. D. Quin to be captain of a company by purchaſe, vice E. M'Pherſon, who retires; March 9. Lieut. F. R. Weſt to be captain lieutenant by purchaſe, vice Quin; do. Enſign J. Warren to be lieutenant by purchaſe, vice Weſt; March 9. Lieut. G. Gaff to be adjutant, vice Quin, promoted; 9th do. Lieutenant H. M'Quarrie, from 73d foot, to be lieutenant, vice C. M'Gregor, who exchanges; May 14. Enſign A. Gray to be lieutenant, vice J. Whitlie, deceaſed; 15th do. R. Milward, gent. to be enſign without purchaſe, vice Gray; 31ſt do. Lieut. C C. Kenny, from 74th foot, to be lieutenant, vice A. Campbell, who exchanges; July 18. C. Irwin, gent. to be enſign by purchaſe, vice A. Campbell, promoted; May 30. Lieut. J. Guthrie, from 73d foot, to be lieutenant, vice A. Gray, who exchanges; Sept. 14. Captain A. P. Macdowall, from 17th foot, to be captain, vice Keating, who exchanges; June 12, 1800. K. B. Stuart, gent. to be enſign by purchaſe, vice Sullivan, who retires; May 9.

51ſt *do.*—Major General W. Morſhead, from 5th bat. 60th regiment, to be colonel, vice Lieut. Gen. Martin, deceaſed; May 9. Brevet Major J. Caſtlemen to be major without purchaſe, vice Williams, promoted in the Newfoundland fencibles; Feb. 21.

Capt.

Capt. Lieut J. Fleming to be captain of a company without purchaſe, vice Caſtlemau; do. Lieut. W. Chiſholm to be captain-lieutenant without purchaſe, vice Fleming; do. Enſign J. Kyte to be lieutenant, without purchaſe, vice Chiſholm; Feb 21. Enſign D. Campbell, from the 86th foot, to be lieutenant, vice R. Jennings, deceaſed; Sept. 23, 1799. Lieut. H. Watſon, town major of Carliſle, to be lieutenant, vice Lieutenant the Marquis of Tullibardine, who is placed on half pay; May 9, 1800.

73*d do.*—Lieut. C. M'Gregor, from 92d foot, to be lieutenant, vice H. M'Quarrie, who exchanges, May 14, 1799. Lieut. A Gore to be captain-lieutenant, vice A. Roſe, deceaſed; 17th do. J. Mackay, gent. to be enſign without purchaſe, vice Guthrie; May 17. Enſign A. Moore, from 19th foot, to be lieutenant without purchaſe, vice J. Thomas, deceaſed; 23d do. Lieut. A. Gray, from 33d foot, to be lieutenant, vice J. Guthrie, who exchanges; Sept. 14. J. Reddie, gent. to be enſign without purchaſe, vice W. Fraſer, promoted; May 1, 1797. Enſign M. Maclaine to be lieutenant without purchaſe, vice J. Lalor, deceaſed; May 6, 1799. G. Preſcott, gent. to be enſign without purchaſe, vice Maclaine; do. Enſign H. Antill to be lieutenant without purchaſe, vice Maclaine, removed to 77th foot; 6th do. H. Hooper, gent. to be enſign without purchaſe, vice Antill; May 6.

74*th do.*—Brevet Major S. Swinton to be major without purchaſe, vice Brevet Lieut. Colonel Douglas, promoted in 85th foot; May 17. Serjeant Major R. Neilſon to be enſign by purchaſe, vice Gordon promoted in 18th foot; April 15. Enſign C. C. Kenny to be lieutenant, vice L. Irwin, deceaſed; April 27. A. W. Campbell, gent. to be enſign without purchaſe, vice Kenny; do. Enſign P. Shank to be lieutenant, vice J. Farquhar, deceaſed; May 5. R. M'Murdo, gent to be enſign without purchaſe, vice P. Shank, promoted; do. Enſign C. Riſt, from 12th foot, to be lieutenant, vice V. Hill, deceaſed; May 7. Enſign J. Gray, from 33d foot, to be lieutenant, vice Henry Shawe, deceaſed; May 8. Lieut. S. Porock, from 80th foot, to be lieutenant, vice T. W. Kerr, who exchanges; May 10. Lieut. T. W. Edwards, from 12th foot, to be lieutenant, vice C. Riſt, who exchanges; July 17. Lieut. A. Campbell, from 23d foot, to be lieutenant, vice C. C. Kenny, who exchanges; July 18.

75*th do.*—Enſign J. Spalding to be lieutenant, vice G. Bowzer, deceaſed; March 3. R. Syme, gent. to be enſign without purchaſe, vice Spalding; do. Enſign D. Mackay to be lieutenant, vice R Mather, deceaſed; May 5. H. W. Sale, gent. to be enſign without purchaſe, vice Mackay; do. Enſign R. H. S. Malone to be lieutenant without purchaſe, vice J. Spalding, removed to the 77th regt. do. —— Wilkins, gent. to be enſign without purchaſe, vice Malone; May 6.

76*th do.*—Aſſiſtant Surgeon C. Carfield to be ſurgeon, vice Muſgrave, deceaſed, Feb 25. Capt Lieut J. Covel, from 87th light dragoons, to be captain of a company, vice Philpot, who exchanges, March 2. Enſign B. J. Young to be lieutenant by purchaſe, vice Vere L. Ward, removed to the 17th light dragoons, April 29. Enſign W. Cheyne to be lieutenant without purchaſe, vice M. Shawe, removed to 12th foot; May 7. J. G. Watſon, gent. to be enſign without purchaſe, vice Cheyne; do. Enſign E Marſton to be lieutenant by purchaſe, vice G. Cornish, who retires; Auguſt 22. Enſign R. Sleeman to be lieutenant without purchaſe, vice C. Morgan, deceaſed; September 14. —— Butts, gent. to be enſign without purchaſe, vice Sleeman, promoted; do. W. Baird, gent. to be enſign by purchaſe, vice B. J. Young, promoted; May 15. Enſign A. C. Campbell, from the 80th foot, to be lieutenant by purchaſe, vice Cheyne, promoted in the 35th foot; Auguſt 7, 1800.

77*th do* —Capt.-lieut. J. L. Winſlow to be captain of a company without purchaſe, vice J. Owen, deceaſed; May 5, 1799. Lieut C. M'Rae to be captain-lieutenant without purchaſe, vice Winſlow, do. Lieut. M'Laine, from the 75d foot, to be lieutenant, vice M'Rae; do. Lieut. J. Spalding, from 75th foot, to be lieutenant, vice W. Grant, deceaſed; May 6.

78*th do.*—Capt.-lieut. J. Fraſer to be captain by purchaſe, vice Ferguſon, deceaſed; November 26. Lieut. C. M'Kenzie to be captain-lieutenant by purchaſe, vice Fraſer; December 18. Enſign A. Clarke to be lieutenant by purchaſe, vice M'Kenzie; February 22, 1800.

80*th do.*—Enſign J. Lewis to be lieutenant

tenant without purchaſe, vice R. Aſhe, deceaſed; April 26, 1799. M. R. Freeman, gent. to be enſign by purchaſe, vi T. Douglas, promoted; March Lieut. T. W. Kerr, from the 74th foot, to be lieutenant, vice S. Pocock, who exchanges; May 15. Lieut. R. Mowbray to be captain of a company by purchaſe, vice J. Rooke, promoted in 16th light dragoons; Auguſt 3. Enſign J. St. George to be lieutenant without purchaſe, vice J. Edwards, promoted; April 28, 1797. J. Walſh, gent. to be enſign without purchaſe, vice St. George; May 10. Enſign L. Hooke to be lieutenant by purchaſe, vice Groſſer, promoted in 31ſt foot; Auguſt 21, 1799.

84*th do.*—Enſign B. W. Ferebee to be lieutenant by purchaſe, vice Dodſworth, promoted in 11th foot; April 18, 1800. E. Nicholl, gent to be enſign by purchaſe, vice Ferebee, promoted; May 23. T. Scott to be enſign without purchaſe, vice W. Blackney, promoted in 19th foot; Auguſt 10, 1799. W Garner, gent. to be enſign by purchaſe, vice M'Auley, who retires; June 12. J. Johnſon, gent. to be enſign by purchaſe, vice Lang, removed to 28th dragoons; Auguſt 21, 1800.

86*th do.*—L. Macquarie to be enſign without purchaſe, vice D. Campbell, promoted in the 51ſt foot; September 23, 1799. E. Carter, gent. to be enſign by purchaſe, vice Lang, promoted; January 16, 1800.

Scotch Brigade—Lieut. J. Innes to be captain of a company by purchaſe, vice brevet Lieut.-colonel Gilleſpie, who retires; July 10, 1799. Enſign P. M'Arthur to be lieutenant by purchaſe, vice Innes; do. Lieut. J. Allen to be adjutant, vice James Donald, who reſigns; July 12. Aſſiſtant Surgeon J. Smith, from 75th foot, to be ſurgeon, vice Shetky, deceaſed; June 4. J. Campbell, gent. to be enſign without purchaſe, vice Biſſet, who has been ſuperſeded; June 30. C. E. Millar, gent. to be enſign by purchaſe, vice Beckwith, who retires; July 30, 1800.

Meuron Regiment—C. Rhamm, gent. to be enſign; April 4, 1799.

In the Hon. COMPANY'S *Army.*

MARCH, 1800.

By the Governor-General in Council.

Capt. S. G. Aſhe to be major in the 9th native regiment, vice Sibbald, deceaſed; March 4, 1800.

Capt. Lieut. J. Miſſing to be captain of a company in the 9th native regiment, vice Aſhe, promoted; ditto.

Brevet Capt. and Lieut. J. Maxwell to be captain-lieutenant in the 9th native regiment, vice Miſſing, promoted; do.

Mr. L. M'Intoſh, agent for packing and tranſporting the clothing of the army, in the room of Mr. W. E. Philips, reſigned.

Calcutta Militia—Eldeſt enſign W. Egerton to be lieutenant, vice W. Johnſon, deceaſed; May 5, 1799. Enſign R. Parry to be lieutenant, vice T. Gowan, reſigned; Nov. 16. Enſign C. Rothman to be lieutenant, vice J. Vanzandt, reſigned; Nov. 29. Enſign A. Gilmore to be lieutenant, vice F. Horſley, reſigned; Nov. 30. Enſign J. Hall to be lieutenant, vice C. Benezet, on furlough; Jan. 19, 1800. Eldeſt Captain F. Gladwin to be major, vice J. Bebb, on furlough; Feb. 1. Eldeſt Lieut. H. Buller to be captain of a company, vice Gladwin, promoted; Feb. 1. Lieut. J. H. Harrington to be captain of a company, vice Myers, on furlough; ditto. Enſign J. P. Gardiner to be lieutenant, vice Buller, promoted; ditto. Enſign D. Seton to be lieutenant, vice Harington, promoted; ditto.

The following gentlemen are to be enſigns from March 4:—

Mr. J. Lumſden, vice Egerton, promoted; Mr. G. Udny, vice Parry, ditto; Mr. C. R. Crommelin, vice Rothman, ditto; Mr. H. C. Plowden, vice Gilmore, ditto; Mr. J. Caulfield, vice Hall, ditto; Mr. R. Fleming, vice Gardiner, ditto; Mr. B. Boſwell, vice Seton, ditto.

The following cadets of infantry are appointed enſigns:—

Meſſrs. W. Tibby, T. Jones, J. Murray, J. Scott.

MAY.

Artillery—Brevet Col. and Lieut. Col. C. Greene to be colonel, vice Duff, retired; April 21, 1800. Brevet Lieut. Col. and Major J. Macintyre to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Greene, promoted; ditto. Brevet Major and Capt. N. Carnegie to be major, vice M'Intyre

tyre, promoted; ditto. Brevet Capt. and Capt. Lieut. J. R. Exshaw to be captain of a company, vice Carnegie, promoted; April 1. Brevet Capt. and Lieut. G. Raban to be captain-lieutenant, vice Exshaw, promoted; April 21. Lieut. Will. Parker to be lieutenant, vice Raban, promoted; ditto.

Infantry—Brevet Col. and Lieut. Col. J. Dunn to be colonel, vice Forbes, retired; ditto. Brevet Col and Lieut. Col. J. Dickson to be colonel, vice Jones, retired; ditto. Lieut. Col. S. Dyer to be colonel, vice Johnstone, retired; ditto. Major S. Cox to be lieutenant colonel, vice Roberts, retired; ditto. Major D. Cunningham to be lieutenant colonel, vice Denby, retired; ditto. Major P. Murray to be lieutenant colonel, vice Edwards, retired; ditto. Major L. Grant to be lieutenant colonel, vice Dunn, promoted; ditto. Major J. Hutchinson, to be lieutenant colonel, vice Dickson, promoted; ditto. Major J. Guthrie to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Dyer, promoted; ditto.

10th Native Regt.—Capt. J. Scott to be major, vice Cox, promoted; ditto. Capt. Lieut. H. Royle to be captain of a company, vice Scott, promoted; ditto. Lieut. D. Lyons to be captain lieutenant, vice Royle, promoted; do.

11th do.—Capt. T. Taylor to be major, vice Cunningham, promoted; ditto. Capt. Lieut. R. Dee to be captain of a company, vice Taylor, promoted; ditto. Lieut. R. Hodgson to be captain lieutenant, vice Dee, promoted; ditto.

12th do.—Capt. D. Ochterlony to be major, vice Murray, promoted; ditto. Capt. Lieut. J. Home to be captain of a company, vice Ochterlony, promoted; do. Lieut. S. Wood to be captain lieutenant, vice Home, promoted; do.

13th do.—Capt. J. Reid to be major, vice Grant, promoted; do. Captain Lieut. C Grant to be captain of a company, vice Reid, promoted; do. Lieut. J. Vanrennon to be captain lieutenant, vice Grant, promoted; do.

15th d—Capt. T. Willet to be major, vice Hutchinson, promoted; ditto. Capt Lieut. W. Burton to be captain of a company, vice Willet, promoted; do Lieut. H. Cheap to be captain lieutenant, vice Burton, promoted; do

16th do—Capt. A. Grant to be major, vice Guthrie, promoted; do. Capt. Lieut. J. Stewart to be captain of a company, vice Grant, promoted; do. Lieut. R. Henry to be captain lieutenant, vice Stewart, promoted; do.

Infantry.

1st European Regt.—Lieut. Col. S. Cox, vice Denby.

2d do.—Lieut. Col. E. Lambert, from the 1st native regiment, vice Roberts. Lieut. Col. Kirkpatrick, from the 14th native regiment, vice Edwards.

1st Native Regt.—Col. J. Dunn to be colonel, vice Jones.

1st Bat.—Lieut. Col. Rayne, from the 2d bat. vice Lambert.

2d do.—Lieut. Col. P. Murray, vice Rayne, removed.

3d Native Regiment.

2d Bat.—Lieut. Col. J. Hutchinson, vice Dickson, promoted.

6th Native Regiment.

2d Bat.—Lieut. Col. H. Hyndman, from the 10th, vice Dunn.

10th Native Regt.—Col. S. Dyer to be colonel, vice Forbes. Lieut. Col. D. Marshall, from the 15th, vice Hyndman.

11th Native Regiment.

1st Bat.—Lieut. Col. D. Conyngham, vice Dyer. Major J. Derby, from the 2d bat. vice Conyngham. Capt. Lieut. R. Hodgson.

2d do—Major T. Taylor, vice Derby, removed. Capt. R. Dee.

12th Native Regt.—Col. J. Dickson to be colonel, vice Johnston.

2d Bat.—Capt. J. Home, vice Ochterlony.

13th Native Regiment.

1st Bat.—Major J. Reid, vice Grant, promoted. Captain T. Brougham, vice Reid.

2d do.—Capt. C. Grant, vice Mouggach, deceased. Capt. Lieut. J. Vanrennon, vice Grant.

14th Native Regiment.

1st Bat.—Lieut. Col. L. Grant, vice Kirkpatrick, removed.

15th Native Regiment.

1st Bat.—Lieut. Col. R. Hamilton, from the 16th, vice Marshall, removed. Major T. Willet, vice Hutchinson, promoted. Capt. W. Burton, vice Willet. Capt. Lieut. H. Cheap, vice Burton.

16th Native Regiment.

1st Bat.—Lieut. Col. J. Guthrie, vice Hamilton, removed. Major A. Grant, vice Guthrie, promoted.

2d do.—Captain J. Stuart, vice Grant, promoted. Capt. Lieut. R. Henry, vice Stuart, promoted.

Cavalry.

Cavalry.

To be Colonel—Lieut. Col. T. Welſh; May 29, 1800.

To be Lieut. Colonels—Major G. Hardyman, Major T. Wharton, Major J. J. Pigott; May 29.

1ſt Regiment—Capt. L. Baillie to be major, and appointed to the 5th regiment. Capt. Lieut. P. Black to be captain of a troop, vice Baillie, promoted. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. W. Mercer to be captain of a troop, and appointed to the 5th regiment. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. G. Welſh to be captain-lieutenant, vice Black, promoted; May 29.

To be Lieutenants---Cornet C. M. Roberts, and appointed to the 5th regiment. Cornet J. Tombs, vice Mercer, promoted. Cornet T. Shubricke, vice Welſh, promoted. Cornet J. Kennedy, and appointed to the 5th regiment. Cornet R. Pepper, vice Clarke; May 29.

2d Regiment---Capt. J. Gordon to be major, vice Hardyman, promoted. Capt. W. D. Fawcett to be major, and appointed to the 6th regiment. Capt. Lieut. W. Toone to be captain of a troop, vice Gordon, promoted. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. A. Knox to be captain of a troop, vice Fawcett, promoted. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. G. Mounſey to be captain of a troop, and appointed to the 6th regiment. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. M. Fitzgerald to be captain-lieutenant, vice Toone, promoted; May 29.

To be Lieutenants---Cornet F. Latter, vice Knox, promoted. Cornet A. Cummings, and appointed to the 6th regiment. Cornet F. J. T. Johnſton, vice Mounſey, promoted. Cornet R. Fry, and appointed to the 6th regiment. Cornet J. Mocklar, vice Fitzgerald, promoted. Cornet R. Sweetenham, vice O'Brien, removed to the 5th regiment; May 29.

3d Regiment—Capt. T. S. Bateman to be major, vice Wharton, promoted. Capt. Lieut. C. Frazer to be captain of a troop, and appointed to the 5th regiment. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. R. Doveton to be captain of a troop, vice Bateman, promoted. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. W. H. D. Knox to be captain-lieutenant, vice Frazer, promoted. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. C. Webber to be captain-lieutenant, and removed to the 5th regiment; May 29.

To be Lieutenants—Cornet C. Stewart, vice Doveton, promoted. Cornet J. Graham, vice Knox, promoted. Cornet J. Beecher, and appointed to the 5th regiment. Cornet J. H. R. Boileau, vice Webber, promoted. Cornet C. Ryder, vice Sweetenham, appointed to the 6th regiment. Cornet O. Clarke, and appointed to the 5th regiment; May 29.

4th Regiment—Capt. J. M'Gregor to be major, vice Pigott, promoted. Capt. Lieut. R. Nairne to be captain of a troop, vice M'Gregor, promoted. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. R. Armſtrong to be captain-lieutenant, vice Nairne, promoted. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. J. Smith to be captain-lieutenant, and appointed to the 6th regiment; May 29.

To be Lieutenants—Cornet H. Shubrick, vice Graham, promoted. Cornet T. S. Knox, vice Armſtrong, promoted. Cornet T. D. White, and appointed to the 6th regiment. Cornet E. J. Ridge, vice Smith, promoted. Cornet H. Ramſay, vice Houſton, removed to the 6th regiment. Cornet H. Howarth, and appointed to the 6th regiment; May 29.

Infantry.

To be Colonels---Lieut. Col. E. Lambert, Lieut. Col. S. Watſon; May 29, 1800.

To be Lieut. Colonels—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. S. Bradſhaw. Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. G. Wood. Major and Brevet Lieut Col. H. Skinner. Major and Brevet Lieut. Col T. W. Clayton. Major and Brevet Lieut. Col J. Wood. Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. J. Haynes; May 29.

1ſt European Reg—Capt. H. F. Calcraft to be major, vice Wood, promoted. Capt Lieut. J. Cunningham to be captain of a company vice Calcraft, promoted. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. S. Kelly to be captain of a company, vice Clancey, removed to the 11th regiment. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. T. M. Weguelin to be captain-lieutenant, vice Cunningham; May 29.

2d European Reg.—Capt. E. S. Broughton to be major, vice Skinner, promoted. Capt. Lieut. H. Huet to be captain of a company, vice Broughton, promoted. Lieut. and Brevet Captain W. S. Greene to be captain of a company, vice Alcock, removed to the 18th regiment. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. R. Munro to be captain-lieutenant, vice Huet, promoted; May 29.

1ſt Native Reg.—Capt. T. Shaw to be major, vice Clayton, promoted. Capt. Lieut. W. H. Cooper to be captain of a company, vice Shaw, promoted. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. W. Cuppage to be captain of a company, vice Fa-

vey, removed to the 19th regiment. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. R. Broughton to be captain-lieutenant, vice Cooper, promoted; May 29.

2*d Native Reg.*—Capt. F. Kyan to be major, vice Wood, promoted. Capt. Lieut. J. Davidson to be captain of a company, vice Kyan, promoted. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. C. Christie to be captain-lieutenant, vice Davidson, promoted, May 29.

3*d Native Reg* —Capt. J. Hume to be major, vice Hayes, promoted. Capt. Lieut. B. Litton to be captain of a company, vice Hume, promoted. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. J. Hamilton to be captain of a company, vice Orme, removed to the 9th regiment. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. W. Hill to be captain-lieutenant, vice Litton, promoted; May 29.

4*th Native Reg.*—Capt. J. Gascoyne to be major, vice Davidson, removed to the 18th regiment. Capt. Lieut. H. Lennon to be captain of a company, and appointed to the 18th regiment. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. G. Scott to be captain-lieutenant, vice Lennon, promoted and removed to the 18th regiment. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. G. Foulis to be captain of a company, vice Gascoyne, promoted. May 29.

6*th Native Reg.*—Capt. M. Hilferman to be major, vice Hunter, removed to the 19th regiment. Capt. Lieut. J. Hodgson to be captain of a company, vice Hilferman, promoted. Lieutenant and Brevet Capt. G. Benson to be captain-lieutenant, vice Hodgson, promoted; May 29.

8*th Native Reg* —Capt. P. Don to be major, and appointed to the 18th regiment. Capt. Lieut. J. Dawson to be captain of a company, and removed to the 19th regiment. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. J. Burnet to be captain of a company, vice Don, promoted Lieut. and Brevet Capt. P. Bradshaw to be captain-lieutenant, vice Dawson, promoted; May 29.

9*th Native Reg.*—Captain. Lieut. J. Maxwell to be captain of a company, vice Smith, removed to the 18th regiment. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. R. Frafer to be captain-lieutenant, vice Maxwell, promoted; May 29.

10*th Native Reg* —Capt. W. M. Baker to be major, and appointed to the 19th regiment. Capt Lieut. D. Lyons to be captain of a company, vice Baker, promoted. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. D. Gillies, to be captain-lieutenant, vice Lyons, promoted; May 29.

11*th Native Reg.*—Capt. Lieut. R. Hodgson to be captain of a company, vice Ralph, removed to the 18th regiment. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. D. M'Leod to be captain-lieutenant, vice Hodgson, promoted; May 29.

12*th Native Reg* —Capt. Lieut. S. Wood to be captain of a company, vice Powell, removed to the 19th regiment. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. W. Raban to be captain-lieutenant, vice Wood, promoted; May 29.

13*th Native Reg.*—Capt. Lieut. J. Vanrenon to be captain of a company, and appointed to the 18th regiment. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. W. S. Nangrave to be captain-lieutenant, vice Vanrenon, promoted; May 29

14*th Native Reg.*—Capt. Lieut. T. Martin to be captain of a company, vice J. Duff, removed to the 19th regiment. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. W. Nicholls to be captain of a company, and removed to the 19th regiment. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. H. Imlack to be captain-lieutenant, vice Martin, promoted, May 29.

15*th Native Reg* —Lieut. and Brevet Capt. J. N. Smith to be captain-lieutenant, and appointed to the 18th regiment, May 29.

16*th Native Reg.*—Capt. Lieut. R. Henry to be captain of a company, vice Marsden, removed to the 19th regiment Lieut and Brevet Capt W. Yule to be captain-lieutenant, and appointed to the 19th regiment. Lieut. and Brevet Capt P Grant to be captain-lieutenant, vice Henry, promoted; May 29.

17*th Native Reg.*—Capt. W. Duff to be major, vice Bradshaw, promoted Capt. Lieut. A. Charron to be captain of a company, vice Duff, promoted. Lieut. and Brevet Capt C. White to be captain of a company, vice Rind, removed to the 18th regiment. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. H. R Patton to be captain-lieutenant, vice Charron, promoted; May 29.

JUNE.

The following is the arrangements of officers in the 5th and 6th regiments of native cavalry, and appointment of field to the different corps:

5*th Regiment*—Lieut. Col. T. Watson, Capt. C. Frazer, Capt. W. Mercer, Lieut. J. Kennedy, Major L. Bailly, Capt. Lieut. C. Webber, Lieut. R. Clarke, Lieut. Otto Clarke, Lieut. C. M. Roberts, Lieut. G. Becher, Lieut. L. R. O'Brien, Adjutant Lieut.

C. M.

C. M. Roberts, Quarter Maſter Lieut. L. M. O'Brien.

6th Regiment—Lieut. Col. J. Pigott, Capt. G. S. Mounſey, Lieut. R. Howſton, Lieut. R. Fry, Major W. D. Fawcett, Capt. Lieut. J. Smith, Lieut. A. Cumming, Lieut. H. Howarth, Capt. R. Nairne, Lieut. R. Swinton, Lieut. J. R. White, Adjutant Lieut. R. Howſton, Quarter Maſter Lieut. R. Swinton

1ſt Regiment of Cavalry—Adjutant Lieut. S. Tombs, vice E. Black, promoted. Quarter Maſter Lieut. A. Watſon, vice Mercer, promoted.

2d Regiment of Cavalry—Adjutant Lieut. R. Jackſon, vice Swinton, removed to the 6th regiment Quarter Maſter Lieut. S. Noble, vice Knox, promoted.

3d Regiment of Cavalry—Adjutant Lieut. C. Stewart, vice O'Brien, removed to the 5th regiment. Quarter Maſter Lieut. A. Perron, vice Doveton, promoted.

4th Regiment of Cavalry—Adjutant Lieut. C. J Ridge, vice Nairne, promoted. Quarter Maſter Lieut. H. Shoebrick, vice Gahan, do.

The officers poſted to the 5th and 6th regiments are ordered to repair to Ghazipore

The following removals and appointments to corps are to take place.

Infantry

2d European Regiment—Lieut Col. Douglas, from the 17th regiment, vice Lambert, promoted

1ſt Regiment Native Infantry.

1ſt Bat—Capt W Cooper, vice Talvey, removed to the 19th regiment. Capt Lieut. R. Broughton, vice Cooper, promoted.

2d Bat—Major T. Shawe, vice Clayton, promoted. Capt Wm. Hemming, vice Shawe, promoted. Lieut. J Sharpe to be adjutant, vice Fagan, removed to the 19th regiment.

2d Regiment Native Infantry.

1ſt Bat.—Captain J. Davidſon, promoted.

2d Bat.—Lieut. Col. L. Wood, vice Collins, removed. Major F. Kyan, vice Wood, promoted. Capt. Lieut. C. Chriſtie, vice Kyan, promoted.

3d Regiment Native Infantry.

1ſt Bat—Capt. B Litton promoted. Lieut. H. Carter, to be adjutant, vice Litton.

2d Bat.—Lieut. Col. J. Haynes, vice Hutchinſon, removed. Major J Hume, vice Haynes, promoted Capt. J. Hamilton, vice Hume, promoted. Capt. Lieut. W. Hill, vice Orme, removed to the 19th regiment.

4th Regiment Native Infantry.

1ſt Bat.—Major J. Galcoigne, vice Davidſon, removed to the 10th regiment. Capt. Lieut. G. Scott, vice Lennon, removed to the 19th regiment.

2d Bat—Capt. G. Fowlis, vice Galcoigne, promoted.

6th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieut. A. Maxwell to be adjutant and quarter maſter, vice Hodgſon.

1ſt Bat Major F. Hefferman, vice Hunter, removed. Lieut. A. Adams to be adjutant, vice Maxwell.

2d Bat.—Capt. J. Hudſon, vice Hefferman, promoted. Capt. Lieut. G. Benſon, vice Hodgſon, promoted.

8th Regiment Native Infantry.

1ſt Bat—Capt. Lieut. P. Bradſhaw, vice Dawſon, removed to the 19th regiment.

2d Bat.—Capt. J. Burnet, vice Don, removed to the 18th regiment.

9th Regiment Native Infantry.

1ſt Bat.—Capt. R Frazer, vice Smith, removed to the 18th regiment.

2d Bat.—Capt. J. Maxwell, promoted.

10th Regiment Native Infantry.

1ſt Bat—Capt. D. Lyons, vice Baker, removed to the 19th regiment. Capt. Lieut D. Gillis, vice Lyons. Lieut. G. Macpherſon to be adjutant.

2d Bat.—Lieut Cummings to be adjutant.

11th Regiment Native Infantry.

1ſt Bat.—Capt. Lieut. R. Hudſon, promoted.

2d Bat—Capt. Lieut. D. M'Leod, vice Ralph, removed to the 18th regiment.

12th Regiment Native Infantry.

1ſt Bat.—Major J. Chamming, vice Ochterloney, removed to the 2d battalion. Capt. S. Wood, promoted. Lieut. M. Dunkin to be adjutant, vice Burk, removed.

2d Bat—Lieut. Col. J Collins, vice Watſon, promoted Major D. Ochterloney, vice Chamming, removed. Capt Lieut. W. Raban, vice Powell, removed.

13th Regiment Native Infantry

1ſt Bat.—Lieut J. Irvin to be adjutant, vice Grant, promoted.

2d Bat—Capt. Lieut S. Nangrave, vice Vanrennon, removed. Lieut. P. Galcoigne to be adjutant, vice Robert, removed to the 18th regiment.

14th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieut. J. Leathart to be adjutant and quarter maſter, vice Howard.

1ſt Bat.—Capt. J. Martin, promoted. Capt Lieut. H Imlick, vice Mason.

2d Bat.—Lieut. Robert Carruthers to be adjutant, vice Nicholls, removed.

15th Regiment Native Infantry.

1st Bat.—Lieut. J. Greenſtreet to be adjutant, vice Smith, removed.

16th Regiment Native Infantry.

Capt. Lieut. P. Grant to be adjutant and quarter maſter, vice Leadbeater, removed.

1st Bat.—Capt. R Henry, promoted.

2d Bat.—Capt. Lieut. P. Grant, vice Martin, removed.

17th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieut. Atty Henneſey to be adjutant and quarter maſter, vice Campbell, removed to the 19th regiment.

1st Bat.—Lieut. Col. Bradſhaw, vice Douglas, removed. Major W. Duff, vice Bradſhaw, promoted. Capt. A. Chanon, vice Duff, promoted Capt. Lieut. H. R. Patton, vice Chanon. Lieut. J. Patton to be adjutant, vice Henneſey.

2d Bat.—Capt. Charles White, vice Rind, removed to the 18th regiment.

8th Reg. Native Infantry, Col. Watſon.

Lieut. W. A. Leadbeater to be adjutant and quarter maſter, from the 16th regt.

1st Bat.—Lieut. Col. J. Hutchinſon, from the 2d regiment. Major J. Davidſon, do. 4th do. Capt. R. Ralph, do. 11th do. Capt. F. J. Smith, removed from the 9th do. Capt. T. Alcock, do. do. 2d European do. Capt. Lieut. A. N Smith, from the 15th native regiment. Lieut. J. O'Holloran, do. 1ſt do. do. Lieut. J. Y. Bradford, do. 8th do. Lieut. W. E. Leadbeater, do. 16th do. Lieut. W. M. Watſon, do. 1ſt European do. Lieut. F. Clark, do. 9th native do. Lieut Cock, do. 7th do. do. Lieut. Hair, do. 15th do. do. Lieut. Hamney, do. 10th do. do. Adjutant, Capt. Lieut. J. N. Smith.

2d Bat.—Lieut. Col. T W Clayton, promoted from the 5th native regiment. Major P. Don, do. do. 8th do. Capt. J. N. Kind, removed from the 17th do. Capt. G. Clancey, do. do. 1ſt European do. Capt. H. Lennon, do. do. 4th native do. Capt. J. Vanrennon, do. do. 13th do. do. Lieut. R. Hay, do. do. 2d do. do. Lieut. J. M'Grath, do. do. 7th do. do. Lieut. D. Robertſon, do. do. 15th do. do. Lieut. W. Hamilton, do. do 3d do. do. Lieut. T. F. Fagan, do. 2d do. do. Lieut. J. Slade, do. do. 11th do. do. Lieut. J. Williams, do. do. 9th do. do. Adjutant, Lieut. D. Robertſon.

To be Colonel—Lieut. Col. Thomas Welſh; May 29, 1800.

To be Lieut. Colonels—Major George Hardaman, Thomas Wharton, John J. Pigott; May 29, 1800.

1st Regiment—Capt. L. Baily to be major, and appointed to the 5th regiment. Capt. Lieut. P. Black to be captain of a troop, vice Baily, promoted. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. William Mercer to be captain of a troop, and appointed to the 5th regiment. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. George Welſh to be captain-lieutenant, vice Black, promoted; May 29, 1800.

To be Lieutenants—Cornet Charles M. Roberts, and appointed to the 5th regiment. Cornet John Tombs, vice Mercer, promoted. Cornet Thomas Shubrick, vice Welſh, promoted. Cornet James Kennedy, and appointed to the 5th regiment. Cornet Richard Pepper, vice Clarke, May 29, 1800.

2d Regiment—Captain John Gordon to be major, vice Hardyman, promoted. Captain W. D. Fawcett to be major, and appointed to the 6th regiment. Captain Lieut. W. Toone to be captain of a troop, vice Gordon, promoted. Lieut. and Brevet Captain A. Knox to be captain of a troop, vice Fawcett, promoted. Lieut and Brevet Capt George Mounſey to be captain of a troop, and appointed to the 6th regiment. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. Martin Fitzgerald to be captain-lieutenant, vice Toone, promoted; May 29, 1800.

To be Lieutenants—Cornet F. Latter, vice Knox, promoted. Cornet A. Cumming, and appointed to the 6th regiment. Cornet F. J. T. Johnſton, vice Mountſey, promoted. Cornet R Fry, and appointed to the 6th regiment. Cornet J. Mocklan, vice Fitzgerald, promoted. Cornet R. Sweetenham, vice O'Brien, removed to the 5th regiment, from May 29, 1800.

3d Regiment—Capt. T. S Bateman to be major, vice Wharton, promoted. Capt. Lieut. C. Frazer to be captain of a troop, and appointed to the 5th regiment. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. Richard Doveton to be captain of a troop, vice Bateman, promoted. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. W. H. D. Knox to be captain-lieutenant, vice Frazer, promoted. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. C. Webber to be captain-lieutenant, and removed to the 5th regiment; May 29, 1800.

To be Lieutenants—Cornet C. Stewart, vice Doveton, promoted. Cornet J. Graham, vice Knox, promoted. Cornet

net G. Beecher, and appointed to the 5th regiment. Cornet J. H. R. Boileau, vice Webber, promoted. Cornet Charles Ryder, vice Sweetenham, appointed to the 6th regiment. Cornet Otto Clarke, and appointed to the 5th regiment; May 29, 1800.

4th Regiment—Capt. T. M'Gregor to be major, vice Pigott, promoted. Capt Lieut. R. Nairne to be captain of a troop, vice M'Gregor, promoted. Lieut and Brevet Capt. R. Armstrong to be captain-lieutenant, vice Nairne, promoted. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. John Smith to be captain-lieutenant, and appointed to the 6th regiment; May 29, 1800.

To be Lieutenants—Cornet Henry Shubrick, vice Graham, promoted. Cornet Thomas Knox, vice Armstrong, promoted Cornet Thomas D White, and appointed to the 6th regiment. Cornet E. T. Ridge, vice Smith, promoted Cornet H Ramsay, vice Houlton, removed to the 6th regiment. Cornet H. Howarth, and appointed to the 5th regiment.

Infantry, to be Colonels—Lieut. Col. Edmund Lambert; May 29, 1800. Lieut Col. Samuel Watson, do.

To be Lieutenant Colonels—Majors and Brevet Lieut Cols. Samuel Bradshaw, George Wood, Hercules Skinner, T. W. Clayton, Jonathan Wood, John Haynes; do.

1st European Regiment—Capt. H. F. Calcraft to be major, vice Wood, promoted. Capt. Lieut. J Cunningham to be captain of a company, vice Calcraft, promoted. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. S. Kelly to be captain of a company, vice Clancey, removed to the 11th regiment. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. T. M. Wiguelin to be captain-lieutenant, vice Cunningham; do.

JULY.

Capt. Thomas Brown to be major, vice Burrell, deceased. Capt. Lieut. G. Welsh to be captain of a troop, vice Brown, promoted. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. Hugh Rose, to be captain-lieutenant, vice Welsh, promoted. Cornet H. J. Pattle to be lieutenant, vice Rose, promoted; Jan. 16, 1800.

The under-mentioned cadets of cavalry, who have hitherto done duty in the infantry as ensigns, are, in consequence of the recent augmentation of the former corps, and conformably to their original appointments for the cavalry branch of the service, appointed cornets. The date of their ranks as cornets will be hereafter adjusted:—

R. Stirling, J. Vernon, S. Reid, H. T. Roberts, W. Sewright, N. Hodges, B Mather, W Barley, W Thompson, W. B Welton, J Ralph, J. Jones, P. G. Cornish, J. Caulfield, W T. Sweetenham, C B Berlak, P Dunbar, P Crowe, W. Harper, T. Martin, A. W. Burean, H. Hanby, W C. Swendall, T. D. Stuart, J. Oake

The following ensigns of infantry are promoted to the rank of lieutenants. The date of their ranks will be settled hereafter —

J. Stewart, L Davidson, A. Todd, S. Fraser, G Bridge, T. Clarke, A. Maxton, J. Hunter, W. Forest, A. Stewart, A Billingham, W. Turner, J Campbell, J Cunningham, P. T. Cumyn, J. Delamaine R. T Meredith, G. T. D Auglar, J. M'Innes, H. Todd, J. Ramley, T. P. Smith, J. Todd, T. Goodall, J. Pontor, W. Collier, C. Sleigh, H S Pepper, W. Black, S Arden, G White, C W. Murray, H. Hodson, G. R Penny, R. Hampton, A. Manners, A. Dixon, D. Kyan, T. Blakeney, H. Arbuthnot, J. Blanchard, W. Helsie, G. Birch. J. M'Farlane, A Dougal, A. Chatfield, J. H. Kerr, J. Nesbitt, C. H. Baynes, R. A C. Watson, S. Patman, J Delamaine, J Alexander, J. P. Griffyn, J N. Griffyn, J. George, R. H. Cornish, E. Morris, P. Bagley, C Brady, W H Wood, H. T J R. Wilton, J. Fergulon, A. M'Quinn, J. Falcott, S. Wilhams, J. Swinton, N. Manley, J. Lumsdaine, W. Swinton, J. M'Cartney, W. H. Carrington, C. F. Stuart, T. Audie, T. A. Shadwell, J. Orrock, J. Smith, W. Trower, H. Anderson. W Ball, G Knight, W. Short, G. Cooper, L. Landeg, J. Oliphant, J. B Martin, A. R. Meland, A. H. E. Jackson, W. C. Faithfull, J. Patterson, A. Hamilton, J. Bryant, H. W. Frith, C. Whitehell, A. Owen, L. Wiggins, J. Bell, J. M'Naughton, W Menzies, J. Simpson, W. M'Pherson, W. Hanley, H. Sibley, B. Rooke, J. Sibley, J Jones. J. Murray, J. Scott, P. Phipps, H. Oake, R. U. Hales, J. R. Hodgson, J. Filcher, A. Stonard, J H. Athurst, W. Staig, J. Turton, A. Fortune, C. Martin, T. M'Gregor, F. C. Ellison, W. M. Fountain, G. Warden.

AUGUST.

11th Regiment Native Infantry—Capt. R. S. Allen to be major, vice Darby, deceased. Capt. Lieut. D. M'Leod to be captain of a company, vice Allen, promoted. Lieut and Brevet Capt. C. W. Lambourne to be captain-lieutenant, vice M'Leod, promoted; August 23, 1800.

8th Native Infantry—Brevet Capt. and and Capt. Lieut. P. Bradshaw to be captain of a company, vice Murray, retired from the service. Brevet Capt. and Lieut. R. Eaton to be captain-lieutenant, vice Bradshaw, promoted; July 31, 1800

Engineer Corps—Brevet Capt and Lieut. T. Robinson to be captain-lieutenant, vice ———, retired from the service; July 31, 1800.

SEPTEMBER.

2d Regiment Native Infantry—Brevet Capt. and Capt. Lieut. C Christie to be captain of a company, vice Capt. A. Davis, retired. Brevet Capt. and Lieut. T. Staunton to be captain-lieutenant, vice Christie, promoted; September 4, 1800.

9th Regiment Native Infantry—Brevet Capt. and Capt. Lieut R Fraser to be captain of a company, vice Capt. J. H. V. Dubois, retired. Brevet Capt. and Lieut. John Bullock to be captain-lieutenant, vice Fraser, promoted.

Major John Gerrard, deputy adjutant-general, to be adjutant-general, with the official rank of lieutenant-colonel, vice Lieut Col. J. Darby, deceased. Capt George Downie to the command of the Calcutta native militia. Capt Salmond to be deputy military auditor general in the room of Capt. Downie; September 4, 1800.

OCTOBER.

Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. J. Kearnan to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Boujannier, deceased; August 24, 1800.

4th Native Regiment—Capt. J. Edwards to be major, vice J. Kearnan, promoted. Capt. Lieut. G. Scott to be captain of a company, vice Edwards, promoted. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. G. Berkley to be captain, vice Scott, promoted, Aug. 24. Capt. Thos. Brougham to rank as captain of a company, vice Mouggach, deceased. Capt. Lieut Charles Grant, vice Brougham; March 27.

Lieut. Pitman is removed from the 1st to the 2d battalion 6th native regiment; and Lieut. Wright, from the 2d to the 1st battalion, in the room of Lieut. Pitman. Capt. A. Morrison, aid-de-camp to Major General Stuart, in the room of Major Duff. Capt. Lieut. W. Hill to be captain of a company, vice Jarret, deceased. Lieut. and Brevet Capt Thomas Hickman to be captain-lieutenant, vice Hill, promoted. Lieut J. Atkinson, of his Majesty's 10th reg. of foot, to be aid-de camp to the Governor-general Brevet Capt. William Campbell to be deputy adjutant general, with the official rank of major, in the room of J. Gerrard, promoted. James Williamson, assistant surgeon, to perform the duties of civil surgeon at the station of Jumpore; Oct. 2, 1800.

3d Regiment Native Infantry—Capt. Lieut T. Hickman to be captain of a company, vice Hill, deceased Lieut. and Brevet Capt. R. Francis to be captain-lieutenant, vice Hickman, promoted; Oct 25, 1800.

NOVEMBER.

Cavalry—Major J. Gordon to be lieutenant colonel, vice Frith, deceased; Oct. 5, 1800.

2d Reg. of Cavalry—Capt. W Toone to be major, vice Gordon, promoted, Oct. 5. Capt. Lieut. M. Fitzgerald to be captain of a troop, vice Toone, promoted; Oct. 5 Lieutenant and Brevet Capt R. C. Jackson to be captain lieutenant, vice Fitzgerald, promoted; Oct 5

Cavalry—Major T. Bateman (in Europe,) from the 3d regiment, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Pigot, deceased; Nov 13

3d Reg of Cavalry—Captain C Middleton to be major, vice Bateman, promoted, November 13. Capt. Lieut. W. H. D Knox to be captain of a troop, vice Middleton, promoted; Nov. 13. Lieut. J. Nuthal to be captain-lieutenant, vice Knox, promoted; Nov. 13.

Calcutta European Militia.

Cavalry—Cornet Ludlie to be lieutenant, vice Macnaghten, promoted; Nov. 12, 1799. Lieut. J. T. Browne to be captain of a troop, vice Cockerell, on furlough; March 10, 1800. Cornet M. G Prendergast to be lieutenant, vice Browne, promoted; March 10. Mr. C. Robertson to be cornet, vice Prendergast, promoted; March 10. Mr. S. Davis to be a supernumerary cornet; Nov. 1.

Infantry—Capt. R. Bathurst to be major,

jor, vice Belli, on furlough; March 10. Lieut J. Cotton to be captain of a company, vice Bathurſt, promoted; March 10. Enſign J. Addiſon to be lieutenant, vice Cotton, promoted; March 10. Enſign J. Lumſden to be lieutenant, vice Daſhwood, reſigned; Nov. 1 Lieut. R. W. Cox to be captain of a company, vice H. Buller, deceaſed; Nov. 1. Enſign G. Udney to be lieutenant, vice Cox, promoted; Nov. 1.

DECEMBER.

Mr. J. Fleming, ſecond member of the medical board, to be firſt member of that board, from the 9th inſtant; and Dr F. Balfour to be ſecond member of the board, from this date, in the room of Mr. Fleming

Captain J Salmond, deputy military auditor general, to be military auditor general, from the 9th of this month, in the room of Capt. G A Robinſon, gone to Europe, and Capt S Green to be deputy military auditor general, from this date, in the room of Capt Salmond.

Lieut. Colonel J. Collins to be colonel of a regiment, vice Lambert, retired; May 29.

6th Native Reg.—Major R Walker to be lieutenant colonel, vice Collins, promoted; December 8. Captain J. Eales to be major, vice Walker, promoted; December 8. Capt Lieut. G. Benſon to be captain of a company, vice Eales, promoted, December 8 Lieutenant and Brevet Capt S. White to be captain-lieutenant, vice Benſon, promoted; December 8.

FEBRUARY.

Major T. Polhill to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Higgins, deceaſed; Jan. 4, 1801.

7th Reg N. I—Captain W. Craggs to be major, vice Polhill, promoted, Jan. 4, 1801. Capt. Lieut. G. Cruttenden to be captain of a company, vice Craggs, promoted, 4th do Lieutenant and Brevet Capt. B. Kelly to be captain-lieutenant, vice Cruttenden; 4th do Lieut. Col. R. Rayne to be colonel of a regiment, in the room of Major General C. Morgan, retired; Jan 8. Major J. Clarkſon to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Rayne, promoted; Jan. 8

8th Reg. N I—Captain R Wetherſtone to be major, vice Clarkſon, promoted; 8th do. Capt. L R Eyton to be captain of a company, vice Wetherſtone, promoted; 8th do. Lieutenant and Brevet Capt. J. Dewar to be captain-lieutenant, vice Eyton, promoted; 8th do.

17th Reg. N. I.—Captain R. M. Bagſhaw to be captain of a company, vice D'Eſterre, deceaſed; Jan. 13. Lieutenant and Brevet Capt. A. Hennesy to be captain-lieutenant, vice Bagſhaw, promoted; Jan. 13

Capt. H. Cheape, of the 15th regiment N. I. is appointed major of brigade, in the room of Capt. N. Rind, reſigned.

Major W. Griffiths to be aid-du-camp to the governor general, in the room of Lieutenant B. Sydenham.

Colonel Watſon is appointed to the command of the 11th native regiment, in the room of —— Morgan, retired.

Colonel R. Rayne is poſted to the 18th native regiment, in the room of Watſon, removed.

Lieut. Col Polhill is appointed to the 1ſt battalion 1ſt native regiment, vice Rayne, promoted.

Major Craggs is appointed to the 1ſt battalion, Capt. G. Cruttenden to the 2d battalion, and Capt. Lieut. B. Kelly to the 1ſt battalion of the 7th native regiment.

Major Wetherſtone and Capt. Eyton are poſted to the 2d battalion, and Capt. Lieut. Dewar to the 1ſt battalion, 8th native regiment.

Lieut. J. Kerr is appointed adjutant and quarter-maſter of the 8th native regiment, in the room of Eyton, promoted.

MARCH.

Calcutta Militia, Cavalry—The hon. Capt. H. Welleſley, from the Calcutta militia infantry, to be major commandant, vice Farquharſon, on furlough; March 1.

Infantry—Eldeſt Lieut G. Dowdeſwell to be captain of a company, vice the hon H. Welleſley, promoted in the cavalry. Lieutenant in ſecond, R. Campbell to be lieutenant, vice Dowdeſwell, promoted, March 1.

Capt Lieut. C. Wyatt to be captain, vice Pearſon, deceaſed; December 10, 1800

Lieutenant and Brevet Capt. J. Mowatt to be captain-lieutenant, vice Wyatt, promoted; December 10.

Enſign J. Gordon to be lieutenant, vice Mowatt, promoted; December 10.

Enſign H. W. C. Smith to be lieutenant, vice Stokoe, deceaſed; Feb. 21, 1801.

Enſign H. Wilſon to be lieutenant, vice M'Donald, retired, Feb. 21.

Mr. J. H. Jones, cadet, to be enſign, vice Gordon, promoted, December 19, 1800.

Mr. J. Wilſon, cadet, to be enſign, vice Smith, promoted; Jan. 13, 1801.

Infantry—Major H. White to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Douglas, retired; Feb. 21. Major G. Martindale to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Cox, retired; Feb. 21.

10th Native Reg.—Capt. J. Burnett to be major, vice White, promoted; Feb. 21. Capt. Lieut. D. Gillies to be captain of a company, vice Burnett, promoted; Feb. 21. Lieutenant and Brevet Captain G. Macpherson to be captain-lieutenant, vice Gillies, promoted, Feb. 21.

12th Native Reg.—Capt. A. Hamilton to be major, vice Canning, retired; Feb. 21. Capt. Lieut. W. Raban to be captain of a company, vice Hamilton, promoted, Feb. 21. Lieutenant and Brevet Capt. J. Kelly to be captain-lieutenant, vice Raban, promoted, Feb. 21.

13th Nat. Reg.—Capt. N. Colebrooke to be major, vice Martindale, promoted; Feb. 21. Captain Lieut. L. W. Nangrave to be captain of a company, vice Colebrooke, promoted; Feb. 21. Lieutenant and Brevet Capt. C. Grieg to be captain-lieutenant, vice Nangrave, promoted, Feb. 21.

18th do.—Capt. Lieut. T. S. Smith to be captain of a company, vice Clancey, deceaſed; Jan. 5. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. J. O'Halloran to be captain-lieutenant, vice Smith promoted; Jan. 5.

Artillery—Lieutenant and Brevet Capt. C. Gale to be captain-lieutenant, vice Toppin, retired, Feb. 21. Lieutenant-Fireworker M. W. Browne to be lieutenant, vice Gale, promoted, Jan. 21.

MADRAS.

In the Hon. COMPANY'S *Troops.*

By the Right Hon. the Governor in Council.

Fort St. George, APRIL, 1800.

7th Reg. Nat. Infantry—Capt. Lieut. A. Marſhall to be captain of a company, vice Holford invalid; April 7, 1800. Capt. Lieut. J. Ahier to be adjutant and quarter-maſter, vice A. Marſhall, promoted; do.

3d Reg. Native Cavalry—Lieut. P. McGill to be quarter-maſter, vice Dunn. Lieut. Dandridge to be adjutant, vice Rawles, on furlough to Europe.

Lieut. D. Foulis to be brigade major to the ſecond brigade of native cavalry, vice Walker, reſigned.

Captain T. Wilſon to be muſter maſter in the ſouthern diviſion, vice Cunningham, reſigned.

Captain H. Webber to be acting muſter maſter in the centre diviſion, vice Wynn, on leave of abſence.

Mr. Surgeon Millar to return to his ſtation at Madura.

6th Reg. Native Cavalry—Cornet John Smith to be lieutenant, vice Balmer, deceaſed; May 12.

1ſt Reg. Native Cavalry—Capt. William Elliott to be major, vice Watſon, deceaſed. Capt. Lieut. John Doveton to be captain of a troop, vice Elliott. Lieut. G. Neale to be captain-lieutenant, vice Doveton. Cornet Richard Otto Bayer to be lieutenant, vice Neale; May 8.

1ſt Reg. Native Infantry—Lieut. R. E. Mainwaring to be adjutant and quarter-maſter, vice Marriot, promoted. Lieut. Richard Barker to be adjutant to the 2d battalion, vice Mainwaring.

Meſſrs. Aſſiſtant Surgeons Dalton and Steddy to be ſurgeons, the former to the 16th and the latter to the 17th regt. native infantry.

Mr. Surgeon Galloway is removed from the 6th to the 15th regt. native infantry.

Mr. Aſſiſtant Surgeon Street to do duty at Tragar and Attore, vice Dalton.

Mr. Aſſiſtant Surgeon Scarman to do duty at Ramnad, vice Steddy.

Cavalry, 6th Regiment—Lieut. Thomas Walcott to be captain-lieutenant, vice Grange, retired. Cornet James Balmer to be lieutenant, vice Walcott; May 7.

Infantry—Lieut. Col. T. Leighton to be colonel, and to command the 8th regiment

ment of native infantry, vice Cuppage, retired; May 7. Major J. Brunton, of the 1ſt regiment of native infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Leighton; May 7.

1ſt Reg.—Capt. T. Fenn to be major, vice Brunton; May 7. Capt. Lieut. T. Marriott to be captain of a company, vice Fenn; May 7. Lieut. R. Brice to be captain-lieutenant, vice Marriott; May 7.

2d do.—Capt. Lieut. T. Steele to be captain of a company, vice Groce, deceaſed; May 1. Lieut. J. Marſhall to be captain-lieutenant, vice Steele, May 1.

8th do.—Captain T. Munro to be major, vice Home, retired, May 7. Capt. Lieut. J. Colebrooke to be captain of a company, vice Munro; May 7. Lieut. G. Wahab to be captain-lieutenant, vice Colebrooke, May 7.

5th Reg. Nat. Infantry—Capt. Lieut. A. Macleod to be captain of a company, vice Butler, invalided, May 7. Lieut. G. Louder to be captain-lieutenant, vice Macleod, May 7.

JUNE.

10th Regt. Native Infantry—Lieut. M. Hawes to be captain-lieutenant, vice Peacock, deceaſed; May 30, 1800.

Mr. Aſſiſtant Surgeon Jones is appointed to the 2d battalion 4th native regiment, vice Scarman, removed.

The right hon the Governor in Council having reſolved to augment the forces under this preſidency by one regiment of native cavalry, to be denominated the 7th regiment, and by two regiments of native infantry, to be denominated the 18th and 19th regiments, directs that ſuch corps be raiſed forthwith, and that the neceſſary orders towards their formation, as well in regard to drafts being furniſhed from eſtabliſhed regiments, as to the moſt convenient ſtations at which theſe new levies can be raiſed, and to the requiſite recruiting taking place, be iſſued by the officer commanding the army in chief.

In conſequence of the new levies ordered above, the following promotions are to have effect from this date:

Cavalry—Eldeſt Major W. Sheriff, from the 2d, to be lieutenant-colonel of the 7th regiment native cavalry.

2d Regt.—Capt. T. Burrows to be major, vice Sheriff. Captain-lieutenant H. C. Montgomery to be captain of a troop, vice Burrows. Lieut. M. Coſby to be captain-lieutenant, vice Montgomery. Cornet E. Saunders to be lieutenant, vice Coſby. Eldeſt Capt. J. R. Huddleſtone, from the 3d, to be major of the 7th native cavalry.

3d Regt.—Capt. Lieut. J. Dunn to be captain of a troop, vice Huddleſtone. Lieut. C. Dallas to be captain-lieutenant, vice Dunn. Cornet R. Bell to be lieutenant, vice Dallas. Captain J. Hargrave, from the 5th, to be captain of a troop in the 7th regiment native cavalry.

5th do.—Capt. Lieut. G. Kippen to be captain of a troop, vice Hargrave. Lieut. J. Macleane to be captain-lieutenant, vice Kippen. Cornet E. L. Smyth to be lieutenant, vice Macleane. Eldeſt Capt. Lieut. W. Macgregor, from the 4th, to be captain of a troop in the 7th regiment of native cavalry.

4th do.—Lieut. H. Mackay to be captain-lieutenant, vice Macgregor. Cornet G. Dade to be lieutenant, vice Mackay. Eldeſt Lieut. J. Overend, from the 4th, to be captain-lieutenant of the 7th regiment native cavalry.

4th do—Cornet R. Palin to be lieutenant, vice Overend. Lieut. A. D. Monteath, from the ſecond, to be ſenior lieutenant of the 7th regiment native cavalry.

2d do.—Cornet F. Walker to be lieutenant, vice Monteath. Lieut. J. Doveton, from the 5th, to be lieutenant in the 7th regiment native cavalry.

5th do.—Cornet J. J. L. Bonnet to be lieutenant, vice Doveton. Lieut. I. H. Skinner, from the 3d, to be lieutenant in the 7th reg. native cavalry.

3d do—Cornet M. Weſt to be lieutenant, vice Skinner. Lieut. C. Hamilton, from the 1ſt, to be lieutenant in the 7th regiment native cavalry.

1ſt do.—Cornet R. Bryant to be lieutenant, vice Hamilton. Lieut. J. Smith, from the 6th, to be lieutenant in the 7th regiment native cavalry.

6th do—Cornet R. Ormsby to be lieutenant, vice Smith. Eldeſt Cornet A. Macleod, from the 5th, to be lieutenant in the 7th regiment native cavalry.

5th do.—Cornet P. Anderſon, from the 4th, to be cornet.

Infantry.

To be Colonels—Lieut. Colonels F. Torrens and C. Lalande, the former to be colonel of the 18th, and the latter to be colonel of the 19th regiment of native infantry.

To be Lieut Colonels—Major T. Poole, J. L. Bannerman, F. Capper, J. Cuppage, R. Lang, and A. Lindſay.

2d Reg.

2*d Reg.*—Capt. T. Riddle to be major, vice Poole. Capt. Lieut. J. Marſhall to be captain of a company, vice Riddle. Lieut. A. M'Intoſh to be captain-lieutenant, vice Marſhall.

3*d do.*—Capt. W. Sheppard to be major, vice Bannerman. Captain Lieut. J. Welſh to be captain of a company, vice Sheppard. Lieut. J. L. Jones to be captain-lieutenant, vice Welſh.

4*th do.*—Capt. J. Darley to be major, vice Capper. Capt. Lieut. J. Maitland to be captain of a company, vice Darley. Lieut. J. Ceville to be captain-lieutenant, vice Maitland.

5*th do.*—Capt. Irton to be major, vice Cuppage. Capt. Lieut. G. Lauder to be captain of a company, vice Irton. Lieut. H. Fraſer to be captain-lieutenant, vice Lauder.

6*th do.*—Capt. A. Robertſon to be major, vice Lang. Capt. Lieut. H. Nail to be captain of a company, vice Robertſon. Lieut. J. Lorant to be captain-lieutenant, vice Nail.

7*th do.*—Capt. R Harden to be major, vice Lindlay. Capt. Lieut. J. Aheir to be captain of a company, vice Harden. Lieut. A. Browne to be captain-lieutenant, vice Aheir. Second Major T. Parkiſon, from the 9th, to be firſt major in the 18th regiment native infantry.

9*th do.*—Capt. W. Macleod to be major, vice Parkiſon. Capt. Lieut. E. Boardman to be captain of a company, vice Macleod Lieut. T. A. Fraſer to be captain-lieutenant, vice Boardman. Second Major M. Macgregor, from the 10th, to be firſt major in the 19th regiment native infantry.

10*th do*—Capt. P. Dallas to be major, vice Macgregor. Capt. Lieut. M. Hawes to be captain of a company, vice Dallas. Lieut. W Shaw to be captain-lieutenant, vice Hawes. Capt. R. Mealey, from the 11th, to be major in the 18th regiment native infantry.

11*th do.*—Capt. Lieut. R. Ogg to be captain of a company, vice Mealey. Lieut. J. H Deſborough to be captain-lieutenant, vice Ogg Capt. E. M. Gepp, from the 12th, to be major in the 19th regiment native infantry.

12*th do*—Capt. Lieut. J. Spence to be captain of a company, vice Gepp. Lieut. T. Younge to be captain-lieutenant, vice Spence. Capt. A. Maccally, from the 13th, to be eldeſt captain in the 18th regiment native infantry.

13*th Reg*—Capt. Lieut. G. Hamilton to be captain of a company, vice Maccally. Lieut. J. D Gordon to be captain-lieutenant, vice Hamilton. Capt. P. Maypother, from the 14th, to be eldeſt captain in the 19th regiment native infantry.

14*th do.*—Capt. Lieut. M. M. Smyth to be captain of a company, vice Maypother. Lieut. B Dodd to be captain-lieutenant, vice Smyth. Captain A. Grant, from the 15th, to be captain in the 18th regiment native infantry.

15*th do.*—Capt. Lieut. R. W. W. Mathews to be captain of a company, vice Grant. Lieut. J. Campbell to be captain-lieutenant, vice Mathews Capt. J. Malcolm, from the 17th, to be captain in the 19th regiment native infantry.

17*th do*—Capt. Lieut M. Stuart to be captain of a company, vice Malcolm. Lieut. B Newſome to be captain-lieutenant, vice Stuart. Capt. P. Bruce, from the Madras European regiment, to be captain in the 18th regiment native regiment

Madras European Reg—Capt. Lieut. Sir J. Cox, Bart. to be captain of a company, vice Bruce. Lieut. F. Thomſon to be captain-lieutenant, vice Cox. Capt N Forbes, from the 1ſt, to be captain in the 19th regiment native infantry.

1*ſt do*—Capt. Lieut R. Brice to be captain of a company, vice Forbes. Lieut. J. Hazlewood to be captain-lieutenant, vice Brice Capt C. B. Philipſon, from the 3d, to be captain in the 18th regiment native infantry.

3*d do*—Capt. Lieut. J. L. Jones to be captain of a company, vice Philipſon. Lieut C Aldridge to be captain-lieutenant, vice Jones. Capt J. Walker, from the 4th, to be captain in the 19th regiment native infantry.

4*th do*—Capt Lieut L. Ceville to be captain of a company, vice Walker. Lieut N. T. Showers to be captain-lieutenant, vice Ceville. Capt. A. Muirhead, from the 6th, to be captain in the 18th regiment native infantry.

6*th do.*—Capt Lieut. J. Lorant to be captain of a company, vice Muirhead. Lieut. W. Chambers to be captain-lieutenant, vice Lorant. Captain T. Whitlie, from the 8th, to be captain in the 19th regiment native infantry.

8*th do.*—Capt. Lieut. G. Wahab to be captain of a company, vice Whitlie Lieut. H. Macintoſh to be captain-lieutenant, vice Wahab. Capt. E. Boardman,

man, from the 9th, to be captain in the 18th regiment native infantry.

9th do —Capt. Lieut. T. A. Fraſer to be captain of a company, vice Boardman. Lieut. J. P. Keaſeburry to be captain-lieutenant, vice Fraſer. Captain R. Ogg, from the 11th, to be captain in the 10th regiment native infantry.

11th do —Capt. Lieut. J. H. Deſborough to be captain of a company, vice Ogg. Lieut. T. Vaughan to be captain-lieutenant, vice Deſborough. Captain Lieut. E. P. Long, from the 16th, to be captain in the 18th regiment native infantry.

16th do.—Lieut. D. M'Donnell to be captain-lieutenant, vice Long. Capt. Lieut. J. D. Gordon, from the 13th, to be captain in the 19th regiment native infantry

13th do —Lieut. G. Lang to be captain-lieutenant, vice Gordon. Lieut. T. Baynes, from the 14th, to be captain-lieutenant in the 18th regiment native infantry. Lieut. T. Coghlan, from the 15th, to be captain-lieutenant in the 19th regiment native infantry.

18th do.—Lieutenants R. Sheppard from the 17th, R. Marriott from the 1ſt, J. Prendergaſt from the 5th, R. Heming from the 8th, E F. Davis from the 10th, E Macleod from the 13th, C. H. Powell from the 16th, S. MacDowall from the Madras European regiment, G. Hilliard from the 2d, W. I Jones from the 4th, E. Hay from the 6th, W. F. Blakemore from the 9th, and J. D. Compton from the 12th, to be lieutenants.

19th do.—Lieutenants J. Storey from the Madras European regiment, D. C. Kenny from the 2d, S. Taylor from the 7th, J. Wiſſet from the 9th, J. Taylor from the 19th, R. W. Davis from the 14th, C T Biſhop from the 17th, C. Burrow from the 1ſt, H. M. Kelly from the 3d, G Nare from the 5th, R. Foſter from the 7th, M. Hope from the 10th, and H. Hurdis from the 13th, to be lieutenants.

16th do —Lieutenants J. Edmonds, from the 8th, and J. Woulfe, from the 11th, to be lieutenants.

JULY.

5th Reg Nat. Cavalry—Capt. Lieut. J. Macleane to be captain of a troop, vice Geekie, transferred to the non-effective eſtabliſhment. Lieut. J. Colebrooke to be captain-lieutenant, vice Macleane, promoted. Cornet P. Anderſon to be lieutenant, vice Colebrooke, promoted; June 28, 1800.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleaſed to appoint Capt. T. Boles to be ſecretary to Colonel D. Barns. Capt. P. Walker to be ſubordinate agent for cavalry ſupplies to the 4th regiment native cavalry. Capt. W. M'Gregor to be ſubordinate agent for cavalry ſupplies, to the 7th regiment native cavalry. Capt. T. Wilſon to be acting deputy quarter-maſter-general to the army. Major R. Turing to be honorary aid-de-camp to the governor. Lieut. J. Munro to be deputy ſecretary to the military board, vice Grant. Capt R. Shaw to be muſter maſter in the ſouthern diviſion, vice Wilſon. Capt. W. Berkeley to be poſt-maſter with the ſubſidiary force, vice Boardman, removed from the ſubſidiary force. Lieut. J. Colebrooke to be ſubordinate agent for cavalry ſupplies to the 5th regiment of native cavalry, vice Geekie, transferred to the invalid eſtabliſhment. Lieut. Col. Campbell, of his Majeſty's 74th regiment, to reſume the command of Pondicherry.

The following perſons are appointed conductors of ordnance, at the recommendation of the officer commanding the army in chief:—Weibeh, ſtore ſerjeant at Palamcotah; J. Wilſon, do. at Trichinopoly; W. Mackay, do. at Kiſſnagherry; T. Robinſon, ſerjeant H.M 33d regiment; M. Dunn, Artillery; P. Smith, do.

9th Reg. Nat. Infantry—Capt. Lieut. P. Keaſberry to be captain of a company, vice M'Cally, deceaſed. Eldeſt Lieut. J Fitzpatrick to be captain-lieutenant, vice Keaſberry; July 1, 1800.

Capt. Leith to be Perſian interpreter to head-quarters, with the uſual allowance.

Capt. Lieut. Thomſon, of the Madras European regiment, to be major of brigade to Colonel Vigor, vice Munro.

Major General D. Campbell, commandant of cavalry; Major General T. Trent, of infantry; and Capt. Lieut. T. Walcot, having been permitted by the Hon. the Court of Directors to return to their ſtation on this eſtabliſhment without prejudice to their rank, are accordingly admitted with their rank in the army.

The following gentlemen to be cadets of infantry on this eſtabliſhment:—Meſſrs. T. Becket and J. Kirwon, of the ſeaſon 1798; Meſſrs. J. Ford, W. Bennett, H. A. P. Williams, W. Pell, R. Parminter, J. Bruſh, D. Caſſairs, R. [illegible]vis, H. Y. Kent, T. Jenkins, L. [illegible]gnand, W. Poignand, J. W. H. Howell,

H. Howell, E. Conny, R. B. Scott, A. C. Hamilton, J. B. Greaves, R. Peacock, J. Robinſon, G. Shepherd, W. Barrett, H. J. Clofe, J. Simons, J. L. Charleſworth, J. Y Porter, B. Baker, J. T. Trewman, E Ormſby, A. R. Hughes, H. L. Harrington, E. Norris, J Cantwell, H Mackenzie, A. Stewart, G. Jeffreys, B J. Pidding, J. C. Williamſon, H W. Sale, J. Moore, R. Well, D. Hay, R. M'Creath, J Armſtrong, T Simpſon, B Woodward, W. H Loſtie, J. W. Brown, T. Southwaite, J Lucas, W. Brown, G. Cadell, H E. Somerville, G. Hankin, R Bye, W. Scott, R. Wooldridge.

Capt. Hoiſord, of the invalid eſtabliſhment, to be fort adjutant of Vizagapatam, vice Hamilton.

Lieut. Sheridan, of the invalid eſtabliſhment, to be fort adjutant of Maſulipatam, vice Reynolds.

Lieut. J. Patterſon, of the 2d battalion 11th regiment, to be fort adjutant of Vellore, vice Jones.

Artillery—Lieut. W. Blair to be captain-lieutenant, vice Mackie, permitted to reſign. Lieut. W. Stone to be captain-lieutenant, vice Ruſſel, transferred to the penſion liſt; July 12, 1800.

SEPTEMBER.

Meſſrs. G. L. Wahab, and J. Wahab, to be cadets of infantry.

Enſign E. Malton, from the engineer corps, to be lieutenant of infantry.

Serjeant Major Mills, of the 5th native infantry, to be conductor of ordnance

5th Reg. Nat. Cavalry—Captain Lieut. J. Colebrooke to be captain of a troop, vice Kippen, transferred to the invalid liſt; Sept. 23, 1800. Lieut H Maſon to be captain-lieutenant, vice Colebrooke, promoted; Sept. 13. Major R. Powis, of the 19th regiment native infantry, has permiſſion to proceed to Europe on ſick certificate.

OCTOBER.

10th Reg. Nat. Infantry—Capt. Lieut. W. Shaw to be captain of a company, vice Ormſby, deceaſed Lieut. E. B. Bagſhaw to be captain-lieutenant, vice Shaw, promoted; Oct. 17, 1800.

NOVEMBER.

15th Reg. Nat. Infantry—Capt. Lieut. J. Campbell to be captain of a company vice Matthews, deceaſed. Lieut. J. Stonard to be captain-lieutenant, vice Campbell, promoted, Aug. 14, 1800.

Major General D. Campbell to be a general officer on the ſtaff of the army under this preſidency, and to command the forces ſtationed in the provinces recently ceded to the Hon. Company by his highneſs the Nizam.

Lieut A Limond to be adjutant of the 2d battalion 13th regiment native infantry vice Stonard promoted.

Mr G. K arrs having been appointed to a commiſſion in his Majeſty's 19th regiment, is permitted to reſign his ſituation in the Hon Company's ſervice.

Serjeant Major Reddy, of the 2d battalion 7th regiment native infantry, is appointed to be adjutant to the 1ſt Madras battalion, vice Kearns

Mr Aſſiſtant Surgeon D M'Gibbon is appointed medical ſtore-keeper at Maſulipatam

Mr. Surgeon Steddy is removed from the 17th to the 11th regiment of native infantry

Mr. Wiſe, ſenior aſſiſtant ſurgeon, to be full ſurgeon, vice Hutburton, deceaſed, and is poſted to the 17th regiment native infantry, vice Steddy, removed

3d Reg Nat. Cavalry—Cornet S Chitty to be lieutenant, vice Dardridge, deceaſed, Nov 15, 1800. Lieut. R. Bell to be adjutant, vice Dardridge.

4th do—Cornet T Darke, ſenior cornet of cavalry, is removed to the 5th regiment of native cavalry

5th do—Cornet T. Darke to be lieutenant, to complete the eſtabliſhment; December 2.

1ſt Bat 18th Reg. Native Infantry—Lieut E. F. Davis to be adjutant, vice Sheppard.

The medical department in the diſtricts lately ceded by his highneſs the Nizam to be placed under the ſuperintendance of a head ſurgeon, the following arrangements are to take place in conſequence:

Mr. Head Surgeon J. Briggs, on furlough, is appointed to the ceded diſtricts

Mr. H. Miller, ſenior ſurgeon, is appointed an acting head ſurgeon, and to do duty in the ceded diſtricts during the abſence of Mr. Briggs

Mr. Tait, late ſurgeon of Tanjore, and at preſent ſupernumerary, to do duty in the garriſon of Madura, vice Miller.

Mr. J. Street, ſenior aſſiſtant ſurgeon, is promoted to the rank of full ſurgeon, and appointed to the 5th regiment of native cavalry, vice Crilly, deceaſed.

Mr. Aſſiſtant Surgeon T. Owen is removed

moved from the 1ſt battalion 13th regiment, and appointed to do duty in the garriſons of Attore and Tragar, vice Street, promoted.

Mr. J. Anneſley to be an aſſiſtant ſurgeon in the 1ſt battalion 13th regiment of native infantry, vice Owen, removed.

DECEMBER.

The following gentlemen cadets to be lieutenants on the eſtabliſhment :—

Artillery—Meſſrs. M. H. Court, G. W. Poignand, and R. B. Scott.

Infantry—Meſſrs. T. Becket, cadet of the ſeaſon 1798, J. Kirwan, do. J. Ford, H. A. P Williams, J. Bruſh, R. Davis, H. Y. Kent, T. Jenkins, L. Poignand, E. Conry, A C. Hamilton, J. P. Greaves, G Shepherd, H. J. Cloſe, J. Simons, J. Y. Porter, B. Baker, J T. Trewman, E. Ormſby, A R Hughes, E. Norris, J. Cantwell, A. Stewart. G. Jeffreys, B J. Pidding, J. C. Williamſon, H W. Sale, J. Moore, R. Weſt, D. Hay, W. H. Loſtie, J. W. Brown, W. Brown, G. Cadell, H E. Somerville, J. Pearſon, J. George, M. Blackiſton, C. Palk, J. Hall, G Sandford, H. A. Purchas, H. Davie. A. Macleod, P. Davie, W. Fernuhaugh, J. Cox, J. Walker, T. Hodgſon, T. King, J. A. Kelly, G. L. Wahab, J. Wahab, G. L. Nixon.

Colonel U. Vigors to command the ſubſidiary force ſerving with his highneſs the Nizam, vice Dalrymple, deceaſed.

Colonel F. Gowdie to command the Northern diviſion of the army until further orders, vice Vigors.

Major E. Cooke, of the Bombay eſtabliſhment, to be barrack maſter in the province of Canara.

Captain Lewis, of the Bombay eſtabliſhment, to be barrack maſter in the province of Malabar.

Capt. A. Strahan to be barrack maſter in the territories ceded by his highneſs the Nizam to the Honourable Company.

Capt. J. Wilſon, of the 1ſt battalion 4th regiment, to be muſter-maſter in the ceded diſtricts.

Corps of Artillery—Major General W. Sydenham to be colonel of the 1ſt battalion of artillery, and to be commandant of the corps of artillery, vice Geils, ſtruck off. Major General D. Smith to be colonel of the 2d battalion of artillery. Major C. Carliſle to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Smith, promoted. Capt. R. Bell to be major, vice Carliſle, promoted. Capt. Lieut. Sir J. Sinclair, bart. to be captain of a company, vice Bell, promoted. Lieutenant G. Steele to be captain-lieutenant, vice Sinclair, promoted; December 25, 1800.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Brunton to ſucceed Major General Sydenham in the office of military auditor general. Capt. P. Bruce to be deputy military auditor general; and Lieut. J. Prendergaſt to be head aſſiſtant to the military auditor general.

JANUARY, 1801.

Lieut. J. Falconer, now fort adjutant at Poonamalie, to be fort adjutant at Gooty.

Lieut. G. Wilſon, now the fort adjutant at Chittledroog, to be fort adjutant at Poonamalie, vice Falconer, removed.

Serjeant Major J. Clements is promoted to be adjutant of European and Native Invalids, vice Pippett, deceaſed.

FEBRUARY.

17*th Reg. Nat. Infantry*—Captain W. Daviſon to be major, vice Gomonde, retired. Capt. Lieut. B. Newſome to be captain of a company, vice Daviſon, promoted. Lieut. P. Grant to be captain-lieutenant, vice Newſome, promoted; Feb. 6, 1801. Lieutenant R. Mears is poſted to the 17th native regiment, in which he will rank next below Lieut. A. Jones, and above Lieut. J. Falconar.

Madras European Reg.—Captain H. Webber to be major, vice Munro, deceaſed. Capt. Lieut. J. Munro to be captain of a company, vice Webber, promoted. Lieut. A. Andrews to be captain-lieutenant, vice Munro, promoted; Dec. 24, 1800. Lieut. H. Yarde to be quarter-maſter, vice Andrews, promoted. Capt. J. De Morgan, of the 2d battalion 15th regiment native infantry to be muſter-maſter in the center diviſion of the army, vice Webber, promoted.

MARCH.

The following gentlemen cadets to be lieutenants of infantry :—B. B. Parlby, (cadet of 1798); Aug. 7, 1799. J. Hankins, (cadet of 1799,) J. B. Frankis, H. Barlow, J. Sadler, R. MacCreith, H. L. Harington, R. Parminter, D. Carſtairs, J. Armſtrong, W. F. Stewart, R. Peacock, R. Bye, W. Barrett, W. Benett, J. S. Fraſer, J. M. Coombs, B. Woodward, J. Lucas, T. Smithwaite, J. Brown, W. Pell, F. Sampſon, G. Hankin, H. Downs,

T. Strange, J. W. H. Howell, G. Collier, H. M'Kinzie, G. Young, J. Taggart; July 15, 1800.

7th Regt. Native Infantry—Capt. A. Greenhill to be major, vice Hardin, deceaſed; Feb. 21, 1801. Captain Lieut. A. Brown to be captain of a company, vice Greenhill, promoted; do. Lieut. H. S. Scott to be captain lieutenant, vice Brown, promoted; do. Lieut. C. Heath to be adjutant to the 2d battalion 7th regiment native infantry, vice Scott, promoted.

8th do.—Capt. Lieut. G. M'Gregor to be captain of a company, vice M'Leod, ſtruck off; March 3, 1801. Lieut. J. S. Bloſield to be captain lieutenant, vice M'Gregor, promoted; do.

Lieut. H. W. Wakefield is appointed to ſucceed Lieut. Harding as adjutant to 2d battalion 14th regiment; and Lieut. I. C. Stoke to ſucceed Lieut. Price as adjutant to the 2d battalion 9th regiment native infantry.

Serjeant Hunter, of the 2d battalion of the 1ſt native regiment, is appointed a conductor of ordnance.

The Governor in Council is pleaſed to order the following medical promotions, removals, and appointments to take place:

Meſſrs. J. White, and R. Sherwood to be aſſiſtant ſurgeons, the former at the preſidency general hoſpital, and the latter as aſſiſtant to the garriſon ſurgeon at Fort St. George vice Foljambe, ordered on field ſervice

Mr. Senior Surgeon H. Harris is appointed an acting head ſurgeon, and to ſuperintend the medical department in the ſouthern diviſion of Malabar, vice James, on furlough to Europe.

Mr. Surgeon C. Fleming is appointed to the Madras European regiment, vice Harris, promoted, and Mr. Surgeon G. Dunbar to the garriſon of Ganjam, vice Fleming, removed.

Mr. Senior Aſſiſtant Surgeon R. Addiſon is promoted to the rank of a full ſurgeon, and appointed to the 3d regiment of native cavalry, vice Dunbar, removed.

Mr. Aſſiſtant Surgeon J. Grant is removed from the 1ſt regiment of native cavalry to the 2d battalion 18th regiment native infantry. Mr. Aſſiſtant Surgeon J. Beſt is appointed to the 1ſt regiment of native cavalry, vice Grant, removed; and Mr. C. Mackabe to do duty under the ſtaff ſurgeon with the detachment commanded by Lieut. Col. Innes, vice Palmer, deceaſed.

Mr. Aſſiſtant Surgeon Cordiner is appointed to the 2d battalion 4th regiment native infantry, vice Gilchriſt, deceaſed.

Mr. Aſſiſtant Surgeon T. Evans is appointed to the right honourable the governor's body guard, vice Thomas, directed to proceed to Europe.

Mr. Aſſiſtant Surgeon Alves is appointed to the medical charge of the garriſon of Sankerrydroog and Errode.

Major J. Long, from the 10th regiment, of native infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Tolfrey, deceaſed; March 7, 1801.

10th Regt. Native Infantry—Captain J. Engliſh to be major, vice Long, promoted. Capt. Lieut. E. B. Bagſhaw to be captain of a company, vice Engliſh. Lieut. T. Seton to be captain lieutenant, vice Bagſhaw, do.

APRIL.

Madras European Regt.—Capt. Lieut. A. Andrews to be captain of a company, vice King, deceaſed; April 13, 1800. Lieut. G. Cuſſance to be captain lieutenant, vice Andrews, promoted, do

Serjeant Burby, late ſtore ſerjeant at Tanjore, Serjeant Gill, arrack ſerjeant at Fort St. George, and Serjeant-Major Thomſon, of the garriſon of Trichinopoly, to be conductors of ordnance.

BOMBAY.

In the Hon. COMPANY'S *Troops.*

MARCH, 1800

By the Hon the Governor in Council.

Major-Gen. Robert Bowles to be commander in chief of his Majeſty's and the hon. Company's troops under this preſidency, in the room of Lieut. Gen. J. Stuart, reſigned, Jan. 21, 1800.

The following line promotions to take place to furniſh the 7th and 8th native regiments with officers, and to complete the infantry eſtabliſhment; The Gazette of rank, March 6, 1800:—

To be Colonels of Infantry—Lieutenant Colonels J. Kerr and R. Gore.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels of Infantry—Majors M. Grant, J. Paterſon, J. Taylor,

lor, W. Williamſon, R. A. Heirn, A. Diſney.

To be Majors of Infantry—Captains R. Buchanan, R. Cook, G. Holmes, W. Browne, C. Stuart, R. Kerr, R. Seale, W. Lambert, T. Grumſhont, R. T. Heath.

To be Captains of Companies—Captain Lieutenants J. Harding, R. J. Gormon, G. Llewellin, W. Powney, R. Lewis, R. Wightman, D. Mahony. Lieutenants J. Locke, H. Browne, W. Boye, F. W. Gifford, C. O. Stephenſon, C. B. Burr, W. Young, H. S. Oſborne, T. C. Harris, W. Mealy, W. Roome, C. W. Maxwell, T. Haſwell, A Johnſton, R. Webb, T. Corſellis, F. Parry.

To be Captain Lieutenants—Lieutenants W. Green, J. D. A. Watſon, E. Armſtrong, C. Mellingchamp, J. P. Dickinſon, R Elliott, J. Smith, D. Seton, W. Taylor, J. C. Tudor, W. P. Tucker, J. Mackenzie, E. S. Friſſell, R. Steward, J. Hunter, W. Marſhall, A. Glaſs, J. B. T. J. Powell, S. Alleyn, J. H. Fleming.

Captain D. Price to be ſecretary, and Captain C. R. Barr to be aid-de-camp to Major General Bowles.

Capt. A Bethune to command the Nair Subendy corps, vice Kerr, promoted; March 6, 1800.

Mr Laurence Shaw to be muſter maſter at the preſidency, vice Buchanan, promoted.

Aſſiſtant Surgeon Collett, now at Goa, to be deputy medical ſtorekeeper at that place.

Aſſiſtant Surgeon Fildes to be acting ſurgeon of the Bombay frigate.

Lieut J. Leighton, of the battalion of artillery, to be adjutant, vice Smith, who retires; March 11, 1800.

Major B. Forbes, of his Majeſty's 75th regiment, to be honorary aid-du-camp to the governor.

April.

Major Gen. R. Nicholſon to be a general officer on the ſtaff on this eſtabliſhment pro tempore.

The following officers are appointed as General Nicholſon's ſtaff:—Captain T. Cape, of the 2d battalion 7th regiment, major of brigade. Captain J. Dunſmure, of his Majeſty's 75th regiment, aid-de-camp.

Aſſiſtant Surgeons Ogilvie and Dryſdale to be full ſurgeons, to complete the 7th and 8th regiments.

Surgeon J. Short, M. D. is removed from the 6th to the 7th regiment native infantry.

Surgeon B. Philipps is removed from the Bombay frigate to the 6th regiment native infantry.

Surgeon S. Meek is removed from the Mornington to the 5th regiment native infantry.

Surgeon T. Ogilvie is appointed to the Bombay frigate.

Surgeon J. Dryſdale is appointed to the Mornington.

Surgeon Dryſdale is to act as ſurgeon to the 8th native regiment.

Aſſiſtant Surgeon Fildes to act as garriſon ſurgeon.

Aſſiſtant Surgeon Twiſs to act as ſurgeon of the Bombay frigate.

Aſſiſtant Surgeon Skene to act as ſurgeon of the Mornington.

Aſſiſtant Surgeon Inverarity is removed from the European regiment to the 1ſt battalion 2d native regiment.

Aſſiſtant Surgeon Cootes is poſted to the European regiment, vice Inverarity.

Aſſiſtant Surgeon Wallace is poſted to the 7th native regiment.

Aſſiſtant Surgeons Cruſo and Robertſon are poſted to the 8th native regiment.

European Regt.—Captain Lieutenant W. Green to be captain of a company, vice Wightman, deceaſed; April 3, 1800. Lieut. H. M. Fitzgerald to be captain lieutenant.

Major L. Macquarrie, of his Majeſty's 77th regiment, to be military ſecretary to the governor, vice Capt. Wilſon, reſigned.

European Regt.—Cadet A. Brown to be enſign; Sept. 21, 1800. Enſign A. Brown to be lieutenant; March 6.

The 2d, or Mahom diviſion of the Portugueze Militia—Alvera de Saa Serrao de Azavedo captain, to be ſub-commandant, vice F Amador de Cruz Viegas, ſub-commandant, reſigned the ſervice. Joaquim Joſeph des Chagas, lieutenant, to be captain, vice Alvera de Saa Serrao de Azavedo, promoted to ſub-commandant. Theotonia de Mello, enſign, to be a lieutenant, vice Joaquim Joſeph des Chagas, promoted to be captain. Joſeph de Silva de Mello, gent. to be an enſign, vice Theotonia de Mello, promoted to be lieutenant; March 28, 1800. Lieut. Antonio de Mello to be captain, vice Joaquim Joſe das Chagas, deceaſed; April 17. Manoel Ferreira Mello, enſign, to be a lieutenant, vice Antonio Mello, promoted; do. Manoel Barretto, gent. to be enſign, vice Manoel Ferreira, promoted; do.

MAY.

Lieut. Spink to be adjutant and quarter-maſter of the European companies at Cannanore.

JUNE.

Lieutenant J. Ighton to be removed to the coaſt, and appointed adjutant and quarter-maſter to the detachment of artillery under the command of Major Baillie.

Lieut. C. J. Bond to be adjutant to the battalion of artillery, vice Lighton, removed.

The following cadets are promoted to enſigns, date of rank May 26, 1800, and are poſted to corps as follows:—

European Regt—H. Hexter, F. D. Ballantyne, and G. Strachan.

1ſt, or Grenadier Bat.—J. Sykes and J. Allan.

2d Bat. 1ſt Regt.—A. B. Bacon.

1ſt Bat. 2d Regt.—S. Wallis and V. Kennedy.

2d Bat. 2d Regt.—W. Miles.

1ſt Bat. 3d Regt.—W. Voſs and Alex. Maxwell.

2d Bat. 3d Regt.—J. Irving.

1ſt Bat. 4th Regt.—H. R. Deſchamps and D. Dumerſq.

2d Bat. 4th Regt.—J. F. Salter.

1ſt Bat. 5th Regt.—G. Cauty and T. Pierce.

2d Bat. 5th Regt.—T Poole.

1ſt Bat. 6th Regt.—C. T. Page.

2d Bat. 6th Regt.—H. Cruſo.

1ſt Bat. 7th Regt.—C. Armſtrong.

2d Bat. 7th Regt.—T. White.

1ſt Bat. 8th Regt.—R. A. Willis.

2d Bat. 8th Regt.—J. Thomas.

Marine Bat.—I. R. Preſcot.

1ſt Native Regt.—Eldeſt Captain W. Maſon to be major, vice Fyſe, deceaſed; June 26, 1800. Capt. Lieut. J. D. Watſon to be captain of a company, vice Maſon, promoted; do. Eldeſt Lieutenant A. Steele to be captain lieutenant, vice Watſon, promoted; do.

Mr. J. Skene, now acting in the Mornington, to be acting ſurgeon of the Bombay frigate, and that Mr. Henry Robertſon be removed as acting ſurgeon of the Mornington until further orders.

JULY.

The under-mentioned officers who are cadets of the ſeaſon 1782, and who had not attained the rank of captain previous to the 8th January 1798, are to have commiſſions as ſuch by brevet with rank in the army on the above-mentioned date, viz. Jan 8, 1798.

Captains T. Cape, D. Bruce, G. Williams, J. Duffy, J. Douglas, J. Lloyd, J. Harding, R. J. Gorman, G. Llewellin, W. Powney, R. Lewis, and J. Turner.

4th Native Regt.—Capt. Lieut. J. P. Dickenſon to be captain of a company, vice Marſhall, deceaſed; July 7, 1800. Lieutenant J. Simpſon to be captain lieutenant, vice Dickenſon, promoted; do. Lieutenant and Adjutant George Brady, of the 2d battalion, to be adjutant and quarter-maſter, vice Dickenſon, promoted; do Lieutenant D. Leighton to be adjutant of the 2d battalion, vice Brady; do.

AUGUST.

Mr. R. Montgomery to be enſign of the marine battalion; July 30, 1800.

Meſſrs. Besnard and Wyburd to be enſigns, Auguſt 6, 1800, the former to the European infantry, the latter to the 2d bat. 1ſt native regt. at Surat.

SEPTEMBER.

The following cadets are appointed enſigns as follows:—Enſign Lacy to the 2d battalion 2d regiment; Enſign Gordon to the 2d battalion 3d regiment; Enſign Jennings to the 2d battalion 4th regiment, and Enſign Stokoe to the 2d battalion 5th regiment native infantry.

Lieutenant G. Warden, quarter-maſter of the battalion of artillery, is appointed a member of the committee of ſurvey, vice Powell, promoted.

Aſſiſtant Surgeon Wallace to act as ſurgeon of the Mornington, vice Aſſiſtant Surgeon Thomſon, removed to the 2d battalion 7th regiment native infantry.

OCTOBER.

Lieut. G. Warden, of the battalion of artillery, to fill up the vacancy in the commiſſariate department of the preſidency, occaſioned by the death of Capt. Lieut. John Comyn.

Lieut. C. M'Lean to be captain lieutenant, vice Comyn, deceaſed; Aug. 1, 1800.

Capt. Lieut. W. Smith to be appointed quarter-maſter of the battalion of artillery, vacated by the nomination of Lieut. Warden to be deputy commiſſary of ſtores.

Doctor Short, of the 6th regiment of native infantry, is appointed to the medical duties at Bagdad.

Mr.

Mr. Wye, the ſenior aſſiſtant ſurgeon on this eſtabliſhment, to be promoted to the rank of a full ſurgeon from the date of Dr Short's removal; and alſo that Aſſiſtant Surgeon Thompſon be appointed garriſon ſurgeon's mate, in the room of Mr. Wallace, ordered to the Mornington.

NOVEMBER.

Lieut. A. G. Fiſher to be captain lieutenant of artillery, vice Urquhart, deceaſed; Nov. 10, 1800.

DECEMBER.

Mr. Kehn to be aſſiſtant ſurgeon to the Portugueſe militia, in the room of Dr. Fildes.

Doctor Keir to be ſurgeon to the fencible corps.

Eldeſt Major H. P. Lawrence to be lieutenant colonel, vice Hierne, ſtruck off the liſt of the army; Dec. 23, 1800.

European Regt.—Eldeſt Captain J. Baird to be major, vice Laurence, promoted; do. Capt. Lieut. H. M. Fitzgerald to be captain of a company, vice Baird, promoted; do. Lieut. R. Mahon to be captain lieutenant, vice Fitzgerald, promoted; do.

2d Native Regt.—Capt. Lieut. E. Armſtrong to be captain of a company, vice Davis ſtruck off the liſt of the army; do. Lieut. J. Morley to be captain lieutenant, vice Armſtrong, promoted; do.

3d do.—Capt. Lieut. C. Mellingchamp to be captain of a company, vice Reed, ſtruck off the liſt of the army; ditto. Lieut. M Kennedy to be captain lieutenant, vice Mellingchamp, promoted; do. Lieut. W. Turner to be adjutant and quarter-maſter, vice Mellingchamp, promoted; do.

8th do.—Capt. Lieut. W. Taylor to be captain of a company, vice Forman, retired; do. Lieut. R. Barkley to be captain lieutenant, vice Taylor, promoted; do.

JANUARY, 1801.

4th Native Regt.—Captain-Lieutenant J. Sampſon to be captain of a company, vice Maxwell, deceaſed; Dec. 17, 1800. Lieut. G. Brady to be captain lieutenant, vice Sampſon, promoted; do.

The following cadets are promoted to be enſigns, and poſted as follows:—E. Frederick and G. Grant, 2d battalion 1ſt regiment infantry. R. Shaw, J. Godfrey, and G. A. Litchfield to the 7th regiment; the two firſt to the 1ſt battalion, and the laſt to the 2d bat.

Captain J. Sampſon, of the 4th native regiment, is transferred to the 2d battalion, vice Maxwell, deceaſed; and Capt. Lieut. Brady is removed to 1ſt battalion, vice Simpſon, promoted.

Lieut. Col. T. Marſhall is transferred to the regiment of European infantry, vice Little, promoted; and Lieut. Col. J. Burrows is removed to the 2d battalion 2d regiment, vice Marſhall.

Capt. Lieut. E. C. S. Waddington, of the 2d regt. is removed to the 1ſt bat.

FEBRUARY.

Cadets of the year 1799, promoted to be lieutenants and enſigns of infantry, are permanently poſted to regiments as follows; the date of rank of the enſigns, 6th of March 1800; and that of the lieutenants, 26th May 1800.

European Regt.—Lieutenants I. R. Preſcot, H. Cruſo, J. S. Croſis, J. Allan, R. Ogilvie, R. A. Wallis, H. L. Hexter, vice Cantillon, deceaſed; T. W. Stoke, vice Hexter, deceaſed; W. Sandwich, vice Fitzgerald, promoted; E. G. Stannus, vice Mahon, promoted; C. Armſtrong, vice Cartwright, deceaſed; T. White, vice Willmott, deceaſed.

1ſt Native Regt.—Lieutenants C. F. Gordon, J. Buchan, G. W. Jennings, F. D. Ballantyne, T. Poole, vice Gordon, deceaſed; G. Grant, vice Steele, promoted; W. Milles, vice Smith, deceaſed; J. A. Brackenbury, vice Drummond, removed as a cadet to the engineer corps.

2d do.—Lieutenants J. Thomas, V. Kennedy, N. Beſnard, D. Dumareſq, J. Irving, vice Levingſton, deceaſed; W. Miles, vice White, deceaſed, R. Shaw, vice Morley promoted; T. Collier, vice Waddington, promoted.

3d do.—Lieutenants C. T. Page, H. R. Deſchamps, D. C. Weymſs, T. Pierce, P. Featon, vice Allen, deceaſed; R. Jones, vice Kennedy, promoted; Enſign G. Strachan.

4th do.—Lieutenants E. Frederick, E. C. Lord, J. Sykes, W. Voſs, C. Swayne, vice Hammond, diſmiſſed by the ſentence of a general court martial; W. Barnett, vice Sampſon, promoted; J. Lewis, vice Brady, promoted; Enſign A. Maxwell.

5th do.—Lieutenants C. Chriſtie, G. A. Litchfield, T. Lacey, R. Montgomery, Enſign J. Stewart.

6th do.—Lieutenants N. P. Russell, H. Smith,

Smith, S. Wallis, E. Reynolds, D. Campbell, vice Marnott, penſioned; Enſign W. T. Mathias.

7th do.—Lieutenants J. Godfrey, T. Burford, R. Wyburd, W. Shermer, Enſign J. B. Brooks.

8th do.—Lieutenants J. F. Salter, A. B. Bacon, F. G. Munt, S. F. Robertſon, R. Lapville, vice Helm, deceaſed; G. Cauty, vice Fleming, deceaſed; C. Garraway, vice Barclay, promoted.

Marine Bat.—Lieutenants P. Lodwick, and E. J. Martinnant.

Engineers—Enſigns E. H. Bellaſis and J. S. R. Drummond to be lieutenants; March 26, 1800.

Captain W. Powney is transferred to the charge of the 3d company of native invalids, and to the command of Mahim Fort vice Goodwin, deceaſed.

Adjutant R. Pereira, of the Bombay diviſion of Portugueze militia, is promoted to be captain in the Mahim diviſion of Portugueze militia.

MARCH.

6th Regt.—Enſign W. T Matthias to be lieutenant, vice Percival, deceaſed; March 11, 1801.

8th Regt—Capt. Lieut. R. Barclay to be captain of a company, vice Powney, deceaſed; do. Lieut. W. Burk to be captain lieutenant, vice Barclay, promoted; do. Lieut. H. Rudland to be adjutant and quarter-maſter, vice Barclay, promoted; do.

Aſſiſtant Surgeon Donald is appointed ſecond mate of the General Hoſpital at the Preſidency.

6th Regt. of Infantry—Capt. Lieut. J. Smith to be captain of a company, vice Johnſton, penſioned on half pay; March 28. Lieut. R. Macdonald to be captain lieutenant, vice Smith, promoted; March 21.

APRIL.

In conſequence of the departure of Major-General Bowles for Europe, Major-General Nicholſon is appointed to the chief command of his Majeſty's and the Hon. Company's troops on this eſtabliſhment; April 2, 1801.

Captain T. Cape is alſo appointed military ſecretary to General Nicholſon.

Fencible Regiment.

To be Captains—H. Fawcett, J. Fell, J. Smith, C. Forbes, W. Dowdeſwell, N. H. Smith, J. Law, H. S. Pearſon, J. Elphinſtone, E. Atkins.

To be Lieutenants—H. Shank, H. Leckie, J. Hungerford, W. Kennedy, H. F. Conſtable, J. Cumberledge, A. Gray, L. Aſſiburnea, R. Hough, J. Douglas.

Lieut. J. Edward is appointed adjutant of the regiment of European infantry, vice Scobie, promoted; April 5, 1801.

Lieut. O. Bond to be adjutant to the firſt battalion ſixth regiment, vice Smith, promoted to a company; March 21.

Lieut. Rebeneck, of the engineers, to be adjutant to that corps, vice Crozier, gone to Europe.

Mr. W. Crawford to be a lieutenant in the fencible regiment, vice Hough, permitted to retire.

European Regt.—Captain S. Wallace to be major, vice Baird, deceaſed, March 28. Capt. Lieut. R. Mahon to be captain of a company, vice Wallace, promoted; do. Lieut. M. J. Scobie to be captain lieutenant, vice Mahon, promoted; do. Lieut. John Spink to be captain lieutenant, vice Scobie, promoted; April 4.

Surgeon Stewart to be appointed acting medical ſtore-keeper, vice Scott, promoted; and that Aſſiſtant Surgeon Baird perform the medical duties of the artillery corps.

Senior Aſſiſtant Surgeon Keir to be promoted to full ſurgeon, and appointed garriſon ſurgeon at the Preſidency.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

APRIL 1, 1800, at Madras, the lady of Dr. Thackeray, of a ſon; 2, at ditto, the lady of the rev. Mr. Kerr, of a ſon; 6, at Calcutta, Mrs. R. Williams, of a daughter; 14, at Hyderabad, Mrs. Goldſworthy, of a daughter; 21, at Bombay, the lady of R. Anderſon, eſq. of a ſon; ſame day, at Madras, Mrs. Blyth, of a daughter; 22, at Calcutta, the lady of Captain Moore of the *Friendſhip*, of a ſon; 25, at Bombay, the lady of Henry Fawcett, esq. of a ſon; ſame day, at Ambore, the lady of Captain William King, commanding that garriſon, of a daughter; 26, at Calicut, the lady of Mr. John Smee, of a ſon; 27, at Calcutta, the lady of J. C. Pingel, eſq. Daniſh Commercial Chief at Serampore; 28, at Bombay, the lady of Capt. W. Brookes of the Engineer corps, of a daughter; 30, at ditto, the lady of James Smith, eſq. of a ſon; *Lately*, at Cannanore, Mrs Rebenack, of a ſon; at Bombay, the lady of Captain Robert Blackall, of a daughter.

MAY 1, at Bankipore, the lady of James Barton, eſq. of a ſon; 4, at Madras, Mrs. Guſſler, of a daughter; 14, at Hyderabad, Mrs. Goldſworthy, of a daughter; 15, at Madras, the wife of James Clare, matroſs of the 2d battalion of artillery, was ſafely delivered of *three children*, one boy and two girls, who, with their mother, are likely to do well; 17, at Calcutta, Mrs Kennedy, of a ſon; 18, at ditto, Mrs David Daniel, of a ſon; ſame day, at Bombay, the lady of J Cunſbericdge, eſq. of a ſon; 23, at ditto, the lady of Lieut. Col. Blair, of a daughter; 24, at Gya, the lady of John Patch, eſq. of a ſon; 26, at Chuprah, the lady of T. L. N. Sturt, eſq. of a ſon; at Jafnapatam, the hon. Mrs. Turnour, of a daughter; 30, at Calcutta, the lady of Captain John Cooke, of a daughter; *Lately*, at Madras, the lady of Mungo Dick eſq of a ſon; ſame place, the lady of Lieut. Colonel Dallas, of a ſon.

JUNE 4, at Calcutta, the lady of F. Horſley, eſq. of a ſon; 5, at Bombay, the lady of Robert Stewart, eſq of a daughter; 6, at Chingleput, the lady of W. Ainſlie, eſq. of a daughter; 7, at Calcutta, Mrs. W. Bartlett, of a daughter; 9, at ditto, the lady of Capt. C. Wyatt, of a daughter; 12, at ditto, the lady of W. Farquharſon, eſq. of a ſon; 13, at Columbo, the lady of the rev. Mr. Meyer, of a daughter: 16, at Serampore, the lady of S. Kierulf, eſq. of twin ſons; 20, at Pondamallie, the hon. Mrs. G. St. John, of a daughter; 21, at Guntoor, the lady of H. Wilſon, eſq. of a ſon; ſame day, at Bombay, the lady of John Church, eſq. of a ſon; 24, at Benares, the lady of S. Davis, esq. of a ſon; 26, at Calcutta, the lady of Colonel Dyer, of a daughter; 27, at ditto, Mrs Debordeux, of a ſon; 29, at Bombay, the lady of J. Patterſon, eſq. of a ſon; *Lately*, at ditto, the lady of Capt. Dowell, of a ſon; at Hoogly, the lady of Thomas Brooke, eſq of a daughter; at Madras, the lady of W. Harrington, eſq. of a daughter; ſame place, the lady of George Lys, eſq. of a daughter; ſame place, the lady of Lieut. Colonel Agnew, of a ſon; ſame place, the lady of James Taylor, eſq. of a ſon; at Mugletore, the lady of Capt. Bowneis, of a ſon.

JULY, at Calcutta, the lady of David Roſs, eſq. of a daughter; ſame place, the lady of Major Hart, of a daughter; ſame place, Mrs. A. Fleming, of a ſon; ſame place, Mrs. T. Betts, of a ſon; ſame place, Mrs. J. E. Frances, of a ſon; ſame place, the lady of C Rothman, eſq. of a ſon; ditto, the lady of W. Holland, eſq of a daughter; at Gufferah, Mrs. Harton, of a daughter; at Bombay, the lady of Mr. Weſt, aſſiſtant-ſurgeon, of a ſon; at Calicut, the lady G. W Gillid, eſq of a ſon; at Calcutta, the lady of Lawrence Shaw, eſq. of a ſon; at Allahabad, the lady of C. Corſield, eſq. ſurgeon, 76th regiment, of a daughter, at Malacca, the lady of Major John Deighton, of a ſon; at Madras, the lady of John Underwood, eſq. of a ſon; ditto, Mrs. Griffiths, of a ſon.

AUGUST, at Bombay, the lady of Capt. Ed. Moore, of a daughter; ditto, the lady of Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin Forbes, of a daughter; at Calcutta, the

lady of Edward Lloyd, esq. of a son; ditto, the lady of Alexander Binny, esq. of a daughter; ditto, the lady Russel, of a daughter; at Madras, the lady of Thomas D'Souza, esq. of a son; at Kishnagur, the lady of Charles Oldfield, esq. of a son; at Calcutta, Mrs. Sandford, of a son; at Buxar, the lady of Capt. William Mercer, of a son; at Madras, the lady of William Walters, esq. of a son; ditto, the lady of Capt. Augustus Floyer, of a son.

SEPTEMBER, at Bombay the lady of Alexander Bell, esq. of a son; at Calcutta, Mrs Barnfield, of a son; at Berrackpore, the lady of Capt. Charles Pritzeke, esq. of a son; in Fort William, the lady of Capt O'Halloran, of a son; at Patna, the lady of Lieut Col. C. Gordon, of a son; at Calcutta, Mrs. M Smith, of a son; ditto, Mrs. Weltshire, of a [illegible], the lady of Capt Staunton, of a daughter; at Madras, the lady of Robert Woolf, esq. of a son; ditto, the lady of H. Brown, esq. of a son; ditto, the lady of Thomas Stephens, esq. of a son; ditto, the lady of Charles Walters, esq. of a son; ditto, the lady of Capt Bose, of a son; at Calcutta, the lady of Thomas Raban, esq. of a daughter; ditto, Mrs Huttemen, of a son; ditto, Mrs. Moffat, of a son; ditto, the lady of George Jackson, esq. of a son; ditto, Mrs. Barnfield, of a son; at Madras, Mrs. Hope, of a daughter.

OCTOBER, at Bombay, the lady of Lieut. Colonel Joseph Bland, of a daughter; at Calcutta, the lady of William Cumming, esq. of a daughter; ditto, Mrs. M'Arthur, of a daughter; ditto, Mrs P. Gore, of a son; ditto, the lady of E. Fletcher, esq. of a son; ditto, the lady of John Lumsden, esq. of a son; at Dinapore, the lady of D. Burgess, esq. of a son; at Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. J. Paton, of a son; at Calcutta, the lady of E. Fletcher, esq. of a son; ditto the lady of James Taylor, esq. of a son; ditto, the lady of the rev. Mr. Brown, of a daughter; at Serampore, the lady of G. A. V'Deurs, esq. of a son; at Chittledroog, the lady of J. Stevenson, of a son; at Calcutta, the lady of R. Cardin, esq. of a son; at Rungpore, the lady of A. Wright, esq. of a son; at Calcutta, the lady of Major Glass, of a son.

NOVEMBER, at Bombay, the lady of Capt. John Shaw, of a daughter; at Ingeram, the lady of William Norman, esq. of a daughter; at St. Thomé, Mrs. Davis, of a son; at Madras, the lady of Herbert Compton, esq. of a son; at Bombay, the lady of William Sandwich, esq. of a son; at Calcutta, Mrs. Smith, head mistress of the free school, of a son, at Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. Colonel Marley, of a son; at Madras, the lady of J. Goldingham, esq of a son; at Jessore, the lady of J. Wintle, esq. of a son; at Columbo, Mrs. Holst, of a daughter; at Chuprah, the lady of Charles Boddam, esq. of a daughter; at Bombay, the lady of Helenus Scott, esq. of a son; ditto, the lady of Capt. S. Wilson, of a daughter; at Calcutta, the lady of G. P. Ricketts, esq. of a daughter.

DECEMBER, at Calcutta, the lady of William Roxburgh, esq. of a son; at Madras, the lady of Major Grey, of a son; ditto, the lady of Surgeon Caudmont, of the regiment de Meuron, of a son; ditto, the lady of J Fombelle, of a daughter; ditto, the lady of William Ding, esq. of a daughter; ditto, the lady of G. French, esq. of a daughter; ditto, Mrs. W. Smith, of a daughter; at Rampore, the lady of Francis Laurence esq of a daughter; at Russapuglah, Mrs. Manley, of a daughter; at Calcutta, the lady of James Herriot, Assistant Surgeon, of a daughter; ditto, Mrs. Baston, of a son; at Serampore, the lady of J. C. Kersting, of a son; at Calcutta, the lady of Sir Alexander Seton, bart. of a daughter; in the Malabar province, the lady of Major G. Holmes, of a son; at Madras, the lady of A. Macleod, esq. of a daughter; ditto, the lady of Major Gen. Conyngham, of a daughter; in the Canara province, the lady of C. Watkins, esq. of a son; at Madras, the lady of J. N. Watts, esq. of a son; ditto, Mrs. Connell, of a daughter.

JANUARY, 1801, at Madras, the lady of Maurice Fitzgerald, esq. of a son; at St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of Alex. Mackenzie, esq. of a daughter; at Ganjam, the lady of Capt. Hall of the artillery, of a son; at Madras, the lady of Alexander Falconar, esq. of a son; at Poonamallie, the lady of William Mackintosh, esq. of a son; at Arrah, the lady of J. Rawlins, esq. of a daughter; at Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Hodgson, of a daughter; ditto, the lady of Sir Frederick Hamilton, bart. of a daughter; ditto, the lady of W. B. Gould, esq. of a son; ditto, Mrs. Desbrolles, of a daughter; at Chunar, the lady of Capt. J. J. Bird, of a daughter;

daughter; at Calcutta, the lady of A. Johnſtone, eſq. of a ſon; ditto, the lady of Lieut. Blunt, of the engineers, of a ſon; ditto, Mrs. Hodges, of a daughter; at Calcutta, the lady of Capt. R. H. Colebrooke, eſq. of a ſon; ditto, Mrs. A. Thompſon, of a ſon; ditto, the lady of Lieut. Wilſon, of a daughter; at Pinang, Mrs. Rattray, of a ſon; at Surat, the lady of Capt. J. Smith, of a ſon; at Soorool, the lady of J. Cheap, eſq. of a ſon; at Calcutta, the lady of B. Maſon, eſq of a ſon.

FEBRUARY, at Madras, the lady of E. Roebuck, eſq. of a ſon; at Bombay, the lady of Capt. Nathaniel Tucker, of a daughter; at Calcutta, Mrs. Maſters, of a daughter; ditto, Mrs. Conyers, of a ſon; at Baugwongolah, the lady of Lieut. Col. Pringle, of a daughter; at Calcutta, the lady of C. P. Crommelin, eſq. of a ſon; ditto, the lady of the rev. Claudius Buchannan, of a daughter; at Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. S. Wood, of a ſon; at Scramporc, the lady of J. De Verinne, of a daughter; in the province of Malabar, the lady of Capt. D. Bruce, of a daughter.

MARCH, at Dinapore, the lady of Capt. Peter Littlejohn, of a daughter; at Calcutta, Mrs. Hodgkinſon, of a daughter; ditto, the lady of Major Blackwell, of a ſon; at Negapatam, lady Elizabeth Richardſon, of a ſon; at Madras, the lady of James Brodie, eſq. of a daughter; at Calcutta, the lady of John Stonehouſe, eſq of a ſon.

APRIL, at Kiſtnagerry, the lady of Ed. Mackay, eſq. of a ſon; at Bombay, the lady of Capt. John Morley, of a ſon; at Bombay, the lady of Capt. Robert Blackall, of a daughter; ditto, the lady of J. Elphinſtone, eſq. of a ſon; at Calcutta, Mrs. Stark, of a daughter; ditto, Mrs. Woolaſton, of a ſon; ditto, the lady of Capt. Butler, of a ſon; ditto, Mrs. P. Huet, of a daughter; ditto, Mrs. Jones, of a daughter; at Dinagepore, Mrs. G. Dacoſta, of a daughter; at Calcutta, the lady of Mr. Davidſon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

APRIL, 15, 1800, at Dindigul, by the rev. Mr. Bull, at the houſe of Lieut. Colonel Innes, Major Francis Aiſkell, 2d. battalion 13th regiment native infantry, to Miſs Mary Turing, daughter of Sir Robert Turing, bart. late of the Madras eſtabliſhment; 17, at Berhampore, James Rattray, eſq. of the civil ſervice, to Miſs Vaughan; *Lately*, at Mangalore, by the rev. Mr. Hill, Capt. John Griffiths, of the hon. Company's artillery, on the Bombay eſtabliſhment, to Miſs Lloyd; at Moorſhedabad, Samuel Swinton, eſq. to Miſs Poutledge.

MAY 1, at Quilon, Capt. William Boye, to Miſs Lorencine la Valliere; 2, at Cawnpore, Serjeant Major W. S. Dodd, of the hon. Company's Native dragoons, to Miſs Sarah Crooks; 10, at Cochin, Lieut. Charles Bunyan, to Miſs Sheen; at Calcutta, John Stapleton, eſq an attorney of the Supreme Court, to Miſs Le Gallais; 13, at Bombay, Samuel Humphrys, eſq. to Miſs Popham; 24, at Calcutta, Mr. Joſeph Maſters, to Miſs Ann Groſe; ſame day, at Pondicherry, Capt. Dehita, to Mademoiſelle Cornet; *Lately*, at Madras, Capt. Joſeph Holmes, to Miſs Rebecca Chriſtie; ſame place, Mr. William Hogg, to Miſs Blacker; ditto, Dr. Paſcal, to Miſs Elizabeth Hathaway.

JUNE 1, at Calcutta, Capt. Matthew Smith, to Miſs Alice Hennes; ſame day and place, Mr. John Fritz, to Miſs Sarah Brothers; 2, at ditto, James Rannie, eſq. of Madras to Mrs. Chriſtian Pirie widow of the late Mr R. Pirie, of Calcutta; 3, at Mahe, J. Stevens, eſq ſuperintendant of the northern diviſion of the province of Malabar, to Miſs Louiſa Whitehill; 6, at Cawnpore, Lieut. Robert Durie, 27th dragoons, to Miſs Grant; ſame day, at Calcutta, Mr. D'Verge, to Miſs Frances Lherondell, daughter of Mr. Lherondell, attorney at law; 9, at ſame place, Allan Maclean, eſq. to Miſs Jane Fraſer, daughter of Capt. R. Fraſer; 13, at Bombay, W. Hunter, eſq. to Miſs C. Robertſon; 14, at ditto, James Scott, eſq. to Miſs Hunter; 18, ſame place, Mr. Edward Eſſex Capes, to Miſs Mary Gilbert; 21, ſame place, Mr. Thomas Collin, in the pilot ſervice, to Miſs F. Monthreau; ſame day and place, Captain H. C. Montgomery, commanding the body guard of the moſt Noble the Governor-general, to Miſs S. M. Grove; 22, at Calcutta, Mr. J. J. Looker, to Miſs E. Beck; *Lately*, at Vizagapatam, Lieut. Henry Yarde, to Mrs. Elizabeth Giraud, widow of the late Capt. W. T. Giraud.

JULY, at Calcutta, Mr. Conſtantine, to Miſs Marquard; ſame place, Mr. John Teyen, jun. to Miſs D. C. Antonia; ſame place, Mr. Laurence Johnſon, to Miſs Anne Roberts; ditto, Mr. W. D. S. Smith, to Miſs Pechee; ditto, Mr.

J. Leaf, to Miſs Muſſin; ditto, Capt. C. F. Hill, to Miſs Buckley; at Bombay, Lieut. Levi Philips, to Miſs Page; at Maſulipatam, Lieut. A. Limond, to Miſs Watſon; at Cawnpore, Capt. Lieut. W. Burton, Major of Brigade, to Miſs Topham.

AUGUST, at Calcutta, Mr. W H. Marſhall, to Miſs Turnbull; ditto, Capt. H. M D'Eſterre, to Miſs Eliza Charlotte Bateman; ditto, James Haig, eſq. to Mrs. Tolley; at Madras, William Abbot, eſq to Miſs Lee; at ditto, William Pritchard, aſſiſtant ſurgeon, to Miſs Watkins; at Madras, Thomas Anſley, eſq to Miſs Frances Monteſor; at Calcutta, Captain Richard Charlton, of the Madras eſtabliſhment, to Miſs S. A. Caulfield; at ditto, Enſign Ed. Lacey, to Mrs Burges; at Poonamallie, Capt J W. Freeſe, to Miſs Stewart; at Madras Mr. Locke, of the ſhip *Marquis Welleſley*, to Miſs Cullen; at Santipore, Alex Hair, ſurgeon, to Miſs Woodcock; at Columbo, Mr Philip Vanderſteraten, to Miſs Kreeckenbeck; at Goa, Captain Samuel Carter, to Miſs Helena Anna Memelurgh; at Bombay, Sir William Syer, knight recorder of Bombay, to Miſs Mary Anne Williamſon; at Madras, Major Woodall, to Miſs Cochrane; at Dinapore, Mr. Lyons Cane, to Miſs C. Goodall.

SEPTEMBER, at Calcutta Mr. Paul Ferries, to Miſs Eſther Mullins; at Chandernagore, Capt. J. S Graham, to Mrs. Hudſon; at Monghyr, Capt. Philip D'Auvergne, to Miſs Lowrie; at Calcutta, Mr W. Spencer, to Miſs Roſette Landman; at Madras, Mr. John Stephens, to Miſs Catherine Satur; at ditto, J X. D'Rozario, to Miſs R. Huhn; at Bombay, Lieut. Colonel Robert Gordon, Adjutant General at that eſtabliſhment, to Miſs King.

OCTOBER, at Calcutta, Capt. Green, to Miſs Corſon; ditto, Lieut. Tanner, to Miſs Driver; ditto, Lieut. G Wiggens, to Miſs Caroline Collins; at Chunar, Mr R Brundtrupt, to Miſs I J. Robinſon; at Bhaughulpore, Capt. Stewart, Bengal eſtabliſhment, to Miſs Harriet Wainwright; at Ambore, Mr. Yates, to Miſs King; at Pondicherry, Lieut. R Ormſby, to Madame Welſh de Chermant, at Madras, Lieut Colonel Carliſle, to Miſs Glenholme; ditto, Capt. J. G. Gradman, to Mrs. S. I. Oſdyk; at Columbo, Mr. Robert Smith, to Miſs Chriſtiana Sheaub.

NOVEMBER, at Calcutta, C. M. Ricketts, eſq. to Mrs. Taylor; ditto, Thos. H. Travers, eſq. to Miſs Eliza Finch; at ditto, George Udny, eſq. to Miſs Fleming.

DECEMBER, at Calcutta, W. Higgs, eſq. to Miſs Sarah Avery; ditto, Mr. Geo. Auguſtus Farrell, to Miſs Mary Potter: ditto, Mr. Francis Rennel, to Miſs Sarah Roach.

JANUARY, 1801, at Madras, John King Lance eſq. to Mrs. de Diu; at Calcutta, Lieut. Wanner, to Miſs S White; at ditto, Richard Fitzgerald Anſter, eſq. to Miſs Meredyth; ditto, Lieut. Edward Hardwicke to Miſs M. Barber; ditto, Lieut Thomas Bayley, to Miſs Hammond; ditto, Capt John William, of Monghyr, to Mrs Sibbald; at Dinapore, Lieut. John Hilton, to Miſs E. Roſs; at Trimgur, Lieut. H. Silley, to Miſs Beddel; at Columbo, Mr Louis Mitchel, to Miſs Johanna Schaub; at Vizagapatam, Mr. J. J. Shafat, to Miſs Grouſe; at Serugapatam, Mr. G Humpherſtone, to Miſs Catherine Tutt; at Bombay, W. Soper, eſq. to Miſs Harriet Dempſter.

FEBRUARY, at Patna, Lieut. Col. Samuel Bradſhaw, to Miſs Polly Keating; at Calcutta, W. Wilcocks, eſq. to Miſs Eliza Douglas; ditto, R. Davies, aſſiſtant ſurgeon, to Miſs Frances Oclime, ditto, Geo. Raverſcroft, eſq. to Miſs Louiſa Ramus; ditto, Mr. H. Ham, to Miſs Catherine Johnſtone; ditto, Captain Thomas Hawkins, to Miſs Elizabeth Friel; ditto, Mr. Geo. Walter, to Miſs A. P. Loffes; at Cannanore, Lieut. Robertſon, to Miſs Nancy Bowler; at Calcutta, Capt. William Francklyn, to Miſs Marian Haſtings Collie.

MARCH, at Mangalore, John Ravenſhaw, eſq. to Miſs Hannah Bond; at Calcutta, Capt. Thomas Thomas, of the ſhip *Gentoo*, to Miſs Pratt; at Tipperah, John Patterſon, eſq. to Miſs Harris; at Fredrickſnagore, Mr. Jeiſon, to Miſs Wendall; at Calcutta, Lieut. Thomas Pollock, to Miſs Carolina Auguſta Thomas; ditto, J. W. Bailey, eſq. to Miſs Smith.

APRIL, at Bombay, Capt. T. Roſs, of the *Hope* tranſport, to Mrs. Hunter; at Serampore, Charles De Verinne, eſq. to Miſs Queiros; at Calcutta, Mr. Samuel Nichols, to Miſs Mary Irwin; at Kiſtnagherry, Capt. J. G. Graham, to Miſs Johnſtone.

DEATHS.

MARCH 9, 1800, at fort Victoria, after a long and painful illneſs, John Carmichael, eſq. of the hon. Company's medical

dical ſervice; 10, at Bombay, Capt. Ed. Legge Hay, late of the navy; 16, at Bombay, Lieut. Gerrard Drummond, of the hon. Company's marine; ſame day and place, Lieut. J. B. Cantillon, of the hon. Company's military eſtabliſhment; ſame day, at Madras, the lady of Thomas Thackeray, eſq. ſurgeon of the General Hoſpital at that Preſidency.

Quis talia fando
temperet a lachrymis?

Her diſpoſition was mild, her manners amiable and engaging; her affection as a wife and as a mother, could not be ſurpaſſed; ſhe lived beloved in ſociety, and has died univerſally regretted; ſame day and place, ſuddenly, Thomas Wallace, eſq. of the Civil ſervice; 29, at Calcutta, the infant ſon of Captain Glegg; 30, at ſame place, the eldeſt daughter of Capt. Anthony Greene; *Lately*, at Madras, W. Saxon, eſq. much regretted by all thoſe who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance; at Columbo, Dr. Ewart, phyſician-general of his Majeſty's forces in the Faſt Indies; at Poonah, Nana Furnaveſe, late prime miniſter to the Peſhwa; at Calcutta, Mr. John Sealy; at ditto, Ricardo Peireo Pinto, eſq; at Chinſura, B. Domplingh, eſq. ſurgeon on board the ſhip *Anſtruther*; on the coaſt of Malabar, Capt. Mouggach, Bengal military eſtabliſhment; *Lately*, at ſea, William Cockell, eſq. late ſheriff of Madras.

APRIL, at Chunar, Alex. Stewart Aird, the infant ſon of A. Aird, conductor of ordnance; and the morning following, Miſs Matilda Dalrymple Aird, the daughter of Conductor Aird, aged 12 years; at Calcutta, Mr. Evander Maclver; at ditto, Miſs Anne Shand, youngeſt daughter of Capt. C. Shand; at Barrackpore, Mr. William Moore, aſſiſtant ſurgeon; at St. Thomé, Mr. Peter Letang, architect; *Lately*, on board the ſhip *Orpheus*, on his paſſage to the Cape, whither he was proceeding for the benefit of his health, Leonard Cellings, eſq. a ſenior merchant on the Bengal eſtabliſhment, and paymaſter of the artillery garriſons and ordnance, and of the King's troops; at the Cape of Good Hope, to which place indiſpoſition had obliged him to repair, Henry Buller, eſq. a ſenior merchant, and third judge of the provincial court of appeal for the diviſion of Calcutta; at Cundapore, the lady of Lieut. Col. Diſney; at Surat, Mr. John White, ſecond officer of the ſhip *Surprize*; at ditto, the infant ſon of Captain Tucker, of the marine; at Tachinore, the lady of Major A. Blackader, of his highneſs the Nabob's ſervice.

MAY, at Calcutta, Lieut. Steward, of the Madras eſtabliſhment; at ditto, Mr. George Carr, maſter in the pilot ſervice; at Calcutta, after a long and painful illneſs, Mr. William Murphey, conductor of ordnance; at Calcutta, after a ſhort illneſs, Lieut. Henry M'Kenly, proprietor of the Telegraph preſs; ſame place, William Clark, eſq. at Bombay, William Cleaver, eſq. a barriſter in the court of the recorder; ſame place, Capt. William Relph, of the Company's marine; at Madras, Peter Bodkin, eſq.; at Serampore, Robert Bruce, eſq. ſurgeon on board his Majeſty's ſhip *Dædalus*; at ſea, Henry Sewell, eſq. mayor of Madras and its dependencies; at Sera, Major Alexander Watſon, 1ſt regiment native cavalry; at Madras, J. C. Fancourt, eſq. aſſiſtant-ſurgeon; *Lately*, to the weſtward, Capt. Onſlow Groce, of the pioneers; at Vipeey, Capt. John Mercer, late commander of the *Active*, after a lingering illneſs; at Madras, ſuddenly, James Daly, eſq. an eminent merchant there; ſame place, Major James Rodgers, military auditor general on the iſland of Ceylon; in Fort St. George, captain and paymaſter De Meuron de Rochat, of the regiment de Meuron; at Allahabad, Lieut. R. Faith, of his Majeſty's 76th regiment of foot; at Bombay, Lieut. Peter Mackenzie, of 75th ditto; at Bombay, Stephen Whitehall, eſq. chief and cuſtom-maſter at Mahim, and ſenior merchant at Bombay; at Columbo, Mr. David Gardiner; at Buſſora, Mr. John Skinner, acting lieutenant in the Company's marine; at Bencoolen, Miſs Eliza Hartley, daughter of B. Hartley, eſq. ſurgeon, an amiable young lady.

JUNE, at Dinapore, Cornelius Bird, eſq. at Madeira, the infant ſon of Lieut. Col. Dyce; at Calcutta, Mrs. Darley; ſame place, Mr. Aaron Upjohn, firſt aſſiſtant to the ſurveyor general; in Fort William, Capt. William Armſtrong, 8th native regiment; at Futtyghur, Major David Birrell; at Chunar, after a long and painful illneſs, Mrs. Mary Brumſtruph; at Bombay, Major Thomas Fyfe, of the 1ſt regiment native infantry; at Madras, Capt. Benjamin Brown, of the ſhip *Diſpatch*; near Hyderabad, Joſeph Vernon, eſq. aſſiſtant-ſurgeon; at ſea, Lieut. Edmund

Reynolds, Madras eſtabliſhment; at Kiſtnagherry, Mr. Alexander Barrie; at Madras, Capt. Hood, of his Majeſty's 51ſt regiment; at Poonah, after a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Yoon; at Point de Galle, Major General Baron T. Van Hugel; at Bombay, Mr. James Forbes, of the Courier printing-office.

JULY, at Calcutta, after a painful illneſs, the lady of Robert Ledlie, eſq. barriſter at law; ſame place, Mr. Joſeph Dickſon, undertaker; ſame place, C. G. S. Bainbridge, youngeſt ſon of Mr A. Bambridge; ditto, Mrs. Harſes; ditto, Lieut. Peacock, native infantry; ditto, William Boyd, eſq. ſurgeon to the garriſon at Buxar; at Chittledroog, Capt. Lieut. George Pippard, native infantry; at Calcutta, Lieut. Grace, of his Majeſty's 12th regiment of foot; at Madras, after a ſhort and painful illneſs, Mrs. Johanna Mary Bodkin, relict of the late Peter Bodkin, eſq.; at Palamcottah, Mr. M. Maxwell; at Bombay, the infant daughter of Capt. Ed. Moor; ſame place, Lieut. De Perbeck, 86th regiment; at Purneah, Mr. Joſeph Bloxam; at Columbo, Mr. M. Bomgaard; on the Malabar coaſt, Mr. S. Walter, writer, Bombay eſtabliſhment; Capt. Walter Marſhal, native infantry; at Chandcolly, (Sunderbunds), Mr. John Taylor; at Chunar, Lieut. J. Bell, 12th native regiment.

AUGUST, at Chouringee, Colonel John Darby, adjutant general; at Chittagong, Capt. Bone; at Calcutta, Mr. F. Dennegan; ſame place, Mr. William Stephenſon, conductor of ordnance; at the Naval Hoſpital, Madras, Ingram Pank, eſq. purſer of his Majeſty's ſhip *Intrepid*; at Calcutta, Henry Sealy, eſq. of the civil eſtabliſhment, aged 18; ditto, Mr. W. Hare; at Patna, Mr. Baſil Alexander; at Calcutta, in the 22d year of his age, Lewis Mackenzie, eſq. of the civil ſervice; ditto, Mrs. Lawrence Pichachy; on his paſſage to England, on board the *Manſhip*, Col. John Boujonnar; at Prince of Wales's Iſland, James Dent, eſq maſter attendant at Columbo; at Bombay, Lieut. Henry Smith, 1ſt native regiment; at Calcutta, Mr. Robert Lougher; on board his Majeſty's ſhip *Suffolk*, Mr. Griffiths, ſurgeon's mate; at Arnee, Capt. Wood, of the engineers; at Bombay, Lieut. Col. Robinſon, of his Majeſty's 86th regiment; at Gauzipore, the 21ſt inſt. the lady of Mr. Conductor Wood; and on the 25th, at Allahabad, Mr. Conductor Wood; at Madras, the infant ſon of Thomas Stevens, eſq. and the infant ſon of Charles Walters, eſq.; ſame place, Lieutenant William Henry Porter, 14th native infantry; at Chittledroog, Capt. R. Robinnett, 2d native infantry; at Allahabad, Mr. William Boyes, ſon of Capt. Boyes, of his Majeſty's 76th regiment; at Bombay, Mr. Davies, chief officer of the ſhip *Candidate*; ditto, Lieut. Henry Helm, 8th native regiment; on board the *Intrepid*, at Bombay, Mr Barber, heir to the greateſt part of the immenſe wealth of the late C. Barber, eſq.; ditto, Mr. John Lodge, late of Calcutta; at Rungpore, the infant ſon of Bryant Maſon; at Pondicherry, Lieut. T. Spencer.

SEPTEMBER, at Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Moſſat; ditto, Mr. Robert Knelen; ditto, Mrs. Maria Moffat; at Chandernagore, Auguſtus Brun, eſq. agent of the French Company of the port of L'Orient; at Madras, Cornet Jones, 2d regiment native cavalry; at Bombay, Lieut. Colonel E. Robinſon, of his Majeſty's 86th regiment; at Calcutta, Mr Francis Brown, maſter in the pilot ſervice; on board the *Fox* frigate, Mr. Garner, purſer of that ſhip; on board the *Princeſs Mary*, Major Gale, of his Majeſty's 29th light dragoons; at Bombay, Enſign J. Stewart, of his Majeſty's 86th regiment; at Madras, Thomas Ledſham, eſq. deputy ſheriff; at Amboyna, Capt. Stratton, of his Majeſty's bomb *Vulcan*; ditto, Lieut. Lufkin, of his Majeſty's ſhip *Virginie*; at ditto, Capt. Matthews, paymaſter to the troops at that iſland; at ditto, Mr. Trickett, warehouſe-keeper.

OCTOBER, at Chinſurah, Mr. J. T. Briggs; at Goa, Captain Robinſon, of his Majeſty's 84th regiment, univerſally eſteemed and regretted; at Calcutta, John Scawen, eſq. late military auditor general, univerſally and deeply regretted; ditto, J. C. Bartholmæ, eſq. ſuperintendant of the Company's ſtationary; at Futtyghur, Capt. John Jarrett, 3d regiment native infantry; ſame place, Lieut. Thomas Shoulbred, 3d regiment native infantry; at Bombay, the infant daughter of Capt. G. Powell; in Fort William, Mr. C. Daley, cadet; at Barrackpore, Capt. William Hill, 3d native regiment; at Calcutta, Mr. R. B. Winwood; at Vellore, Capt. Lowe, of his Majeſty's 33d regiment; at Bombay, Lieut. Colonel Robert Frith, 1ſt regiment native cavalry, a gallant, active and zealous officer.—Thoſe whoſe peculiar happineſs it was to live with him in habits of intimacy, have to deplore

plore a friend, whoſe warmth of affection have left an indelible ſenſation of regret; ſame place, Mr. D. Drummond, late purſer of the Company's cruizer *Mornington*; at Muſcat, H. Bogle, aſſiſtant ſurgeon; at Calcutta, the infant ſon of E. Fletcher, eſq.; at Bombay, Mrs. Deare; in camp, in the Ganjam diſtrict, Capt. Adam Ormſby, of the 10th regiment native infantry; on board the *Princeſs Maria*, extra ſhip, in Bengal river, Major Gale, of his Majeſty's 29th dragoons; at Hyderabad, Mr. Harncorne, formerly quarter-maſter of the 19th dragoons; at Bombay, the lady of Luke Ashburner, eſq.; at Goa, Capt. Robinſon, of his Majeſty's 84th regiment; at ſea, Lieut. Col. John Barton, of the Bengal artillery; at Ganjam, Edward Hare, eſq; in camp, at Polveram, Lieut. John Macdonald; at Allahabad, Capt. Edward Parry, 12th regiment native infantry; at Juanpore, Lieut. Davis.

NOVEMBER, at Calcutta, Ed Moroney, eſq. much regretted; ditto, Lieut. R. R. Sheppard, of the Madras eſtabliſhment; at ditto, Mrs. J. E. Frances; at Calcutta, the infant daughter of Major Clerkſon; at Malacca, the lady of W. Betty, eſq. ſurgeon on the Madras eſtabliſhment; on board the Company's ſhip *Lady Bridges*, at ſea, Mr. James Neilſon, ſurgeon of that veſſel; at the General Hoſpital, Calcutta, Lieut. Spendor, 2d European regiment; at Gazipore Lieut. Col. J. Piggot, 6th regiment native cavalry; at Calcutta, Lieut. H. R. Patton, 17th native regiment; at Jaffnapatam, Lieut. Jaſper Nixon, of his Majeſty's 19th regiment; at Madras, David Haliburton, eſq. ſurgeon on that eſtabliſhment; at Calcutta, Capt. Robert Carruthers, 14th regiment native infantry, at Gazipore, Mr. James Grant, of Allahabad; at Chunar, Lieut. R. Webſter, 12th native infantry; at Chunargur, Nathaniel Hornby, eſq. paymaſter at that ſtation; at Trincomallee, Lieut. Daniel Macneile, from Bombay; at Cawnpore, Mr. Robert Howe, conductor of ordnance; at Mangalore, aged 84, Brigadier General John Carnac, a man highly celebrated in the hiſtorical annals of India.—He was early known as the friend and aſſociate of the gallant Lord Clive, to whoſe military genius and political ſagacity his country was indebted for regaining and eſtabliſhing our poſſeſſions in Bengal.

DECEMBER, at Calcutta, after a long and painful illneſs, Mrs. Elizabeth Rolt; ditto, the infant daughter of William Dring, eſq.; at Monghir, Mrs. Jane Gore; at Pulicat, the lady of Jacob Erbracht, eſq. late governor of that place; at Hyderabad, Lieut. Patruche MacGill, 3d regiment cavalry; ſame place, Lieut. Colonel James Dalrymple, commanding the ſubſidiary force attached to his highneſs the Nizam, univerſally eſteemed, and ſincerely regretted; at Bombay, Charles Colin Elphinſtone, eſq. of the civil ſervice; at Surat the lady of Lieut. Cowper of the engineers; at Calcutta, Mr. George Fergusſon, a maſter in the pilot ſervice; at Calcutta, Capt Robert Macfarlane, aged 74, the oldeſt European inhabitant of that place; at Bombay, D. Robertſon, eſq ſurgeon on that eſtabliſhment; ſame place, Enſign H. Hexter; at Ganjam, Enſign and Adjutant Samuel Pippet, of invalids; at Seringapatam, Lieut J Hanham; at Ghooty, Lieut. Jol. Taylor; at Maſulipatam, the lady of Henry Harris, eſq. M. D. at Ganjam, Capt. Hodgſon, of invalids; at Bauglepore, the lady of Capt. H. M. D'Piterre, of the 17th regiment native infantry; on the paſſage from the Cape to the iſland of St. Helena, Lieut. Colonel Thomas Higgins; on his paſſage to England, William Rume, eſq. late chief ſurgeon, and ſecond member of the medical board.

JANUARY, 1801, at Calcutta, William Moſcropp, eſq.; ſame place, Mr. W. Croker, maſter in the pilot ſervice; ſame place, Mrs. Elizabeth Collier; ſame place, Mr Edward Burrowes; at Madras, Col. Sir W. Lee, bart. 25th light dragoons; ſame place, Capt. George Lauder, of the native infantry; to the eaſtward, Capt. Turner, of his Majeſty's ſhip *Trident*; at Madras, Adam blackader, eſq; at Calcutta, Lieut. Gordon, 12th regiment; at Penang, Capt. Joſ. Stokoe of engineers; at Madras G. Andrew Ram, eſq. of the civil ſervice; *Lately*, at China, Major J. Munro, ſincerely regretted.

FEBRUARY, at Calcutta the infant ſon of B. W. Gould, eſq.; at Midnapore, Lieut. P. Begbie; at Jaffnapatam, the infant daughter of the hon. George Turnour; at Madras, Charles Keble Floyer, the youngeſt ſon of Capt. Auguſtus Floyer, native cavalry; at *Point de Gallé*, the lady of Capt. Beck; at Madras, Mrs. Pratt, widow; at Prince of Wales's Iſland Mr. Rattray; at Bombay, Capt. Wm. Godwin; ſame place, Mr. Thomas Ruckley.

MARCH, at Bombay, Capt. Wm. Powney;

ney; ſame place, Lieut. M. Percival; at Calcutta, the daughter, of Mr. Thomas Jones; ditto, Mrs. Dolby; ditto, Mr. Leiſter; ſame place, Mr. James Taylor, aſſiſtant in the commiſſary of ſtores' office; at Trincomallee, after a long illneſs, Major Richard Harding, 7th regiment native infantry; at Calcutta, D. Macaleſter, eſq.; ſame place, Mrs. Brightman, much lamented; at Cawnpore, Mr. John Price, ſeveral years a merchant in Calcutta; at Madras, William Roebuck, eſq. much and ſincerely regretted by all to whom his amiable qualities were known; at Calcutta, Mrs. Carey; ditto, Mrs. D'Abreu; at Muſcat, Mr. Thompſon, aſſiſtant-ſurgeon, Bombay eſtabliſhment; Jared Dixon, eſq. ſurgeon of the Company's ſhip *Marquis Welleſley*; at Manundwaddy, in the Wynaad diſtrict, Lieutenant R E. Mainwaring; Lieutenant Louis de Pury, of the regiment de Meuron; at Trincomallee, Enſign G. Kearns, 19th regiment; in the Malabar province, Lieut. Peter Tait, 5th native regiment; at Trincomallee, Lieut. J. P. Le Meſurier, 7th native regiment, who, it is ſuppoſed, was carried away by an alligator, or a ſhark, while bathing; APRIL, at Madras, Capt. Bong, of engineers; ditto, Capt. Young, formerly commander of the Travancore ſhip *Camalanaban*; at Cochin, Capt. Lieut. R. Mahon, European infantry; in camp, at Valand, Lieut. William Monteath; in camp, near Hyderabad, Ed. Barry Beaumon, 12th native infantry; at Calcutta, Mrs. Carey, laſt ſurviver of thoſe unfortunate perſons who were confined in the Black-Hole priſon, on the capture of Calcutta, in June 1756, and whoſe huſband, mother and ſiſter, periſhed in the priſon; *Lately*, at Dacca, Stephen Bayard, eſq. ſecond judge of the provincial court of appeal; at Calcutta, H. Tolfrey, eſq; on his paſſage from Madras to Europe, Lieut. Colonel Edward Tolfrey; at Madras, Andrew Barclay, eſq.; at Bangalore, Mr. Matthew Price; at Calcutta, T. Halkett, eſq.; ditto, Mr. Alex. Sannel, penſioner; at Chunar, Miſs Emily Delamain; at Dindigul, J. Barclay, eſq. of the civil ſervice, and aſſiſtant to the collector of that diſtrict.

LONDON, January 1ſt, 1802.

PROJECT OF AN EXPEDITION OVER LAND TO INDIA,

Submitted to the Government of France in the Spring of 1801.

We received this Scheme in the form of a Pamphlet from Paris, of which the following is a Tranſlation.

The intent of the expedition.

To drive the Engliſh from Hinduſtan for ever; to deliver that beautiful and rich country from the Britiſh yoke; to open new ways to the induſtry, and to the commerce of all the civilized nations of Europe, and to France in particular:—ſuch is the deſign of an expedition worthy to immortalize the firſt year of the nineteenth century, and the heads of thoſe governments who will carry into execution ſo uſeful and ſo glorious an enterprize.

Of thoſe powers who are to co-operate in this deſign.

The French Republic and the Emperor of Ruſſia are to ſend a combined army of 70,000 men to the banks of the Indus.

The Emperor of Germany is to give a paſſage to the French troops, and is to facilitate the mode of their deſcent down the Danube, till they enter the Black Sea.

Of the junction of the Ruſſian army, compoſed of 35,000 *men, at Aſtracan, and of their tranſportation to Aſtrabad.*

As ſoon as the projected expedition ſhall have been concerted and determined on, Paul I. will give orders that an army may be aſſembled at Aſtracan, which ſhall conſiſt of 25,000 regular troops, perfectly equipped, and 10,000 Coſſacks.

This armament will embark immediately on the Caſpian ſea, and will be conducted to Aſtrabad, there to wait the arrival of the French forces.

Aſtrabad will be the head-quarters of the combined armies: all the magazines of war and of proviſions will be eſtabliſhed there; and it will be the central point of communication between Hinduſtan, France and Ruſſia.

Of the route of the French army from the borders of the Danube to the borders of the Indus.

Thirty-five thouſand men of every denomination, ſhall be detached from the army of the Rhine.

Theſe troops ſhall be embarked on boats in the Danube, and ſhall deſcend that river, till its entrance into the Black Sea.

When they ſhall have arrived at the Euxine, they ſhall be ſhipped on tranſports provided by Ruſſia; and when they ſhall have paſſed the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof, they ſhall diſembark under Taganroc.

This force will afterwards coaſt along the Don, aſcend the right bank of the river to a ſmall town of the Coſſacks called Piati-Iſbianka.

Arrived at that point, the army will paſs the Don, and travel by land as far as the environs of the town of Tſaritſin, built on the right bank of the Volga.

There to embark, and to deſcend that river as far as Aſtracan.

The

The troops will there embark on mercantile veſſels, and after having ſailed the whole length of the Caſpian ſea, will arrive at Aſtrabad, a maritime town of Perſia.

Then the French and Ruſſian forces being united, the combined army will begin its march, paſs the towns of Herat, of Ferah, of Candahar, and will ſoon reach the right bank of the Indus.

Of the length of time employed in the voyage, and in the march of the French army.

	Days.
In the deſcent of the Danube, till its entrance into the Black Sea	20
From the entrance of the Danube to Tajanroc	16
From Tajanroc to Piati-Iſbianka	20
From Piati Iſbianka to Tſaritſin	4
From Tſaritſin to Aſtracan	5
From Aſtracan to Aſtrabab	10
From Aſtrabad to the borders of the Indus	45
Total	120

N. B. Thus the French army will take four months in going from the borders of the Danube to the banks of the Indus; but in order to allow a greater period of time, it may be ſuppoſed that the journey will laſt five months: if then, the forces take their departure at the beginning of May (V. S.*) they will arrive at the place of their deſtination towards the end of September.

It is to be obſerved, that half of the paſſage is to be made by water, and half land.

Of the means of its execution.

On their embarkation on the Danube, the French forces are to carry with them their field pieces, and their ammunition waggons.

They will have no occaſion for any tent equipage.

The cavalry, the light horſemen, and the artillery, are not to carry their horſes; they will embark only their ſaddles and bridles, pack ſaddles, harneſs and traces, &c. &c. &c.

The forces will be proviſioned with biſcuit for one month.

The commiſſaries will precede the army, to prepare ſtore-houſes wherever they may be neceſſary. Arrived at the mouth of the Danube, the army will embark on board of the tranſports provided by Ruſſia, and victualled for fifteen or twenty days.

During the embarkation the commiſſaries and the officers of the ſtat-major will travel by land with the utmoſt diſpatch, and diſperſe themſelves between Tajanroc, Tſaritſin, and Aſtracan. The Ruſſian commiſſaries will regulate the march of the army from Tajanroc to Piati-Iſbianca, will provide the ſtores, and conduct the billeting of the troops; collect all the horſes and the waggons neceſſary for the conveyance of the artillery and the baggage of the army. The ſame commiſſaries will act in concert with thoſe ſtationed at Tſaritſin, to collect the number of boats neceſſary for the paſſage of the Don, which at that point is a little larger than the Seine at Paris.

The commiſſaries ſtationed at Tſaritſin will be attentive to be previouſly prepared,

1ſt, To collect, at three or four ſtations, between the Don and the Volga, all the camp equipage, and the victualling for the army during its march.

2d,

* Old Style.

2d, To collect a ſufficient number of boats at Tſaritſin for the embarkation of the French army on the Volga, and for its deſcent to Aſtracan.

The commiſſaries at Aſtracan will have their veſſels ready to receive the army, and will have ſhipped on board of them proviſions for fifteen days.

When the French army ſhall have diſembarked at Aſtrabad, it will find the following articles, which ſhall have been collected and prepared by the commiſſaries of the two governments:—

1ſt, All kinds of warlike ſtores and of heavy artillery.

N. B. Such ſtores may be drawn from the arſenals of Aſtracan, Caſan, and Saratof, with which they abound.

2d, Draft horſes for the conveyance of the artillery and the ſtores of the combined army.

3d, Horſes and waggons for the conveyance of the baggage and the pontons, &c.

4th, Saddle horſes for the French cavalry and the light horſemen.

N. B. Theſe horſes ſhall have been purchaſed from the Coſſacks and Calmucks between the Don and the Volga; they are to be found in great numbers, and at a more moderate expence than elſewhere; and are the beſt adapted for ſervice in thoſe countries which are to become the theatre of military operations.

5th, All the neceſſary camp equipage for the French army, during its march from the borders of the Indus and beyond them.

6th, Magazines of linen and woollen cloth, coats, helmets, gloves, ſtockings, boots, ſhoes, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. All theſe articles are found in great abundance in Ruſſia, and cheaper than in other parts of Europe. The French government may contract for theſe ſtores with the directors of the colony of Sarepta, which is at ſix leagues from Tſaritſin, on the right bank of the Volga: this colony of evangeliſts, which paſſes for the richeſt, and the moſt induſtrious, and the moſt exact in fulfilling its engagement, has its chief ſeat in Saxony, whence orders are to be obtained that the colony at Sarepta ſhould furniſh the above-mentioned equipments.

7th, The hoſpital magazine provided with all kinds of drugs.

N. B. The hoſpital may be ſupplied with drugs by the colony at Sarepta, whoſe laboratory rivals the imperial laboratory at Moſcow, in the quality and in the variety of its drugs.

8th, Magazines of rice, peas, flour, meal, ſalt meat, butter, wines, brandy, &c. &c.

9th, Flocks of ſheep and herds of oxen.

N. B. The ſalt meats, the butter, the peas, the flour, and the meal, may be procured in Ruſſia; every other article is found in abundance in Perſia.

10th, Magazines of fodder, oats, and barley.

N. B. The oats may be procured at Aſtracan: the country will afford fodder and barley.

Of the march of the combined army from Aſtrabad to the borders of the Indus, and of the means of inſuring ſucceſs to the expedition.

Previous to the diſembarkation of the Ruſſians at Aſtrabad, commiſſaries from the two governments will be diſpatched with the intention of ſignifying to all the kharns, and other little deſpots of the different countries through which the combined army is to march, "that an army from two of the moſt power-

ful

ful nations in the univerſe is to paſs through their territories on their way to India; that the only intention of the expedition is to drive the Engliſh from Hinduſtan, who have enſlaved that country, once ſo celebrated, and ſo powerful, and ſo rich in the productions both of art and of nature, as to attract the people of the whole world to participate in the gifts and the favours of every kind with which it had pleaſed heaven to endow it; that the horrid ſtate of oppreſſion, of miſery, and ſervitude, under which the people of that coun ry at preſent groaned, had excited the livelieſt intereſt both in France and Ruſſia; that the two governments had reſolved, in conſequence, to unite their power to affranchiſe India from the barbarous and tyrannical yoke of the Engliſh nation; that the princes and the people of the different ſtates through which the combined army ſhould traverſe, would have nothing to fear from it; that, on the contrary, they are invited to co-operate, by every means in their power, to the accompliſhment of ſo uſeful and ſo glorious an enterprize; that the expedition is as juſt in its deſign, as it was unjuſt in Alexander to deſire the conqueſt of the whole world; that the combined army would levy no contributions; that it would purchaſe by mutual conſent, and would pay in ready money for every article neceſſary for its ſubſiſtence; that the ſevereſt diſcipline ſhould be maintained; that the worſhip, the laws, the cuſtoms, the manners and property, and, above all, the women ſhould be reſpected," &c. &c. &c.

After a ſimilar proclamation, and on the evidence of an indulgent, frank, and loyal conduct, there is no reaſon to doubt but the khans and the other petty princes will grant a free paſſage through their reſpective ſtates; otherwiſe, divided as they are among themſelves, they would be too weak to make any ſerious reſiſtance.

The French and Ruſſian commiſſaries will be accompanied by ſkilful engineers, who will take topographical plans of the countries through which the combined army is to paſs: they will indicate on theſe maps the different points of encampment, the rivers to be paſſed, and the towns adjacent to the march of the army; they will take care to notice the different paſſes where the tranſportation of the baggage, of the artillery, and of the proviſions, may meet with any difficulty, and the means of ſurmounting the impediments to be encountered.

Theſe commiſſaries will treat with the khans, the princes, and individuals, for the ſupply of proviſions, baggage waggons, &c. &c.

They will be empowered to aſk for and attain hoſtages, and to ſign treaties.

As ſoon as the firſt French diviſion ſhall have reached Aſtrabad, the firſt Ruſſian diviſion is to begin its march; the other diviſions of the combined army are to follow in ſucceſſion, at the diſtance of five or ſix leagues, and will keep up a communication with each other by ſmall detachments of the Coſſacks.

A corps compoſed of from five to ſix thouſand Coſſacks, with ſome regular light horſemen, will form the vanguard; the lighters and pontons ſhould be cloſe behind it; the van will project the bridges over the rivers, protect them from being approached, and will provide for the ſafety of the army in caſe of treachery or any other accident.

The French government will intruſt to the commander in chief of the expedition, various arms from

the

the manufactory at Verſailles, ſuch as guns, carbines, piſtols, ſabres, &c. &c.; vaſes and other articles of porcelain from the manufactory at Sevres; watches and clocks, made by the moſt ſkilful Pariſian artiſts; handſome mirrors; the fineſt cloths of France of different colours, ſuch as ſcarlet, crimſon, green, and blue, which are the favourite colours of the people of Aſia; Perſians; velvets; cloth of gold and ſilver; laces of gold and ſilver, and ſilks from Lyons; Goblin tapeſtry, &c. &c.

All theſe articles, wiſely diſtributed among the princes of the country, and preſented with that grace and elegance of manner ſo natural to the French, will induce the people to have the higheſt conſideration for the munificence, the induſtry, and the power of the nation, and ultimately to open with it a commercial correſpondence.

A ſelect number of learned men and artiſts in all kinds of works of ingenuity, are to form a part of this glorious expedition. The government will intruſt to them the maps and plans at preſent extant of the different countries which the combined army will traverſe, as well as the memoirs and the moſt eſteemed works which treat of thoſe countries. Aeronauts and artificers will be alſo very neceſſary. To inſpire thoſe people with the higheſt idea both of France and Ruſſia, it may be thought fit, before the army and the head-quarters be removed from Aſtrabad, to give them ſome brilliant entertainment, accompanied by ſome military evolutions ſimilar to thoſe celebrated at Paris in commemoration of ſome remarkable event or memorable epoch.

Things thus diſpoſed of, there is no doubt of the enterprize taking a favourable termination; though its ſucceſs will depend on the intelligence, the zeal, the bravery, and the fidelity of the chiefs to whom the government will intruſt the execution of the project.

As ſoon as the combined army ſhall have reached the borders of the Indus, it ſhould *commence its military operations.*

N. B. The money of Europe which is of the greateſt currency, and moſt eſteemed in Perſia and in India, is the ſequin of Venice, the ducat of Holland and Hungary, the imperial and the rouble of Ruſſia.

Objections to the expedition anſwered.

1ſt Objection. Are there a ſufficient number of boats to embark an army of thirty-five thouſand men and to carry it to the mouth of the Danube?

Anſwer. It will not be difficult to collect a ſufficient number of boats; if it be, the army will go over land as far as Ibrahilof, a port of the Danube in the principality of Walachia, and as far as Galatz, another port in the ſame river in the principality of Moldavia, then the French army will embark on veſſels previouſly provided and ſent by Ruſſia, and will continue its voyage.

2d Objection. The grand ſignior will not conſent to the deſcent of a French army down the Danube, and he will oppoſe its embarkation from any territory belonging to the Ottoman empire.

Anſwer. Paul Firſt will oblige the Porte to comply with his deſires; and his ſuperior forces will awe the divan into reſpect for his will.

3d Objection. Are there ſufficient tranſports in the Black Sea for the conveyance of the army; has Paul Firſt a ſufficient number at his diſpoſal?

Anſwer. The emperor of Ruſſia

can collect eaſily, in the ports of the Black Sea, more than three hundred ſail of tranſports and veſſels of all ſizes; the whole world is acquainted with the increaſe of his merchantmen in the Black Sea.

4th Objection. Would not the convoy, when it had left the Danube, be in danger of being annoyed or diſperſed by the Engliſh fleet under the command of Lord Keith, who, on the report of this expedition paſſing the Dardanells, would enter the Black Sea, to prevent the egreſs of the French army, and to deſtroy it?

Anſwer. If Lord Keith will paſs the ſtreights, and the Turks will not oppoſe him, Paul I. will oppoſe him; and he poſſeſſes means for his oppoſition more efficacious than are ſuſpected.

5th Objection. The combined army being united at Aſtrabad, how can it reach India through a country ſo uncultivated, ſo diveſted of reſources, and obliged to march from Aſtrabad to the frontiers of Hindoſtan, a diſtance of three hundred leagues?

Anſwer. The country is not wild and uncultivated; the route has been for a long time open and practicable; the caravans uſually travel from Aſtrabad to the frontiers of Hindoſtan in thirty-five or forty days. The country is not inconvenienced by whirlwinds of ſand, like Arabia and Libya; it is continually interſected by rivers; there is ſufficient forage; rice is in great abundance, and is the chief food of the inhabitants; the country is ſtored with oxen, ſheep, and game; and there is great variety of delicious fruit.

The only reaſonable objection that can be made, is to the length of the march. But that objection ought not to prevent the project from being put in execution. The French army is deſirous of glory, brave, patient, and indefatigable; its courage and its perſeverance, and the wiſdom of its officers, will ſurmount whatever obſtacles they may have to encounter.

An hiſtorical fact corroborates this aſſertion. In the years 1739 and 1740, Nadir Shah, or Thamas-Couli-Khan, left Delhi, with a numerous army, on an expedition againſt Perſia and the borders of the Caſpian Sea: he paſſed by Candahar, Ferah, Herat, Mochehed, and he arrived at Aſtrabad: all theſe cities were then conſiderable; and, though they have fallen from their former ſplendor, there are yet veſtiges of their former opulence.

That which was accompliſhed by an Aſiatic army in the years 1739 and 1740, there will be no doubt of the poſſibility of executing with a French and Ruſſian army at the preſent day!

The cities above-mentioned will form the principal points of communication between Hinduſtan, Ruſſia, and France: in order to facilitate their communication, it will be neceſſary to eſtabliſh an army poſt-office; and to employ the Coſſacks in that department, who are the fitteſt perſons for ſuch ſervice.

*** This magnificent project is much better adapted to cheriſh the ſpirit of military romance, with which the French people are ſo ſtrongly infected, than to give any juſt cauſe of alarm to the government of England. Our Indian empire is naturally an object of jealouſy to all the other nations of Europe, and particularly ſo to France; but we conceive this jealouſy has not yet acquired ſufficient power over the underſtanding and

common prudence of any intelligent ſtateſman, to induce him to adopt a project, the execution of which muſt neceſſarily be attended with ſo much certain loſs, and in which there is only a bare poſſibility of ultimate ſucceſs. The author of this project muſt be as ignorant of the policy of European courts, as he is of the geography and the nations of that part of Aſia through which he propoſes to march, if he imagines that the Emperor of Ruſſia would be prevailed on to join France in any expedition, of which the advantages were not immediate and evident. Were the ſucceſs of the project as probable as he ſeems to conſider it, we doubt whether even Paul I. would have been induced to embark in it. But we have no doubt that if he had formed an alliance with France for ſuch an object, Auſtria, as well as the Porte, would have oppoſed the march of the French army. But theſe are difficulties which our projector has not thought it neceſſary to conſider. He takes it for granted that Ruſſia will join France in this ſcheme for the conqueſt of Hinduſtan; and that Auſtria and the Porte, awed by ſo formidable an alliance, will permit the French army to proceed to the mouth of the Danube. Here our author admits that the embarkation of the troops on board the tranſports prepared by Ruſſia for their reception in the Euxine, may be oppoſed by the Engliſh fleet; but he gets over this difficulty, by informing us, that the Emperor of Ruſſia poſſeſſes *more efficacious means than are ſuſpected, of counteracting* the operations of an Engliſh fleet! We ſuſpect the French army would not overcome the difficulty quite ſo eaſily. Having diſcomfited the Engliſh fleet, our author proceeds up the Euxine and the ſea of Azof to Tajanroc, which place, he thinks, the tranſports may reach in ſixteen days; though it is well known to every perſon acquainted with the navigation of thoſe ſeas, that *three weeks* would be a quick paſſage for a ſingle ſhip, and that conſequently a fleet of that ſize would probably not perform it in leſs than five weeks. From Tajanroc to Aſtracan he allows only 29 days; and the ſame length of time for the voyage down the Caſpian to Aſtrabad. But had he been more converſant with the geography of thoſe countries, the navigation of the Caſpian, and the embarkation and debarkation of armies, he would have been ſatisfied that an army of 30,000 men, with baggage, artillery, &c. could not be conveyed in double that time from Tajanroc to Aſtrabad. On the junction of the French and Ruſſians at this place, the combined army is to be provided by Ruſſia with every neceſſary for its march from thence to the banks of the Indus, which, our author ſuppoſes, may be accompliſhed in forty-five days, *without meeting any oppoſition*. The only reaſonable objection which, *he thinks*, can be made to this part of the project, is the *length of the march*. We ſhall point out to him ſome other objections, very important in themſelves, and calculated to give great additional force to the one he has mentioned. Of the phyſical, but ſtill more of the political ſtate of the countries ſituated between the Caſpian and the Indus, our author betrays a ſurpriſing degree of ignorance. Theſe countries are not, as he imagines, continually interſected by rivers; neither are they in a high ſtate of cultivation, producing great abundance of rice, and plentifully ſtocked with oxen, ſheep, and

and game. On the contrary, they are, for the moſt part, ill watered, ſteril, and unproductive. The whole of that part of Khoraſan through which the army muſt paſs, from the Muſadoramiun mountains to the city of Herat, is a barren plain of 230 miles acroſs, cultivated only in a few places, and thinly interſperſed with villages. The inhabitants of theſe are ſo ſcantily ſupplied with water, that at one or two of them Mr. Forſter (the moſt accurate of our modern travellers,) could with difficulty procure for himſelf and his party a ſufficient quantity to quench their thirſt. The greateſt part of the way from Herat to Candahar, preſents the ſame obſtacles to the march of an army. "Great part of this country," ſays Mr. Forſter, "exhibits to the fatigued eye one vaſt ſteril plain, without rivers, wood, or ſcarcely a place of human habitation." It is therefore evident, that unleſs the French and Ruſſians could carry their water and proviſions along with them, they would loſe two-thirds of their numbers before they reached Candahar; and that the other third would arrive there in a condition little able to ſuſtain the attack of a vigorous enemy: And we do not believe the Ruſſians could procure at Aſtrabad, and in the neighbouring diſtricts, even with the aſſiſtance of Aga Mahommed Khan, with whom they are connected, ſuch a vaſt number of camels and bullocks as would be requiſite to convey the baggage, artillery, proviſions, and water, for an army of 70,000 men, from the ſhores of the Caſpian to Candahar, a diſtance of 600 miles.

With regard to the oppoſition likely to be made to the march of the army in Khoraſan and Candahar, our projector imagines that "the *khans and petty deſpots* who inhabit the country between the Caſpian and the Indus, may eaſily be awed or bribed into friendſhip. It ſeems ſtrange his not knowing that before they get to the banks of the Indus, they muſt paſs through the centre of Afghaniſtan, the country of Zemaun Shah, at preſent the moſt powerful and warlike prince in Aſia. This prince has always an army of 100,000 foot, and 50,000 horſe, ready to take the field. It is true that he has threatened, for theſe ſome years back, to march with this army againſt the Engliſh provinces in Hinduſtan. But it is alſo true that, though he would invade Hinduſtan on motives of perſonal intereſt, and with an immediate view to his own aggrandizement, he would certainly allow no European power to ſhare his conqueſts. He might, perhaps, be induced to receive 5000 or 6000 Frenchmen as auxiliaries; but a large army of Europeans would naturally excite his jealouſy, and he would oppoſe them, as if they came with the avowed intention of invading his own country. The cautious policy purſued by Hyder Ally Khan, in the alliances which formed with the French, ſhould teach them that no Mahommedan prince of any ſagacity will ever be induced to join them in any hoſtile ſcheme againſt the Britiſh empire in India, unleſs he be allowed to poſſeſs the preponderating influence in the alliance: Still leſs would he admit an European army into his dominions. Hence, then, it is manifeſt, that in carrying this project into execution, the combined army, after encountering the natural obſtacles we have already pointed out in the march from Aſtrabad to Candahar, will, upon its arrival there, be obliged to ſubdue the

moſt formidable potentate in Aſia before it can paſs into Hinduſtan. We ſhall, however, ſuppoſe that the ſkill and intrepidity of French officers and ſoldiers may reduce Zemaun Shah to obedience in the courſe of one campaign, yet they have another enemy, through whoſe country they muſt paſs, before they reach the Engliſh dependencies. On their croſſing the Indus, they immediately enter the Panjab, the country of the Seiks, a brave and hardy race, whoſe buſineſs is war and plunder, and whoſe mode of warfare precludes the poſſibility of conquering them. This people are, for ſeveral reaſons, attached to the intereſts of the Engliſh; and their having repulſed Zemaun Shah, with great loſs, in two attempts which he has lately made to invade their country, affords ſufficient evidence of their military ſtrength. Of their mode of warfare the French will be able to form a correct idea, when they are told that it exactly reſembles that at preſent carried on by Touſſaint and his negroes in St. Domingo. If, therefore, the French and Ruſſians entered their country, they would avoid a general action; but they would cut off all ſupplies, hang upon their flanks and rear, and, by keeping up a continual engagement, ſo much reduce their numbers, and retard their progreſs, that by the time they arrived in the Doab, which is 400 miles from the Indus, a well diſciplined Engliſh army, conſiſting of 25,000 men, prepared to receive them, would, we apprehend, without any great difficulty, put a period to their march.

We have been thus minute and particular in commenting on this grand project, becauſe we know there are ſeveral people in this country, ſo ill informed as to believe it to be practicable.—Ed.

On Wedneſday, Sept. 2, 1801, a court of directors was held at the India Houſe, when CHARLES MILLS, eſq. was elected chairman, in the room of D. SCOTT, eſq. who reſigned that ſituation. JOHN ROBERTS, eſq. was elected deputy chairman. This gentleman ſerved the office of chairman in the year 1776. Meſſrs. ROBERT MACURE and JOHN HILLMAN were ſworn in as firſt and ſecond aſſiſtant to the Company's ſurveyor of ſhipping.

STATE PAPERS.

PAPERS RESPECTING THE TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND EUROPE.

PRINTED, BY ORDER OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS, FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE PROPRIETORS.

No. 1.

LETTER *from the Rt. Hon.* HENRY DUNDAS *to the* CHAIRMAN.

Somerset-place, April 2, 1800.

SIR,

THE ſubject of this letter is the queſtion of Private-Trade and India-built Shipping, on which I am anxious to lay my ſentiments before the Court, in order to attract their early attention to a deciſion upon it; believing that, from the ſtate in which the queſtion is now left, much miſchief reſults to the intereſts both of the Eaſt-India Company and of the Public at large. I feel the more anxious to come forward on this ſubject, becauſe it is impoſſible for me not to obſerve a ſhyneſs on all hands to come to the diſcuſſion: and I am not ſurpriſed at it; becauſe, ſo far as my reading or obſervation goes, there never was any queſtion where thoſe who differ upon it went into ſuch oppoſite extremes, as thoſe have done who have taken an active part in the agitation of it. This very circumſtance emboldens me to ſtep forward in the manner I am now doing; becauſe, it being my lot to agree in the extreme of none of the opinions which have been held out to the public conſideration, I am the more likely to ſuggeſt ſome proper medium between thoſe extremes, which may bring together the diſcordant ſentiments which are entertained upon it.

In the firſt place, I ſet out with diſclaiming being a party to thoſe opinions which reſt upon any general attack of the monopoly of the Eaſt India Company, either as to the government or commerce of India. My ſentiments in that reſpect, remain exactly the ſame as they were when I moved the renewal of the charter in 1793; and, if any thing, I am ſtill more confirmed in the principles I brought forward at that time. That a direct interference by government in the affairs of India is neceſſary for their ſtability and uniformity, I am more and more convinced; but that the oſtenſible form of government, with all its conſequent extent and detail of patronage, muſt remain as it now is, I am perſuaded will never be called in queſtion by any but thoſe who may be diſpoſed to ſacrifice the freedom and ſecurity of our conſtitution to their own perſonal aggrandizement and ill-directed ambition. I remain equally ſatisfied as to the propriety of continuing a monopoly of the trade in the hands of the Eaſt-India Company. Thoſe

who maintain the reverſe, appear to me to be miſled by general theories, without attending to the peculiar circumſtances of the trade they are treating of. Viewing it even as a mere commercial queſtion, I believe this propoſition to be a ſound one; and if the trade were laid open, the propoſed advantages thence ariſing are at beſt very problematical, and would certainly be very precarious and ſhort-lived. It is, however, totally to forget the queſtion, to treat it as a mere commercial one. The ſame principles which prove the neceſſity of the preſent form and mode of Indian government, evince the neceſſity of the monopoly of trade. The government and the trade are interwoven together; and we have only to recur to every recent experience, to learn the immenſe advantages which have flowed from that connection of government and trade. By the commercial capital of the Company at home, acting in connection with the public revenues under their adminiſtration abroad, they have mutually aided and adminiſtered to the wants of each other; and the reſult has been the fortunate achievement of thoſe brilliant events, upon the ſucceſs of which depended the exiſtence of the government, the territorial wealth, and the trade of India.

You will obſerve, Sir, that it is not my intention at preſent to argue thoſe topics at large, but merely to ſtate the principles I hold upon ſuch topics as may appear to be connected with the ſubject I wiſh to bring more particularly under your conſideration.

With the ſame view it is that I find it neceſſary to ſay a few words upon the ſubject of what is called the Shipping Intereſt of the Eaſt-India Company. Upon that ſubject there ſeems to be a greater abuſe of terms, and a more palpable confuſion of ideas, than upon almoſt any other part of this complicated queſtion; inſo far as any perſon is loud in declaiming againſt the abuſe of that great intereſt being confined excluſively to a few hands, who, by ſuch a monopoly, might have it in their power to dictate ſuch terms as they pleaſed to the Eaſt-India Company. On the ſubject of freights, I am as prepared as any man to join in crying down that abuſe: But I am equally adverſe to the ſentiments of thoſe who contend, that the great intereſt of the Company's trade is to be left to the chance of the market at large; and that the extent of the freight is, either wholly or primarily, to be the excluſive object of the Company's attention. I am deciſively of opinion, that, both on views of public policy and commercial ſecurity, the ſame deſcription of ſhips ſhould be continued in the Company's ſervice, built under the ſame inſpection and regulations, fitted and found, in every circumſtance, in the ſame reſpectable way they have hitherto been; and, though every partiality and laviſh extravagance is to be avoided, a freight fully adequate to ſecure thoſe advantages ought not to be churliſhly withheld. To what extent of ſhipping of this deſcription the Company ought to go, will be the ſubject of more minute diſcuſſion in a ſubſequent part of this letter.

Having, I truſt, made myſelf diſtinctly underſtood on thoſe leading points, I proceed next to ſtate, what I hold to be equally uncontroverti-ble, that although the Legiſlature has, for the wiſeſt purpoſes, given a monopoly of trade to the Eaſt-India Company, it is a monopoly attended with theſe two material circumſtances: 1ſt, That the exportable produce of India exceeds what it preſent

preſent the capital of the Eaſt-India Company is capable of embracing: 2d, That the monopoly of the Eaſt-India Company does not reſt on principles of colonial excluſion; for the trade to and from India is open to the ſubjects of other countries in amity with Great-Britain. We muſt therefore accurately attend to the conſiderations which naturally reſult from thoſe laſt-mentioned circumſtances.

If it be true that the trade to be carried on by the Eaſt-India Company muſt of neceſſity be limited by the extent of their capital, the natural queſtion is, what is to become of the remainder of it? Is it to be left excluſively to foreign nations? or, is the monopoly of the Company to be ſo modified in the exerciſe of it, as to open this ſurplus market to the capital of Britiſh ſubjects? This is a mere queſtion of policy, to be decided on principles of expediency and ſound diſcretion, upon a due attention to all the conſiderations which enter into the diſcuſſion of it: And although nothing could be more invidious and impolitic than to attempt to apply the principles of colonial excluſion to other independent nations; nothing, certainly, can be more juſt or natural than that thoſe nations who trade to India, ſhould trade there on their own capitals; and that the capital of the Britiſh ſubjects reſident in India ſhould be brought home to this country in the manner moſt beneficial to their own intereſts, and to that of the mother country, where it is deſirable all that capital ſhould ultimately reſide. This propoſition, then, clearly points out the true appropriation of the ſurplus produce of India. When I ſtate this, I am at the ſame time free to declare that I totally diſapprove of attempting to accompliſh this by penal reſtrictive ſtatutes. All ſuch ſtatutes have been, and ever will be, nugatory, when reſorted to for ſuch a purpoſe: Trade never can be regulated or directed by any other certain rule than the intereſt of thoſe concerned in it; but it is ſo much the intereſt and natural bent of a Britiſh ſubject to ſend his fortune to that country which gave him birth, and where he means to cloſe his days, that nothing but the moſt unnatural and impolitic reſtrictions can ſuggeſt to him a deſire to do otherwiſe.

But, obvious as this principle may appear to be, it requires accurate attention in the application of it to the ſubject in queſtion. If I am aſked, whether, in ſtating this principle, I mean that the trade to and from India, in the common uſe of the terms, ought to be free and open to all his Majeſty's ſubjects in India? I anſwer diſtinctly in the negative. The nature of the Indian manufacturer, and the immemorial habits of the manufacturers, exclude the practical application of ſo indefinite a principle to the export trade from India. The manufacturer of the finer and moſt valuable fabrics of India, have always been produced by advances from the government, or individuals, for whoſe behoof thoſe fabrics are manufactured; and if the dealing with thoſe manufacturers was to be laid open to the uncontrolled competition of every individual, the conſequence would be a boundleſs ſcene of confuſion and fraud, and, ultimately, the ruin of the manufacturers themſelves. It is unneceſſary for me to detail this part of the ſubject at any length; becauſe it is ſo clearly and ably explained in a letter from Lord Cornwallis to the Court of Directors, dated 1ſt November 1788, that I have only to refer

refer you and the Court to the careful perusal of it. The whole of it is worthy of your serious attention; but paragraphs 24 to 31 inclusive, are those to which I particularly refer, as bearing on the present question. It is not the purpose of the present letter to point out what the precise regulations ought to be; but it is obvious, that those employed in the agency of such a trade should be controlled by such regulations as may be requisite to secure, both to the Company itself, and to other individuals, the full benefit of those advances they have made to the manufacturers of Indian fabrics.

It is immediately connected with the observations last offered to consider, by what agency is the trade of individuals in India to be carried on? If this question was to be decided on the principles of an open and free trade, the answer to the question would be, that every individual should send out, or employ, any agent he thought best to manage his own business: But, from what I have already stated on the former point, you will anticipate my opinion on this, namely, that no agent should be employed in India, or permitted to reside there, except with the license of the East-India Company, and subject to the control of such regulations as the habits, prejudices and trade of the country may render expedient. In addition to every other consideration, arising out of the peculiar nature of the trade and manners of the country, there is one decisive circumstance against the tolerance of every unlicensed adventurer in India. It would rapidly, though insensibly, lead to the settlement and colonization of the worst kind of adventurers taking root in that country, than which there could not be a more fatal blow to the permanence of the British power and pre-eminence in India. No principle ought ever to be tolerated or acted upon, that does not proceed on the basis of India being considered as the temporary residence of a great British establishment for the good government of the country, upon steady and uniform principles; and of a large British factory for the beneficial management of its trade, upon rules applicable to the state and manners of the country.

From these premises the conclusion I draw is, that the surplus produce of India, beyond what the appropriated capital of the East-India Company can bring home, should be considered as the means of transferring the fortunes of the servants in India to Great-Britain; and that the commerce should be managed there, either by the parties themselves interested in it, or by their agents acting under the license, and subject to the control and regulations of the East-India Company.

The question which naturally follows is, by what mode of conveyance is that trade to be brought home? I answer, by the India-built shipping. Upon the policy and beneficial tendency of this measure, I have only to refer you to the unanimous opinion of all your ablest servants in India, who have, from time to time, and in the most explicit terms, pointed out to you the expediency of this indulgence, both with a view to a just attention to the interests of your servants in India, and with a view to make Britain the great emporium of the trade of Asia. Indeed nothing has hindred your servants abroad, sanctioned by the express advice of your Board of Trade, from acting upon these principles at different times, but the great quantity of unemployed

shipping

ſhipping ſent out by the Eaſt-India Company. I truſt henceforward you will ſee the wiſdom of deſiſting from ſuch a waſteful ſyſtem. If you fix the capital you mean to apply to inveſtment, and accurately direct your ſervants to provide that inveſtment, there can be no occaſion for any extra ſhipping: your inveſtment and ſhipping will correſpond accurately together, and your commerce be ſyſtematically conducted. I mean, in a ſeparate letter, to treat of what the amount of that inveſtment ought to be, and what are the means by which it is to be provided: at preſent I mean only to ſtate, that whatever the regular inveſtment is, it ought to be brought home in the regular home-built ſhips, to which I have referred in the beginning of this letter. If any accident ſhall befal any of thoſe ſhips in their outward paſſage, or any circumſtances exiſt to render it expedient for you to bring home your goods, or any other articles of commerce from India, a diſcretion ſhould be left with your Governments abroad to ſupply that deficiency from the ſhipping to be found in India: but it ought to be adopted and adhered to as an invariable rule, that the regular ſhipping to be ſent from this country ſhould be in exact proportion to the amount of the inveſtment expected home.

When I am thus adding the concurrence of my opinion to the weight of authority which the propoſition derives from the unanimous ſentiments of your moſt intelligent ſervants in India, I am only adhering to the principles I detailed when I moved the renewal of your charter in 1793. It was upon an application of thoſe principles that the proviſion was made in the act of Parliament, directing the Eaſt-India Company to appropriate 3000 tons annually to the private-trade to and from India. Although I propoſed that meaſure, I ſhould be uncandid if I did not fairly acknowledge, that experience has proved it to be inadequate to the purpoſes for which it was intended. If the object had been only to try an experiment how far individuals were not more competent to the export of Britiſh produce and manufactures than the Eaſt-India Company, no other objection would lie againſt the meaſure, except what may be ſuppoſed to ariſe from the dearneſs of freight at which the Eaſt-India Company could afford to give ſhipping of that deſcription. But in ſo far as the proviſion went to ſecure the transfer of the capital of our ſervants in India to this country through the medium of trade, it is clearly aſcertained that the meaſure was a nugatory one. I need not enter into an explanation of the reaſons, for they are ſo diſtinctly and unanſwerably ſtated, both in the correſpondence of your Board of Trade at Bengal, and in the memorials preſented by the Merchants at Calcutta to your Supreme Government in India, that I have only to refer you to the peruſal of theſe documents, in proof of the inutility of that proviſion in the act of 1793. I am therefore clear that clauſe in the act ought to be repealed, and the Company relieved from the obligation it impoſes upon them; and, in place thereof, a power given to your Governments abroad to allow the Britiſh ſubjects reſident in India to bring home their funds to Britain in the ſhipping of the country. I ſee, in the records of the Company abroad, it is ſuggeſted, that theſe ſhips ſhould be contracted for by the Government, and re-freighted to the individuals. I don't exactly perceive what be-

nefit arifes from the Government having that kind of interference in the buſineſs; but if there is any good reaſon for it, there is not certainly any material objection againſt it; but is is material to attend to; and of courſe regulations will be made as to the time of ſailing, and other circumſtances of detail, connected with the ſafe execution of the meaſure.

It may, perhaps, be objected, that this propoſition is injurious to the regular ſhipping of the Eaſt-India Company, for the preſervation of which ſyſtem I have already given ſo decided an opinion. The anſwer to this objection is two-fold—Firſt, in point of fact it will not diminiſh their ſhipping a ſingle ton; for the Eaſt-India Company would not, if the meaſure was not adopted, ſend out a ſingle ſhip more: they ought and will ſend out as much of the regular Britiſh-built India ſhipping as is neceſſary to bring home the whole of their inveſtment, and they will act improvidently if they ſend out one ton more: the only effect of this meaſure not being adopted, would be to extend the trade and ſhipping of other nations, but in no reſpect to add to the regular ſhipping of the Eaſt-India Company. In the next place, thoſe intereſted in the regular ſhipping of the Eaſt-India Company would do well to conſider the benefits they already enjoy, in place of endeavouring to cramp and check the juſt pretenſions of others; they ought to recollect the rapid progreſs they have made from the time of the Commutation Act; and, above all, they ought to recollect, that it has always been conſidered as a very problematical queſtion, how far, conſiſtent with the national intereſts, ſo much of the ſhip-timber of the country ought to be appropriated to its commercial concerns, in the manner practiſed by the builders of India ſhipping? I am one of thoſe who think there are reaſons of public expediency, connected with the very intereſt on which the objection is founded, which ought to prevent any principle of that kind being inconſiderately acted upon: but one of the material grounds upon which I am diſpoſed to think that the objection I have referred to ought to be well weighed before it is given way to, ariſes from the reflection, that we have a national reſource in India, which ought to lead to the reverſe of any invidious or unjuſt diſcouragement being given to the ſhip-building of India.

In ſome of the many ſpeculations I have heard, and the publications I have peruſed, on this ſubject, it is uſual to aſk, in a tone of complaint, if it is not unjuſt, and unfair, that the merchants and ſhipping of this country, other than the ſhipping of the Eaſt-India Company, ſhould be excluded from a participation of that trade which is allowed to the ſubjects of foreign nations? The ſtatement, at firſt ſight, may appear plauſible; but when examined to the bottom, it has no ſolidity: in truth, it is only another mode of objecting to the monopoly of the Eaſt India Company. If there are reaſons of ſound policy why the Legiſlature has decided that the Indian trade ſhould be carried on by a monopoly, it is becauſe, viewing the intereſts of the public as one aggregate, it is of opinion, that thoſe intereſts are beſt cared for by that mode of conducting the trade. Thoſe, therefore, who ſtate this objection, being themſelves part of that whole, are, in common with the reſt of his Majeſty's ſubjects, reaping the benefit of that influx of

national

national wealth and capital which the East-India trade, ſo conducted, brings into the national ſtock. They cannot, therefore, more than others, becauſe their occupation happens to be that of merchants or ſhip-owners, complain of being injured by the means which the wiſdom of Parliament has deviſed for introducing that flow of wealth into the kingdom.—The caſe is totally different with regard to the ſubjects of foreign nations: they are not the objects of the care of the Britiſh Legiſlature; neither are their intereſts at all in the view of its proviſions: they reap no benefit, but the reverſe, from the growing wealth and proſperity of the Britiſh empire; and therefore are in no reſpect on a footing of compariſon with any of the ſubjects of this country, to whom the reſtraints of the Company's charter, for the reaſons already aſſigned, do with perfect propriety apply.

It is quite a ſeparate queſtion, how far it would be right to hold our Indian poſſeſſions upon principles of colonial monopoly; and it would be deviating from the ſtrict matter of the objection to enter into that diſcuſſion in this place. It is ſufficient, in point of fact, to obſerve, in anſwer to the merchants and ſhip owners, that it is thought expedient for the intereſts of the empire at large, that the East-India poſſeſſions ſhould not be regulated on the principles of colonial excluſion; and, therefore, no part of the ſubjects of Great-Britain can be permitted to ſet up a ſeparate intereſt of their own againſt that general policy. If the colonial principle was to be applied to the Indian territories, it would not advance, by one ſtep, that ſeparate intereſt ſet up by the merchants and ſhip-owners to whom I now refer.

Another turn is given to this objection, in the mouth of the ſame objectors; and it is aſked, whether leaſt, ſhould not the merchants and ſhip-owners, ſubjects of his Majeſty reſident in Britain, have the ſame indulgences which are contended for by his Majeſty's ſubjects reſident in India? The anſwer is plain and concluſive—that, in contending for this indulgence to the Britiſh ſubjects reſident in India, I am contending for a material national intereſt, which is no other than this, that their fortunes, capitals created in India, ſhould be transferred from that country to this, in a manner moſt beneficial for themſelves and the kingdom at large, in place of being transferred through the medium of commerce by foreigners, and thereby adding to the wealth, capital, and navigation of foreign countries.—There is now a ſingle circumſtance in which this applies to the caſe of merchants in this country. It might be proved, if neceſſary, that the only effect of giving ſuch an indulgence to the merchants reſident in this country, would be a temptation to withdraw a part of the capital of the country from a more profitable trade, and more beneficial application of it, in order to divert it to another trade, leſs profitable to themſelves, and leſs beneficial to the public. Without, therefore, one ſingle reaſon, either of private juſtice or public policy, it would be introducing a rival capital in India againſt the remittance-trade of the Eaſt-India Company, and in competition likewiſe with thoſe individuals whoſe capitals, by the propoſed indulgence, it is wiſhed to transfer to Great-Britain.

It is argued, that the extenſion of this indulgence to the Britiſh merchants would be an additional en-

encouragement to the export of British manufactures. I need only observe, that the argument proceeds on an erroneous view of the subject. The export-trade to India can never be extended in any degree proportionate to the wealth and population of the Indian Empire; neither can the returns upon it be very profitable to individuals. Those who attend to the manners, the manufactures, the food, the raiment, the moral and religious prejudices of that country, can be at no loss to trace the causes why this proposition must be a true one. The importance of that immense empire to this country is rather to be estimated by the great annual addition it makes to the wealth and capital of the kingdom, than by any eminent advantages which the manufactures of the country can derive from the consumption of the natives of India. I do not mean to say, that the exports from this country to India have not been very considerably increased of late years; and I make no doubt, that, from recent circumstances, they may be still considerably increased: But the prospect, from the causes I have already referred to, must always be a limited one; and I am positive that the shipping and exertions of the East-India Company, joined to the returned cargoes of those ships who bring home the private-trade of India, is more than adequate to any present or future increase of export-trade that this country can look to upon any rational ground of hope. In this view, therefore, the British merchants are equally mistaken in supposing that there is any national interest implicated in their attempt to break in upon the monopoly of the Company, as they are in supposing that any material benefit would accrue to themselves individually.

In some of the collections of papers I have read upon the subject of private-trade, I have observed a difference of opinion entertained, to what places in India it has been or ought to be allowed. I am at a loss to discover the grounds of this controversy. If individuals are to be allowed to bring goods from India in India shipping, and to carry back goods to India in the same shipping, I cannot see the ground for restraining them in coming from or returning to any part in India.

In like manner, with regard to agents, provided they are licensed by the Company, and subject themselves to the control of the regulations which the Company may see cause to establish for the conduct of agents in India, I see no reason why those agents may not be permitted to exercise their agency for behoof of their constituents in any of the territories of India. I state this with regard even to agency exercised for behoof of foreigners trading to India. It is clearly beneficial for the interests of India, in every point of view, that foreigners should rather employ British agents residing under protection of the Company in India, than that these foreign nations should establish agents of their own in any part of India. In the former case, they are under the control of the Company, and bound to adhere to such rules as the Company may think proper to lay down for the conduct of agency; but there can exist no such control or restraint over the agents of the other description.

With regard to the agents to be employed at home to manage the private trade of individuals from India, and to take care of their interest in the cargoes of the returning ships, I do not see the use of any interference by the Company.

pany. The great intereſt to be attended to on the part of the Company is, that no goods come from India that are not depoſited in the Company's warehouſes, and that the goods ſo imported are expoſed at the Company's ſales, agreeable to the rules preſcribed for that purpoſe.

This letter has extended to a length far beyond what I intended or expected; but I was deſirous to have my opinion, on all the points connected with the ſubject, diſtinctly underſtood: and I ſhall leſs regret the trouble I have given you in the peruſal of ſo long a letter, if I ſhall be ſucceſsful in calling your attention to a ſpeedy and final deciſion of the queſtion, which has been too long in diſcuſſion, from the very diſcordant opinions and oppoſite extremes which have appeared in the agitation of it.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your moſt obedient
humble ſervant,

HENRY DUNDAS.

The CHAIRMAN *of the Eaſt-India Company.*

No. 2.

REPORT *of the* SPECIAL COMMITTEE *to whoſe conſideration the Letter from* Mr. DUNDAS *was referred.*

I. Your committee have proceeded to the diſcuſſion of the ſubject referred to their conſideration, under a deep impreſſion of its great importance, not only in itſelf, but as involving a variety of important intereſts and relations. The preceding agitation of it had led the individuals, now forming your committee, in common with the other members of the court, to regard it with very ſerious attention; and they have ſince endeavoured, in ſome meaſure, to qualify themſelves for the performance of the taſk aſſigned to them, by diligent inquiry and reflection; ſeeking to obtain from all the ſources of information within their reach, a comprehenſive knowledge of facts and opinions relating to this ſubject, and fairly to appreciate their nature and import, that thus they might be aſſiſted in forming intelligent and juſt concluſions.

With this deſign, your committee have peruſed a great variety of writings, which they will beg leave to claſs under diſtinct heads, referring to the margin for a more particular enumeration of them. 1ſt. A voluminous collection of records of the government-general of Bengal from the year 1785 to the year 1799, which contain numerous applications and propoſals from the free merchants of that preſidency, and the other Britiſh ſettlements, for indulgences and enlargements in the private-trade between India and Britain, with the ſentiments and proceedings of the Company's commercial ſervants and the ſupreme board, in relation to that and other ſubjects of commercial policy. 2d. Applications made directly to the court here, in behalf of the free merchants of India, and of the merchants of London, for ſyſtematic admiſſion, with ſhips of their own, into the commerce and navigation between India and Great Britain, and for the indefinite extenſion of that commerce; under which head may be ranked the motion brought forward laſt year, in a general court of proprietors, on this ſubject, without adverting particularly to works not immediately addreſſed to the court, but calculated to influence the public mind reſpecting the conduct of the Company, and the extent and appropriation of the Indian commerce; points which they profeſs to diſcuſs. 3d. A

lette

letter from the Right Hon. Henry Dundas to the court of directors, dated 3d April 1800, wherein he delineates the leading principles and views, by which the trade of the Company and of individuals from India, and the intercourse between that country and Great Britain, ought to be regulated.

Another letter, which the ſame Right Honourable Gentleman was pleaſed to addreſs to one of the members of the court, and now of your committee, in conſequence of ſome obſervations which that member had made on the queſtion of enlarging the private-trade from India.

In this great diverſity of materials, your committee have before them the merchants of India propoſing their own objects, and the arguments which ſupport them: they ſee, alſo, how far, and with what views for the public advantage, thoſe objects were favoured by the Company's governments abroad. The writings with which the cauſe of the free merchants has been ſeconded in this country, and the propoſal which another ſet of merchants in London have grafted upon it, diſplayed the vaſt conſequences to which the principles and reaſonings, whereon commercial enlargements in India have been urged, may be puſhed, both in theory and practice; the obſervation of which has ſuggeſted to your committee the neceſſity of previouſly examining, with care and foreſight, the nature and tendency of every propoſed innovation of the nature in queſtion; ſince innovation once admitted cannot eaſily be ſet aſide, but rather has the property of acquiring, in every ſtep it proceeds, an increaſed impulſe towards further advancement.

In the letters from the preſident of the board of control, your committee have the ſatisfaction of ſeeing the main outlines of Indian policy, traced with (as they conceive) equal energy and juſtneſs, and with a liberality which muſt command reſpect and applauſe. The propoſitions theſe letters contain, for adjuſting the objects and the limits of private-trade, will, both on account of the authority, and the public views from which they proceed, eminently engage the attention of your committee; though it may previouſly be neceſſary to review diſtinctly the principles and opinions maintained in other quarters, reſpecting the commerce and connection between India and Britain.

In availing themſelves of all theſe materials for the aſſiſtance of their judgment, it will be the duty of your committee to aim at aſcertaining what, on the whole, will be for the true intereſt of the Company and that of the Nation, which, in their opinion, are not at variance with each other, but indeed the ſame, and as ſuch they will be regarded in this report.

Beſides theſe numerous documents, your committee have received written opinions on the preſent ſubject from ſeveral of their own members; for though in the meetings of your committee the prominent parts of the queſtion before them were diſcuſſed *vivâ voce*, and, it may be hoped, with general elucidation, yet, as in a ſubject of ſo much complexity it was not eaſy thus to introduce and keep in view every pertinent topic, with its due relation to the whole, it was agreed, that thoſe gentlemen who might be diſpoſed to treat of the queſtion at length, with its bearings and dependencies, ſhould deliver their ſentiments upon it in writing. The minutes, noted in the margin, were in conſequence brought forward; and

and your committee muſt beg leave to refer to them, as containing much ſupplementary detail, and larger illuſtrations of a variety of relative topics, than will well conſiſt with the proper ſtructure of ſuch a report as, in their opinion, they ought to ſubmit to the court.

II. To avoid the confuſion and indiſtinctneſs that might enſue from a diffuſive treatment of all particulars, your committee conceive it ſhould be their buſineſs, and it will accordingly be their endeavour, to preſent, with clearneſs, a ſuccinct view of the great points on which the juſt deciſion of the preſent queſtion depends, and of the concluſions which reſult from a fair conſideration of them.

In order to execute this deſign, it will be expedient, as a preliminary, to take a ſhort retroſpect of the privileges which have been already conceded to individuals in the trade of India, with the reaſons for which they were accorded; then to ſtate the claims now advanced, and the grounds and principles, profeſſed or implied, on which they ſtand: after which your committee will proceed to examine thoſe grounds and principles, with the conſequences to which they lead; and under this head, will conſider, among other things, what relates to the commerce of Britiſh India with Europe and America, the amount of that commerce, and its diſtribution to different countries; the Indian capital applicable to it; the ſhare of it which Great Britain ought to attract to her own ports; the nature of the ability which Britiſh India poſſeſſes for extending its produce and exports, and the policy of promoting, indefinitely, ſuch an extenſion; which laſt point will lead to the conſideration of the true principles of policy, by which the dependency of India on Great Britain ſhould be maintained, and the commerce and intercourſe between the two countries carried on.

The *facts* which, it is hoped, will thus be aſcertained reſpecting the actual ſtate of the foreign commerce of Britiſh India, and the manner in which any large augmentation of it is practicable, with the *principles*, political and commercial, which would regulate our Indian ſyſtem, will, in the opinion of your committee, conſtitute thoſe great points by which the extent and the mode of any farther enlargements in favour of individuals ſhould be governed and determined.

III. It may be proper to recollect, that the original ſource of the intereſt which Britiſh reſidents in India have obtained in the trade between that country and Europe, is to be traced to the Company's acquiſition of territorial dominion in the Eaſt. Before that æra, the number of thoſe reſidents was ſmall; they were confined ſolely to commercial purſuits; and the few moderate fortunes, which in a ſlow courſe of years, were to be remitted home, eaſily found a conveyance by the bills of the Company. The vaſt wealth which poured into the coffers of individuals upon the aſcendancy of the Engliſh power in India, at the ſame time that their number, in conſequence of this great change, rapidly increaſed there, ſoon overflowed the uſual channel of remittance through the Company, who not having immediately adjuſted their meaſures to the policy which this new ſituation of things ought to have dictated, had it been regarded as permanent, nor indeed being well able, at firſt, to inveſt in goods, even the great revenues which came into their own hands, many of the fortunes acquired by individuals found their way

way into Europe by foreign channels; and theſe channels being once opened for the remittance of Britiſh property, have ever ſince continued to ſerve in a greater or leſs degree, for the ſame end, though the modes have varied. Foreigners, at firſt, gave bills on Europe for the money advanced them in India, with which money they purchaſed the inveſtment that carried on their Indian trade, and provided the funds for the payment of thoſe bills; but in proceſs of time, Britiſh reſident merchants, not confining themſelves ſolely to the original object of paper remittance, became, clandeſtinely and unlawfully, parties in the trade carried on to foreign Europe, and at length, as is ſuppoſed, in many adventures, the real though concealed principals; in which caſes remittance was rather the medium of trade than the primary motive. ſo that they, in fact, came to ſtand in the place where foreigners, who firſt received the fortunes of Britiſh ſubjects for bills on Europe, had ſtood; and thus was the monopoly of the Company groſsly invaded, and the trade of foreign Europe from India greatly carried on with Britiſh capital, which was an iſſue ſo little conſonant to the protection and proſperity enjoyed by Britiſh reſidents through the government of the Company, that, to trace it to its remote cauſe, is certainly not to make any ſufficient apology for it. Prohibitions were enacted, but they did not prevent the continuance of it; and the example of laws, inefficient and diſregarded, became a new evil. To remedy both theſe abuſes, was one profeſſed object of the act of 1793, which renewed the Company's charter; and it propoſed to do this by abrogating the former prohibitory laws, and permitting Britiſh reſidents in India not only to act for foreigners, but to export from thence, annually, a certain quantity of goods in the Company's ſhips. It was intended by this laſt new privilege, to furniſh a legal and patriotic channel for the trade which the fortunes of Britiſh reſidents carried on from India to foreign Europe, by admitting that trade directly into the Thames. It is true that, at the period here ſpoken of, large channels of remittance, by bills on the Company, were open; and it was ſufficiently obvious, that Britiſh reſidents, who had been carrying on a traffic in violation of the laws and their engagements with the Company, had not thereby merited new privileges; but this conſideration was abſorbed in the national object of bringing a trade, which it was found difficult to ſuppreſs, immediately to our own ports. Yet even in the way of eſtabliſhing this privilege, the free merchants of India were regarded rather as ſecondary than as principal objects; for it was primarily conceded to the manufacturers of Britain, who were allowed to ſend their productions in the Company's ſhips to India for ſale, and to bring back the proceeds in Indian goods; and the permiſſion to lade home ſuch goods, was then alſo extended to Britiſh ſubjects reſiding in India. But the manufacturers have made ſo little uſe of it to the preſent day, that they need not be further conſidered in this privilege, which reſts, therefore, almoſt wholly with the reſidents abroad. The extent of it was 3000 tons annually, with a proviſo for the augmentation of this quantity if ſuch augmentation ſhould be found neceſſary. Thus, for the firſt time, individuals were admitted, by law, into a participation of the trading privileges of the Company, by being allowed

lowed to ſend goods for ſale in the Company's ſhips.

IV. In proceeding to an account of what the free merchants now demand, it is fair to ſtate, that they do not appear ever to have been ſatisfied with the conceſſions of the act of 1793. The cauſes of their diſcontent will preſently be ſeen; and the meaſures they require, in the way of remedy, are, that they be allowed to ſend their own goods, on their own ſhips, from India to this country, and in like manner to carry returns from this country to India; in both caſes taking a licenſe from the Company, dealing in the aſſortments of goods permitted by the act of 1793, and paſſing all their imports here through the Company's warehouſes, to be ſold at their ſales; alſo to ſubject their ſhips to the general regulations of the Company, in reſpect to diſcipline on board, and the conduct of the navigation between India and Europe; but thoſe ſhips to be diſpatched at the periods choſen by the owners, without let or hindrance; to be allowed to trade from port to port in India, and even, inſtead of being freighted to the Company, and relet on the ſame terms to the individuals chooſing to lade goods on them, as has hitherto been uſual in any caſes of permiſſion to private ſhips, to be left in this reſpect entirely between the owners and the ſhippers.

Some advocates here for the free merchants explicitly advance views of enlargement, which, if they may be ſaid to be virtually deducible from the propoſitions of the merchants, are nevertheleſs not avowed, and probably not intended by them. Theſe advocates urge, in terms that ſeem to have no limit or qualification, the encouragement of Britiſh enterprize and capital in the trade of the eaſt; and that Britiſh ſubjects, as ſuch, and the natives of our poſſeſſions, ſhall have ſuch a freedom in the trade of India, as foreign Europeans enjoy; that is, be permitted to ſend, at pleaſure, to their own country, through the channel of the Company, their own goods and their own ſhips. They propoſe, moreover, that a regular conveyance, overland, for the ſpeedieſt tranſmiſſion of the correſpondence of both, be furniſhed; and that the new ſyſtem of enlargement, with every facility and encouragement on the part of the Company and the State, be eſtabliſhed by law. The merchants in London have in more general terms propoſed, that their ſhips ſhall, in like manner, be allowed to navigate to and from Britiſh India, carrying all ſuch goods as the Company do not excluſively reſerve for themſelves.

V. The grounds and reaſons on which the free merchants prefer the claims which have now been ſtated, are in ſubſtance theſe: Firſt, in reſpect to the Company's ſhips, that the tonnage accorded to them in thoſe ſhips do not anſwer the deſign of the Legiſlature in granting it, and defeats the objects they muſt neceſſarily have in view as merchants, becauſe the rate of freight in the Company's ſhips is ſo extremely high that many ſpecies of goods cannot bear it. Thoſe ſhips, alſo, are, in conſequence of the warlike and political operations, which make a part of the Company's ſyſtem, ſo uncertain in the times of their arrival and departure, and ſubject to ſo many deviations in their voyages; the times, too, at which private goods are required to be ready for them are ſo inconvenient, and the whole quantity of tonnage ſo limited, and ſo little adequate to the wants which may occaſionally ariſe, that merchants are exceedingly diſconcerted and

diſ-

diſcouraged in forming their ſpeculations, neither knowing what quantity of tonnage they may depend on, nor when it will arrive, nor when the ſhips that do arrive may again ſail, nor whither they may be intermediately deſtined; and if extra ſhips are allotted for the tranſport of their goods, though the rate of freight be leſs, the coſt of inſurance is higher, and the other diſadvantages nearly the ſame: from all which circumſtances they are rendered quite uncertain what proviſion to make of goods, or how to form their arrangements in taking up money and drawing bills on Europe, and regulating their inſurances with the moſt ſafety and advantage; whence, in concluſion, it happens, that they are frequently left, at the end of a ſeaſon, with goods on their hands, which either muſt remain in their warehouſes till another ſeaſon, or be ſold to foreigners, (at leaſt ſhipped to foreign ports,) to them anifeſt loſs of this country.

Another head of complaint among them, though leſs explicitly ſtated, is, that foreign Europeans enjoy greater privileges in Britiſh India than they do who are natives of the governing State: "Foreigners," ſay they, "come into the Britiſh "territories without reſtraint, and "they export ſhips and goods at "pleaſure to their own country, "and even to all the ſtates of "foreign Europe and America; "whilſt we, ſubjects of Britain, "are deſtitute of ſuch privileges, "reſtrained from ſending our ſhips "to our own country, deprived of "freedom in our commercial ſpe"culations, and, in territories be"longing to that country, are de"graded below the ſtate of aliens."

It is repreſented by the free merchants, in the third place, That the objects they propoſe are calculated directly and greatly to promote the benefit of Britiſh India, and of the ſovereign ſtate, by increaſing the produce and exports of the one; the imports, duties, exports, and profits of the other; the ſhipping and navigation of both: That the Company cannot take off all the export produce of their territories, much of which alſo is now carried away by foreigners; whereas nearly the whole, both of theſe exports, and of the ſurplus not wanted by the Company, might be brought by the ſhips of Britiſh reſidents, if licenſed, into the Thames, to the entire extinction of the clandeſtine trade: That, moreover, the productions of thoſe territories, particularly indigo, ſugar, cotton, and other bulky articles, are capable of being exceedingly extended and improved, if ſufficient encouragement were given to that end: And in proof of theſe poſitions, the merchants adduce the rapid increaſe in the exports from India to this country, ſince the liberty given by the act of 1793, notwithſtanding all the diſadvantages which have cramped the freedom of commercial enterpriſe; whence it is inferred, that the trade is, in its own nature, progreſſive, and, if permitted to expand freely, would ſoon become highly important to the nation.

Some of the advocates for the ſame cauſe on this ſide have gone much farther in their reaſoning, as well as in their views, than the free merchants themſelves. Thoſe advocates charge the Company with having deſignedly obſtructed the operation of the act of 1793: with having followed a narrow jealous policy, which, by preventing the capital and enterpriſe of Britiſh reſidents from being freely employed in the direct trade of England, has thrown it into foreign channels, whereby a ſara

rival

rivalſhip againſt ourſelves has been nouriſhed; the clandeſtine and neutral trade from India, in particular the trade of America with that country, has been moſt alarmingly increaſed; and even the Indian trade of our enemies, the French and Dutch, which a contrary conduct might have extinguiſhed, has been upholden: ſo that Great Britain is thus, by the prepoſterous policy of the Company, in danger of loſing the carrying trade of India, and the maritime aſcendancy ſhe has obtained over other nations; whereas, ſay thoſe advocates, if free ſcope were given to the enterpriſe of Britiſh merchants, if they were allowed to employ their reſources in the direct trade from India to Britain, nearly the whole commerce of the Eaſt might centre in, or paſs through, the Thames; and they add, that it was the ſpirit and deſign of the proviſions of 1793 to produce theſe effects. The privileges thus propoſed, are ſaid to be the *natural right* of Britiſh ſubjects, and of the natives of our Indian poſſeſſions. The capital which may be employed in the export trade of that country is aſſerted to be immenſe, and the capabilities of the country for exportable produce of many valuable ſorts unbounded.

VI. Your committee having thus exhibited what they conceive to be, in ſubſtance, the requiſitions of the free merchants, with the arguments urged in ſupport of them, and alſo the more extenſive ſpeculations with which they have been followed up here, will proceed to make their obſervations on the whole.

And firſt, with reſpect to the Company's ſhips.—During war, a ſtate in which we have been ever ſince the act of 1793 paſſed, the regular courſe of commercial operations muſt every where be more or leſs interrupted, whilſt the expence of freight and demurrage will be greatly enhanced; and the ſafety of the Company's fleets, as well as the military expeditions and political objects that occur in ſuch a period, doubtleſs expoſe the voyages of their ſhips to delays, changes, and uncertainties. The commerce of the Company has greatly ſuffered from theſe cauſes, and individuals who have embarked property in their ſhips, have no doubt ſhared in their inconveniences: but the Company have gone upon no deſign of obſtructing the fair operation of the act of 1793, as their proceedings will teſtify; nor could they make the greater objects of their complex ſyſtem bend to private intereſts; yet in the article of freight they have generally favoured thoſe intereſts, charging individuals conſiderably leſs than they have themſelves ſpecifically paid for the goods of thoſe individuals to the ſhipowners. And if the merchants were, during war, to lade on ſhips entirely in their own management, thoſe ſhips muſt be ſubject to detentions for convoy both out and home, or incur a proportionably higher charge for inſurance, and greater hazard of capture, by which the expeditions would be fruſtrated.

Nevertheleſs, after making theſe proper diſtinctions, your committee are ready to allow, that much uncertainty, in the times of arrival and departure of ſhips, and in reſpect to procuring freight on them, with long detention and circuitous routes, may naturally and juſtly be a ground of objection with individuals, who are required to depend on them for freight; and that it is fit all inconveniences of this kind ſhould be remedied, though it will not follow that there is no other remedy but that which the merchants propoſe.

And here your committee feel themſelves obliged, in juſtice to the ſubject before them, to ſtate, what they find from the proceedings of the Bengal government, that the propoſal of the merchants to employ their own ſhips in the tranſport of their goods from India, did not originate merely from experience of the inconveniences reſulting from their being confined to the Company's ſhips, nor had for its ſole object a better mode of conveying their goods; but proceeded in part from a deſire, which ſeems to have been cheriſhed as early as the laſt renewal of the charter, of introducing Indian ſhips into the navigation to Britain, with a diſtinct view to the profit to be obtained by employing ſuch ſhipping in that new channel: for various applications appear on the Bengal records, from owners of Indian ſhips therein ſpecified, admitting that thoſe ſhips were built on the ſpeculation of their being employed in the trade to Europe, ſtating the loſs to which diſappointment would expoſe the owners, and requeſting either that the ſhips may be taken up by the Company, or that individuals may be allowed to freight goods on them to Britain; and in other places, the wiſh of thoſe exporters of goods, who are alſo ſhip-owners, to prefer their own ſhips, although freight might be had on the Company's, is acknowledged, and acknowledged to ariſe from the profit and advantage expected by them as owners. Thus the ſcheme of employing private ſhips is not, on the part of the merchants, purely an auxiliary expedient for facilitating the tranſfer of Britiſh property in goods to this country. The tranſfer of goods is, indeed, the object originally and principally inſiſted on: it is the ſtrongeſt ground on which the court could be required to relinquiſh part of their privileges. But the merchants of London, who have lately claimed a ſhare in any new enlargement that may be conceded to individuals, do not even place their application on this ground; and though the merchants of India ſo often urge the policy of bringing the produce of the eaſt into the Thames, this tranſfer is not the *ſole end*, and the employment of Indian ſhips merely the *means*; but in part the tranſfer is the *means*, and the ſhips the *end*.

VII. With reſpect to the alleged inferiority of the condition of Britiſh ſubjects in our territories, compared with that of foreign Europeans, it is an objection which a brief explanation will anſwer; but the implied principle on which it reſts may deſerve ſerious attention.

The rights of ſeveral European nations to commercial eſtabliſhments in thoſe countries of Hinduſtân now ſubject to our government, exiſted and were enjoyed long before we acquired territorial power there, and have ever ſince been exerciſed by the ſubjects and the flags of thoſe nations, except as the fate of war has, in particular inſtances, ſuſpended or extinguiſhed them. Our acquiſition of territorial power, though we did not employ it to diveſt foreigners of their privileges, brought them, however, gradually into more dependence upon us for the proviſion of their inveſtments: ſo that at length, finding, in Bengal particularly, a greater facility in tranſacting their buſineſs at our ſettlements than at their own, ſome of them began to bring their ſhips directly to our ports; and as thus their dependence on us would be increaſed, and the duties on their goods, with their expenditures whilſt in harbour, centre with us, it was evidently good policy to encourage

them in this practice, which therefore received the ſanction of the ſupreme government, and of the authorities at home. It was about that time (ſome years after the peace of 1782) that the ſhips of ſeveral ſtates which had no ſettlements in India, as the American, Tuſcan, and Genoeſe, began to reſort thither, particularly to Bengal; and as they might, if refuſed entrance into our ports, have proceeded to thoſe of the French, Dutch, Danes, or Portugueze, it was but an extenſion of the ſame principle of policy, which recommended our admitting the flags of theſe powers, to admit alſo flags of other countries in amity with us; and the French and Dutch poſſeſſions on the continent having ſince fallen into our hands, beſides an increaſed foreign reſort at our other ports, Calcutta has become the ſeat of almoſt the whole export trade of Bengal.

Theſe changes, with the greater ſecurity derived from our government, have indeed increaſed the number of foreigners in the trade; for ſingle ſhips, of countries holding no footing of their own in India, now viſit its ſhores, with a confidence and ſafety which the protection of joint companies and factories could never give in the time of the Moguls. But ſtill theſe changes are only other forms of exerciſing rights which exiſted under the native government; and Britiſh merchants, far from ſuffering injury by them, find in the tranſfer of the buſineſs of foreigners to our ports, one of the cauſes of the elevation at which they have arrived ſince our acceſſion to territorial power: for they are the main agents in the tranſaction of all that buſineſs; and inſtead of being now, in *any* reſpect, worſe, their condition is, in *every* reſpect, raiſed: they poſſeſs far the greater part of the trade of the Indian ſeas; they carry on extenſive manufactures in the interior of our provinces, they have in their hands the trade formed by the remittance of Britiſh fortunes from India. Many who were in that country, under the diſcredit of entering into it irregularly, and the ſuſpicion of forwarding an illicit traffic, have been relieved from thoſe depreſſing circumſtances, by receiving licenſes of reſidence, and by the indulgences of the act of 1793. That act, beſides its other benefits, inveſted them with a valuable privilege in the trade to England, through the Company's ſhips, which was a new and very important conceſſion. They now deſire to ſend their own ſhips and their own goods to England, without any other material limitation, except that of paſſing them through the channel of the Company; and this is, in effect, to deſire the opening of the trade altogether; for it is not to be imagined, that if ſuch a conceſſion were made in favour of one claſs of ſubjects, the reſt would not claim it likewiſe. Nay, the advocates of the free merchants already contend, that it is the right of Britiſh ſubjects as ſuch. The merchants of London, in their application to participate in any intended enlargements, follow up this argument practically; and the queſtion, therefore, thus brought forward, is not merely whether the Company, in its commercial capacity, ſhall, though remaining a corporate body, be diveſted of its moſt valuable excluſive privileges, but whether this country ſhall carry on its trade to India on the ſame principle it trades to its American colonies, and, by multiplying communications and intercourſes, open the way to the gradual colonization of Europeans in its Eaſtern poſſeſſions, contrary to the

policy hitherto adopted by the legiſlature?

Of the wiſdom of this policy there will be occaſion to ſay ſomething hereafter; but it will be proper to note here, why the danger apprehended from the unreſtrained intercourſe of our own ſubjects is not to be dreaded, from the permiſſion which foreigners have to viſit the country. *It is becauſe we are the governing Power.* We have already great eſtabliſhments of Europeans there, civil and military; our flouriſhing ſettlements attract multitudes not in the ſervice; the connections, public and individual, already ſubſiſting between that country and this, ſend continually freſh ſupplies thither; the number of uncovenanted Britiſh ſubjects has very conſiderably increaſed there in the laſt twenty years; new enlargements of the intercourſe, it is obvious, would exceedingly augment their number; the vaſt capital and ſhipping of this country, with the natural relations ſubſiſting between it and India, all peculiar to itſelf, could at once pour in tides of men and money there: the ſanction of any public acts at home would, of courſe, diſpoſe the governments abroad to afford the commercial encouragements there, which would correſpond with the ſpirit of enlargement adopted here; the public opinion of a great European ſociety, formed in this ſpirit, would have an influence on the ſentiments of thoſe governments, through the medium of natives; alſo lands might be extenſively occupied by Europeans; and the *germs* of this ſyſtem, without any formed plan, would gradually and inſenſibly antiquate the preſent one, and become impatient for all the rights of Britiſh coloniſts; to give or to refuſe which would then be a moſt momentous queſtion. With reſpect to all theſe points, the circumſtances of foreign Europeans are very different. In the territories ruled by us they have only circumſcribed factories: they are not allowed to ſpread themſelves in the country; they can have none of its honours or internal advantages; the numbers, capital, and influence of our own people, keep them from much ſhare in the maritime trade of India; their numbers and their actions are watched with jealouſy by our governments; their capitals are ſmall; they are not one body moved by one mind, but detached and fluctuating parties, iſſuing from nations diſtant and diſcordant from each other; they form not themſelves into diſtinct ſocieties, but come, as already obſerved, chiefly to our ports; and in a word, whilſt common care is obſerved on our part, they can have neither number, nor concert, nor means, nor, above all, any *growing principle of ſtrength*, that can become formidable to us.

VIII. The trade of foreigners to our Indian poſſeſſions is a topic naturally connected with that which has juſt been diſcuſſed. Some late writings, in inſiſting ſtrongly on the dangerous growth and tendency of that trade, (a point which will be examined hereafter,) ſeem to imply, that it ſhould be the policy of this country, as much as poſſible, to draw the whole commerce of India to its own ports. A propoſition of this import, looſely taken up, may lead to very erroneous concluſions. Certainly we ought to obſerve the nature and progreſs of the intercourſe of foreigners with our poſſeſſions with vigilant attention; but we cannot, without ſome adequate provocation on their part, in juſtice, ſeek to deprive them of the rights they have acquired to a ſhare in the

Indian

Indian trade: and if we had the power of accompliſhing ſuch an object, it would not be our true intereſt to uſe that power; for, were we to exclude them from the ſhores of India, it is obvious that, in return, they would prohibit the entrance of the productions of that country into their ports; and thus the trade which we had ſought to engroſs, would, in fact, be loſt, both to Britain, and to the Britiſh poſſeſſions. The true and fair line of policy, with reſpect to foreigners, ſeems to be, to allow them to ſupply their own wants of Indian commodities, purchaſing them with their own funds; but to prevent them, as much as poſſible, from trading upon Britiſh capital; and always to exact from them due order and ſubmiſſion, in the countries belonging to us, where they come to traffic.

With reſpect to an idea lately advanced, that the Company might and ought to have attracted the productions of the Indian poſſeſſions, ſtill in the hands of our enemies, into the channel of our own trade to this country; it is ſo unſupported by fact, probability, or policy, that your committee deem it unneceſſary to go into any ſerious diſcuſſion of it. There appears no reaſon for believing the aſſertion on which this idea proceeds, that the trade carried on with Europe, from the Indian ſettlements in the hands of the French, Dutch, and Spaniards, has increaſed during the war, and has been nouriſhed by the impolicy of the Company. That trade, as every one knows, flouriſhed long before the preſent times: it flouriſhed in a greater degree than it does now, as it naturally would, when the mother countries were far more commercial than they are at preſent, and when our fleets did not render the navigation of the world nearly impracticable to our enemies. No conceivable meaſures of commercial policy within the power of the Company could have farther depreſſed that trade; and to bring that trade to our ports, had the thing been practicable, would indeed have been to nouriſh it moſt unwiſely.

Your committee will next proceed to ſtate what they find reſpecting the nature and amount of the trade of foreigners with Britiſh India, concerning which ſuch alarming repreſentations have been made. And as, in order to judge more intelligently of this article, the extent of the private trade carried on directly between our own country and our Indian poſſeſſions ſhould alſo be known, this, which is ſeparately a neceſſary head of inquiry, will be introduced at the ſame time. Theſe together will furniſh, as far as informations go, a view of the whole trade carried on, both by foreigners and Britiſh individuals, (that is, excluding the Company's commerce,) between Britiſh India on one ſide, and Europe and America on the other; and the view to be thus given will, in the opinion of your committee, form a very material part of this report.

The view will not, indeed, be complete, becauſe no authenticated accounts are obtainable of the private and foreign trade which has been carried on from the preſidencies of Madras and Bombay; but in Bengal, on the contrary, a luminous and correct regiſter has of late years been kept, by order of government, of all the exports and imports of Calcutta, the great emporium of that country, and indeed (excepting the Daniſh ſettlement of Serampore, where ſome buſineſs is ſtill done, of which there are alſo particulars from equal authority,) the ſole port: and as Bengal, with the adjacent allied provinces,

far tranſcends the other preſidencies in population and wealth, in rich productions for commerce, and is the attractive centre of our power in the Eaſt, it may be concluded, that an accurate account of its foreign trade will go far to furniſh us with all the grounds of reaſoning neceſſary for political purpoſes in the preſent caſe. In this opinion, your committee, without reſorting to any informations of inferior authority, ſubmit to the court the following collective views, formed from the public regiſter above-mentioned.

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS *of the* **IMPORTS** *and* **EXPORTS**, *in Foreign and Private Trade, (that is, exclusive of the Trade of the Engliſh Eaſt India Company,) to and from all Parts of Europe and America, from the Years* 1795-6 *to* 1798-9, *both inclusive, being the latest Accounts received.*

	IMPORTS—CALCUTTA.						EXPORTS—CALCUTTA.		
	Total in Four Years.			Annual Average.			Total in 4 Years.	Medium per Annum.	Bal. of each, deducting Imports.
	Goods.	Bullion.	Total.	Goods.	Bullion.	Total.			
London - - Rupees	5,542,677	1,791,019	7,333,696	1,385,660	447,755	1,833,424	24,567,473	6,141,868	4,308,444
Copenhagen - - - -	940,650	118,020	1,058,686	235,137	29,509	264,646	3,164,456	791,114	526,468
Hamburgh - - - - -	1,659,735	825,692	1,985,427	414,933	81,423	496,356	3,055,822	763,750	267,394
Lisbon - - - - - -	333,084	2,108,386	2,441,470	83,271	527,096	610,367	4,618,772	1,154,693	544,326
Leghorn - - - - -	74,190	—	74,190	18,547	—	18,547	97,281	24,445	5,898
America - - - - - -	1,396,368	377,203	4,773,571	319,092	844,301	1,193,392	7,724,730	1,931,182	737,789
Rs	9,946,604	7,720,336	17,666,940	2,486,659	1,930,084	4,416,735	43,228,214	10,807,052	6,390,319
Deduct London	5,542,677	1,791,019	7,333,696	1,385,669	447,755	1,833,424	24,567,173	6,141,868	4,308,444
Rs	4,403,927	5,929,317	10,333,244	1,100,980	1,483,329	2,583,311	18,660,741	4,665,184	2,081,875
Add Serampore *, from the authority of the Reporter of External Commerce	902,720	1,215,480	2,119,200	225,930	303,870	529,800	3,928,000	957,000	427,200
Rs	5,307,647	7,144,797	12,452,444	1,326,910	1,786,199	3,113,111	22,488,741	5,622,184	2,509,075

* Which may be ſuppoſed to have been conſigned chiefly to Copenhagen.

	Imports *into* Calcutta, *In Private and Foreign Trade.*			Exports *from* Calcutta, *In Private and Foreign Trade.*			Balance *of* Exports *above* Imports.	
	From London.	From Foreign Europe and America.	Total Imports.	To London.	To Foreign Europe and America.	Total Exports.	London.	Foreign Parts.
1795-6 - - - Rs.	2,273,161	3,295,623	5,568,789	8,428,800	6,681,864	15,090,664	6,125,629	3,386,236
1796-7 - - - -	1,783,002	2,672,725	4,455,727	5,079,310	5,762,458	10,841,768	3,296,308	3,089,733
1797-8 - - - -	1,534,219	1,986,142	3,520,361	6,971,529	3,883,737	10,855,266	5,437,310	1,897,595
								over imported,
1798-9 - - -	1,743,314	2,378,749	4,122,063	4,107,834	2,332,682	6,440,516	2,364,520	46,067

Abstract Account *to shew the Amount of the Private and Foreign Trade in each of the above Years.*

	Imports.			Exports.		
	London.	Europe and America.	Total.	London.	Europe and America.	Total.
1795-6.....	Lacks .22.....	33.....	55....	Lacks ..84.....	66.....	150
1796-7...	18.....	26	44. ..	..... .50.....	57.	107
1797-8.....	15.....	20.....	35....	.....69.....	38.....	107
1798-9.....	17.	24.....	41....	.....41.....	23.....	64

Theſe accounts will be found, on attentive inſpection, to afford detailed information of the private and foreign exports and imports in the whole and in reſpect to each of the heads, namely, the ports of London, Foreign Europe, and America, diſtinguiſhing their ſeveral proportions; alſo ſhewing the proportion of imports brought in bullion by each, the exceſs of the exports to each place above its imports, and the total exceſs of the exports above the imports, likewiſe the variations in exports and imports in *each* of the *four* years, which ſhew their annual *increaſe or decreaſe*.

From all theſe particulars the following facts are derived:

The total medium of foreign and private exports of Bengal, *per annum*, to London direct, is - - - -	6,100,000
To Foreign Europe and America whether on neutral or clandeſtine account, - -	5,600,000
	11,700,000
If to this ſum of private and foreign exports be added the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company's, which is about, *per annum*, - - - - -	10,000,000
The total exports of Bengal, public and private, will be - - - - Rupees	21,700,000

And it will hence reſult,

I. That the Company's export trade to Europe is *nearly one-half* of all the foreign exports of Bengal to Britain, Foreign Europe, and America.

II. That the direct *legal trade* of individuals to London exceeds all the *neutral and clandeſtine trade* taken together.

III. That Foreign Europeans and Americans, whether trading on their own account, or covering the clandeſtine trade of Britiſh ſubjects to their ports, have very little more than *one-fourth* of the foreign export trade of Bengal, the *other three-fourths* centering, as juſt ſtated, on public or private account in London.

IV. The exports from Bengal, on private and foreign account, to Europe and America, exceed the imports on the ſame accounts, from theſe places, in the ſum of 6,817,519 rupees.

Of this exceſs, London receives, on private account, -	4,308,444
Foreign Europe and America, - - - - - - - -	2,509,075
Rupees	6,817,519

Theſe ſums, which Bengal pays on the balance to individuals and foreigners, muſt be preſumed to be the acquiſitions of Britiſh reſidents; becauſe the natives neither adventure themſelves in foreign trade, nor lend to others for this purpoſe to any extent, and reſident foreigners have little property to remit. According to this fair concluſion, therefore, the fortunes remitted by Britiſh reſidents, in goods, directly to London, on an average of theſe four years, amount in round numbers to 4,300,000 rupees; and the fortunes they have either remitted through foreigners, or lent to them, appear to be, *per annum*, 2,500,000 rupees.

V. London does not pay a *third* of the amount it receives from Bengal on private account, by the amount it carries thither, the bullion included in which does not exceed a tenth of what it receives. Foreigners pay to Bengal *above half* of the amount they carry away, and of this half the *greater part* is bullion; that is, *more than a fourth of their exports* is paid in bullion. London, however, carries *more goods* to Bengal than all Foreign Europe and America; and it carries more *goods* than *ſpecie*: Foreigners carry more ſpecie than goods.

VI.

VI. The ancient practice of exporting silver from the West to India, appears of late years to have considerably revived. The imports into Bengal in the last four years, appear to have been about eighty-nine lacks of rupees, of which seventy-one lacks were from Foreign Europe and America.

VII. That in the course of the four years of which the accounts are here exhibited, there has been a *progressive decrease* in the exports from Bengal to Foreign Europe and America. This may be more concisely represented in the following view:

	Imports.			Exports.			
	London.	Eur & Amer	Total	London.	Eur & Amer.	Total.	
1795-6	[illegible]	31	50	84	66	150	Lacks.
1796-7	18	26	44	50	57	108	
1797-8	15	20	35	69	38	108	
1798-9	17	24	41	41	23	64	

VIII. It will also be seen, from the larger accounts above abstracted, that America, and the foreign ports of Europe, have not maintained the same relative proportion of this trade in each year; but that the proportions of their exports have varied in the following manner:

	1795-6	1796 7	1797 8	1798-9
The American exports were - *Lacks*	19	25	20	11
Which leaves for Foreign Europe -	47	32	18	12
	66	57	38	23

These well authenticated facts disprove and discredit all the assertions which have been so long and confidently advanced, of the great extent of the *foreign and clandestine trade of India*, and of the *progressive increase* of that trade. Both positions appear to be alike groundless, since of the total exports of Bengal to Europe and America, amounting to Rs. 21,700,000, only 5,660,000 go to foreign parts. Of that sum, the really neutral trade appears to be 3,100,000, and the clandestine trade carried on under foreign colours, 2,500,000. This is upon an average of four years, of which the latter years are in amount of exports the least.

That the exports of Bengal to foreign Europe and America, taken together, have not, on the whole, increased in the last thirty years, there is also reason to believe, from a comparison of its former trade at the present and at former periods: and that the clandestine trade has greatly decreased, there is positive evidence, both from the vast increase of remittances in bills and goods directly to this country, whilst the standard of British acquisitions in India has had no increase, but rather the contrary; and from the present little amount of that trade.

Thus the main argument, on which extensive enlargements of the privileges of British individuals have been pressed, namely, the alarming increase of foreign and clandestine trade, completely fails.

IX. Another argument urged to the same end remains now to be considered; the improvement of the productive powers, and the export commerce of our Indian possessions. These objects, the free merchants believe, will be promoted by the measures they propose. More than one opinion which has come before your committee, represents the capabilities of those territories as prodigiously great, and nothing to be wanting for turning them to the happiest purposes, but

the removal of reſtraints. This is a ſubject that particularly merits attention; for to the intereſts of our Indian dominions, with which the intereſts of the ſovereign ſtate are now ſo much united, hardly any thing can be more important than a proper ſyſtem of political economy. It may, however, be obſerved, in proceeding to this head, that the merchants, in reſorting to it, loſt ſight of the ground upon which the privilege of ſending goods to this country was conceded to them by the act of 1793, namely, the remittance of Britiſh fortunes, and thereby the annihilation of the clandeſtine trade. They propoſe, now, objects of much greater magnitude. In the reaſonings uſed by ſome of the free merchants, it has been ſaid, *that the ſurplus produce of Britiſh India, which the Company's commerce cannot take off, ſhould be left to the induſtry of other traders.* Such a poſition may be underſtood to imply, that the Company wiſh to prevent the exportation of what they do not themſelves require, or that the produce of that country remains on hand for want of ſale; and when applied more particularly to infer that the ſurplus produce ſhould be brought immediately to Britain, it does not diſcriminate the *bona fide* foreign trade with India, which ought to be permitted. But as the produce of every country muſt, in the courſe of things, bear a certain proportion or relation to the demand made for it, ſo there appears no reaſon to doubt, that the productions of Britiſh India, fit for the European market, whether raiſed by its own native ſtock of capital, or occaſionally quickened by importations of bullion from Foreign Europe and America, (which is a precarious thing, and quite diſtinct, in its nature and conſequences, from the transfer of private capitals from the ſovereign Britiſh ſtate to the dependent Aſiatic ſtate,) have uſually had a current vent into one or other of the channels of trade now open with that country; that hence the alleged difficulties of conveying goods by the Company's ſhips, have not prevented the diſpoſal of all the produce which the capital of the country raiſed.

But if this poſition were to convey any ſuch idea as that the Company deſired to limit the productions and exports of their poſſeſſions to what they themſelves can inveſt, it would be moſt unjuſt. The admiſſion of ſhips of all friendly nations to their ports, the indulgences given to Britiſh ſubjects before the act of 1793, the privileges of that act, and the large importations theſe ſubjects have made here ſince, all ſerve to confute ſuch a notion. It is the principle of the Company to give free ſcope to the internal powers of their territories, in agriculture and manufactures, and a free vent, by exportation, to the commodities thus raiſed. They, therefore, long before the act of 1793, encouraged the culture of indigo, which, from being no article of export, is now produced in ſuch quantity, and of ſuch excellence, as to ſupply nearly the demands of all Europe. They alſo gave various encouragements to the culture of ſugar, and other articles, new as imports from India into this country. Indigo is become one of the grand ſtaples of the Indian trade, and, with ſugar, has been the chief cauſe of the increaſe in the ſale amount of privileged goods for ſome late years. But the indefinite terms in which the improvement of Britiſh India is now urged in ſome writings, will comprehend principles of a very different kind from that which has juſt been ſtated:

and

and a clear underſtanding on this head, as well as reſpecting the means which Britiſh India poſſeſſes for foreign commerce, is become neceſſary: for the whole of the ſyſtem by which the commerce and the government of India ſhould be regulated, is involved in this inquiry.

It is ſufficiently known, that India, under Aſiatic ſovereigns, never had any capital of its own applied to the European commerce. The great body of the people of that country have always been, and ſtill continue, averſe to diſtant and hazardous enterpriſes, eſpecially by ſea. Their genius and their means have ever mainly turned into the channels of domeſtic induſtry, little adventuring even upon coaſting voyages. From the remoteſt times of which we have account, down to our own days, the manufactures of India, fit for the European market, were ſet on foot by money imported into that country. Since the period of Britiſh acquiſitions there, this order has been reverſed. The tribute of India, and the gains of Britiſh individuals, have furniſhed the capital of the exports to Europe, from at leaſt all the territories poſſeſſed by this country; but beſides that tribute and thoſe gains, there is, at this day, no capital in thoſe territories applicable to an extenſion of their exports to Europe: and the vent of European manufactures there, is limited by phyſical and moral cauſes. If it were practicable for us to take off, and India to ſupply, ten times the quantity of produce we now receive from it, that country would not increaſe its conſumption of our manufactures in any proportion. After, then, India has paid by her commodities for her limited purchaſes of European manufactures, there remains with her no other means of an export trade to Europe, but the public and private Britiſh funds above-mentioned; for thoſe which reſident foreigners may acquire by trade hardly merit any attention. The public funds, or the tribute by which chiefly the Company's commerce is carried on, need not be further noticed, ſince the inquiry is about enlarging the trading privileges of private merchants. It is evident, that there are no means of doing this upon any great ſcale, conſonant to the ideas held out of improving our poſſeſſions, but by capital transferred thither in bullion from this country. The firſt queſtion, then, to be determined, is, whether it would be good policy thus to employ any large portion of the commercial capital of Great Britain, either in addition to all that it has already laid out in its plantations and colonies in the American ſtates and in Europe, or by withdrawing ſuch portion from ſome other branch of trade nearer home, in which it muſt be now engaged? for it cannot be ſuppoſed that any conſiderable part of the national ſtock lies dormant and uſeleſs.

It is to be obſerved, that with regard to old ſtaple articles of import from India, ſuch as piece goods and raw-ſilk, which are of great value in proportion to their bulk, the preſent ſcale of importation into Europe ſeems nearly equal to the vent for them; and as, from the largeneſs of that importation, and other cauſes, the profit on theſe articles is very moderate, there could be no encouragement, on that ſcore, to increaſe the importation; nor, as the law has left it optional with the Company to permit individuals to trade in piece goods to this country, could the court be expected to extend the participation they now

give

give to private merchants in that article, becauſe a great increaſe in the importation would only make it a loſing one to both parties. And indeed the merchants themſelves, in their plans of enlargement, profeſs to look chiefly to articles new or lately introduced in the imports from India, moſt of which are generally bulky in proportion to their value. Theſe articles are *Indigo*, *Cotton* and *Coffee*.

Upon the probability of advantage from largely ſpeculating in any of thoſe articles, your committee will beg leave to make ſome remarks.

Indigo, as has been obſerved above, is already carried to an extent, that nearly ſuffices for the conſumption of all Europe. The Company, after advancing the funds to give a ſolid eſtabliſhment to this manufacture, left the whole trade in it to individuals, for whom it is brought home in the Company's ſhips, uſually at a war freight of only 7l. 10s. per ton, which is leſs than they pay the ſhip owners; and being comparatively of ſmall bulk for its value, can no great way enhance the occaſion for private tonnage. The undertakers in it have actually ſuffered ſeverely from too rapid an increaſe in the manufacture, and too eager a competition, to puſh this article, therefore, further at preſent, by encouraging new adventurers in it, would be unjuſt to thoſe who are yet hardly emerging from their difficulties; and on the general principles of trade, it would be evidently impolitic but if, on fair inveſtigation, any further reaſonable encouragement ſhall be found neceſſary for the culture of this article, or for bringing it to Europe, there can be no difficulty in according to it.

The article of *Cotton* is liable to ſuch ſudden and great variations in the price, that it is natural the home manufacturers ſhould turn their thoughts occaſionally towards India for a ſupply. At one time, theſe manufacturers clamorous with the Company to import the raw material for their uſe: but the court of directors wiſely declined their requeſt; at the ſame time they manifeſted the deſire, which has always diſtinguiſhed the liberal principle of the Company, to contribute towards the proſperity of every part of the kingdom, by offering thoſe manufacturers free permiſſion to ſend ſhips to India, to import cotton from thence for their account; but this they declined. The truth is, that, in conſequence of the aſtoniſhingly rapid progreſs of the demand for cotton goods, there muſt, at intervals, be a want of the raw material, ariſing from particular circumſtances chiefly occaſioned by the war; but as the produce of the raw material has increaſed, and is ſtill increaſing, in the ſouthern parts of the American States, in the Weſt-Indies, in Braſil, and, above all, in Dutch Guyana, now ſettled by Britiſh planters, the cotton of India cannot ſucceed, the rate of freight being always too high, except on ſome very extraordinary occaſions. Further, the cotton which has been imported here from the Eaſt is not the produce of Britiſh India. A conſiderable quantity of that cotton is required to give employment to the manufacturers in the Company's provinces, where enough is not raiſed for the demand; and a large quantity of it, alſo, is every year ſent to China, as a means of providing the Company's inveſtment of teas. In former times the cotton was imported from Bombay, where it was collected from

the

the various diſtricts in that quarter, to Bengal, to the coaſt of Coromandel, and ſome part to China. At preſent, and for ſome years, none has been imported into Bengal from the Bombay ſide of India by ſea; but on a reference to the Bengal regiſter of exports, before quoted, your committee find very large imports into the Company's poſſeſſions in Bengal from the upper provinces; which imports, they have reaſon to believe, may have been produced in thoſe diſtricts that furniſh part of the large export of cotton from Bombay: and your committee are more confirmed in this opinion, from the very advanced price to which they find this article has riſen in Bengal. On the other hand, if, from the vaſt importation of cotton from ſo many quarters, part of it is again exported, it may deſerve conſideration, whether we ought thus to miniſter to the ſupport of foreign manufactures which affect our own. On the whole, therefore, your committee muſt ſubmit, whether it would be proper, on the part of the Company, eſpecially with the chance of aiding a foreign rivalſhip, to encourage the importation here, of an article not the produce of Britiſh India, eſpecially when attended with injury to the ſubjects of the Company, depending upon them for ſupport; and materially interfering with their China trade, which, whether conſidered as profitable to the Company, or yielding a large revenue to the State, muſt be regarded as of the firſt conſequence.

Sugar is an article which the Company have been at pains to encourage; but the prices here are known to have been variable and precarious; and from the experience hitherto acquired, in a time of war, indeed, when high freights have prevailed, it does not appear to be a commodity which, unleſs changes are ſuppoſed in other parts of the world, and in the duties on home conſumption here, promiſes to produce, on any large ſcale of importation, a ſure or adequate profit. On the finer ſorts which the Company have imported they have gained a little, on the coarſer there has been a loſs; and from the preſent ſtate of the trade in this article, in the great European market and in India, your committee do not ſee the inducements which the Indian merchants can have to embark largely in it, unleſs the procuring of freight for their ſhips be a leading conſideration, which is a very diſtinct object, that has yet no title to the attention of the court, as will be ſhewn hereafter.

Coffee. The trade in this commodity has been very great, and not much underſtood. The coffee imported here from the Eaſt is almoſt wholly the produce of Java; little, if any, from the Britiſh dominions. In conſequence of the war, the produce of ſeveral years had accumulated. The Dutch India Company, therefore, ſent ſhips under the Daniſh flag for a conſiderable part; but the larger proportion was brought to Europe, circuitouſly, by Americans, and of courſe ſold at the Company's ſale. In the appendix will be found a liſt of the ſhips, with their cargoes, which were ſold by the Company in the preceding ſeaſon, whereby it will appear, that a very ſmall part, if any, is the produce of Britiſh India.

Your committee have obſerved, among the articles imported by individuals, that of ſalt-petre, as forming one of the commodities, without which there cannot well be

be an aſſorted cargo. This being both of high political importance, and eſſentially neceſſary in various manufactures in this country, the ſupply ſhould, in no degree, be permitted to individuals. The Company have always taken care to provide for every demand; but if the private traders are allowed to deal in it, as an article which is bulky, and of little value; and they, from the fall of price in Europe, or other cauſes, ſhould ceaſe to provide the requiſite quantity for properly loading their ſhips, the Company might not only ſuffer loſs in the firſt inſtance, but the public be materially diſappointed.

X. Your committee having made theſe ſpecific remarks on the principal articles, which, it is underſtood, would ſupply the new enlargements propoſed in the Indian trade, will beg leave to proceed to ſome further obſervations, which have relation to the influence thoſe enlargements, though they ſhould be far ſhort of what ſanguine ſpeculation has conceived, may have on the inveſtment of the Company. And firſt, with reſpect to the ſupply of funds. From the heavy expences incurred by the Company in the courſe of the preſent war, there remains, in effect, at preſent, little or no ſurplus revenue to aid the proviſion of inveſtment; therefore the requiſite funds muſt be furniſhed by the proceeds of the exports from this country, and by money received for bills on the court of directors. Thoſe exports, it is ſufficiently known, ſupply but a ſmall proportion of the advance which the inveſtment demands; eſpecially at the preſent juncture, when bullion is not procurable at any price, and a bar is put to the exportation of copper beyond a ſmall limited quantity. On the money, therefore, of individuals abroad, in exchange for bills on the court, the Company muſt depend for the proviſion of the greateſt part of the inveſtment; and when it is conſidered, that the fortunes of moſt of thoſe individuals have been accumulated from the very ample allowances granted by the Company, and that every fortune has been acquired under their protection, it cannot be deemed an unreaſonable hope, that they ſhould have a preference over other perſons, who now come forward as rivals to that very body, whoſe protection and foſtering care has enabled them to become what they are. It is from their competition for money that the Company's difficulties to borrow in the time of war, and the rate of intereſt on their loans, have been aggravated. The higher terms, on the other hand, which the Company have thus been obliged to give, have raiſed the price of money to individuals, who complain hereof in their turn; but ſurely, if the preference commercially due to the Company were out of queſtion, the ſafety of the whole, which is intimately connected with the Company's ability to raiſe ſupplies for the exigencies of neceſſary war, has a better right to be conſidered than the conveniency of a part.

Secondly, with reſpect to the freedom and extent of the Company's purchaſes. It ſeems to be an idea entertained by ſome, that the exceſſive freight and charges of the Company's commerce, incapacitate them from attempting any profitable ſpeculations on mercantile principles, eſpecially where competition is to be encountered; that they loſe on various articles of the Indian trade, and that their main uſe, in a commercial view, is to ſerve as the

channel

channel of the Eaſtern tribute; and therefore, that all new attempts will be beſt conducted by the enterpriſe and economy of individuals. Theſe ideas go to deprive the Company of all commercial freedom, and may even be extended to a formal partition of the Indian trade; the old ſtaples to be left to the Company, and the new articles to private merchants: but your committee feel themſelves warranted to maintain, that the Company ſhip their goods in India at a leſs aggregate of coſt and charges than individuals do, and realize the proceeds here at a leſs expence, ſaving only in the article of freight on the regular ſhips, which may be reduced, with reſpect to coarſe articles, by hiring ſhips of inferior equipment; and though, amidſt the fluctuations of war, the Company may occaſionally loſe by ſome articles, there are various reaſons why they ſhould not immediately ſtrike ſuch articles out of their inveſtment: and it will ſtill be true, that by their reſources and numerous eſtabliſhments, they have great advantages over private perſons, in all attempts, either to introduce new articles, or extend the proviſion of them; for they have only to avail themſelves of inſtitutions already exiſting; whereas private merchants muſt, for theſe ends, in many caſes, form new eſtabliſhments. It is without ſufficient foundation, therefore, that the ſuperior capabilities of individuals for ſtriking out new branches of trade have been inſiſted on; and whilſt ſo many arguments have been induſtriouſly uſed to obtain new privileges for private traders, that there has been ſuch a tendency ſhewn to reduce the Company to a mere routine of bringing home the tribute in a few old ſtaples. It is fit they ſhould poſſeſs full as much freedom as private merchants have, in managing and ordering their commercial affairs, to the extent of the funds and the credit which they may fairly apply to commercial purpoſes, without increaſing the preſent high ſcale of Indian debt. And if it ſhould be occaſionally found expedient for them, either with a view of profit, which in particular junctures may accrue, or to furniſh a ſaving tonnage for their ſhips, to make an extraordinary proviſion of new articles, it will not only be their duty to do ſo, but they may do it with greater advantage than individuals can; for, if there be any new methods by which they can increaſe their commercial gains, the vaſt expences incurred in warlike operations require they ſhould be adopted; and at a time when the Company have ſtraitened themſelves in achieving conqueſts highly beneficial to the nation, they have leaſt reaſon to conclude, that they ſhall be expected to make any undue ſacrifices of their privileges.

Thirdly, with regard to the competition which a great enlargement of private trade may occaſion in the Indian commerce. That the law of every market ſhould be a free permiſſion for thoſe who enter into it to buy and ſell, need not be diſputed; but it is a queſtion not of commercial principle, but of the policy of ſtates, whether their ſubjects ſhall be encouraged to enter into competition with each other at any particular foreign market. There can be no doubt, that a great increaſe of demand and of purchaſes in India, would enhance the coſt of commodities there; and that a like increaſe in the quantities ſold here, though this mart ſhould be the largeſt, would, on the whole, lower the proceeds. The conſequence

from both branches of competition would, therefore, be evident and direct diſadvantage to this country, and diſadvantage not to be compenſated, in this caſe, by the extent of the trade.

Upon the whole, then, of this part of the ſubject, there is not, in the opinion of your committee, ſuch a rational certainty of mercantile profit to individuals, from largely increaſing the importation of theſe new articles, (for the hope of profit by freight is not an admitted plea,) as ought to induce them to embark in ſuch ſpeculations, in the face of a ſtrong rivalſhip to moſt of the articles from the produce of other countries: and where there is little appearance of benefit, the inconveniences of diſturbing the eſtabliſhed order of things ſhould not be encountered.

XI. But the grand objection, of a commercial nature, to this new trade is, that a conſiderable capital muſt be transferred from Great-Britain to carry it on. In one of the papers from Bengal it is hypothetically ſtated, that in a few years the export of ſugar from that country might be raiſed to 100,000 tons. Doubtleſs, in a vaſt extent of fertile ſoil, ſtretching from the ſea almoſt to Delhi, it may be poſſible to carry the culture of ſugar, and various other articles, to very great length; and perſons unacquainted with the circumſtances of that country, might imagine, from reading ſuch a ſtatement, that the main thing to be done was only to open the doors wide enough for exportation. The fact, however, is, that four or five millions ſterling from this country muſt be furniſhed, to pay for the firſt coſt, and the tranſportation of that quantity of ſugar, for Bengal has no ſuch fund of its own applicable to any purpoſe of that kind; and the ſame obſervation muſt be applied to any large extenſion of other new articles.

The firſt point to be decided here, therefore, is, whether the nation ought to embark its capital in ſuch a trade? This is a queſtion of commercial policy, intereſting to the public, who ought to know the concern they have in it; and a queſtion on which it belongs to the legiſlature to determine. If there are reaſons for withdrawing part of the capital employed in raiſing produce in ſome other dependences of the empire, and for encouraging preferably the productions of India, theſe reaſons, doubtleſs, ought to be heard; but this new buſineſs ſhould not be plunged into without examining and underſtanding its nature and conſequences; and, in the opinion of your committee, unleſs there are ſome ſpecial motives for the preference juſt mentioned, or unleſs where ſome imperious exigency ariſes, it would be utterly impolitic to tranſplant much of the capital of Great Britain to carry on the agriculture and manufactures of that remote region.

XII. But your committee muſt believe, that the propoſed enlargements would involve a conſequence ſtill more ſerious, on which they have already touched, in conſidering the claim of Britiſh ſubjects to a like freedom with foreigners in the Indian trade. This claim is, in other words, the preſent queſtion. If, inſtead of carrying on the intercourſe, commercial and political, of this country and its Indian dependences through one great channel, the Eaſt-India Company, which has ſo much contributed to preſerve a vaſt people in their original habits of ſubmiſſion, the ſhips of Britiſh indi-

individuals were permitted to go and come at pleaſure, a great change in the political circumſtances of Britiſh India muſt, from the nature of things, be expected. Hitherto the want of an expenſive legal channel to India, and the difficulties of getting into employment in our dominions, (for native governments invite only deſperate military adventurers,) have prevented a great influx of Britiſh ſubjects into them, though foreign ſhips have been open to thoſe who could afford to pay them, and our governments have choſen rather to licenſe perſons who had found means to ſettle themſelves there, than to force them from all their concerns. But the propoſed ſyſtem would, at once, confer both right and employment on multitudes; and it is from an inſtitution communicating theſe encouragements, that, in the opinion of your committee, danger is to be apprehended. The reſidence of a limited number of Europeans in our provinces, as things at preſent are, is not a ground of any alarm, provided that number can be kept from increaſing; but in the propoſed ſyſtem there would be a principle of progreſſive increaſe, and this, your committee fear, might juſtly be conſidered as the firſt principle of a colonial ſyſtem.

A continual courſe of detached commercial adventurers would entail the reſidence of greater numbers of Europeans abroad; many others would be tempted to reſort thither, in the hope of eſtabliſhing themſelves; gradually, in conſequence of theſe changes, they would be enabled to ſtrike out new modes of employment, and ſpread themſelves in the country. Even now, the ſociety of merchants in India diſcover a wiſh to be emancipated from every material reſtraint: that ſpirit would live, and be more powerful in the larger ſociety. Governments, then, would find it a new and arduous taſk to maintain order and ſubordination. Every port in India would be accuſtomed to the viſits of adventuring Europeans; connections between them and the country powers could hardly be prevented; part might go into the ſervice of thoſe powers; all could not expect fortunes to return; and thoſe who ſaw no proſpect of this kind would naturally commence colonization. That the rights and uſages of our native ſubjects might not be encroached upon in this progreſs, that theſe people, though paſſive, might not be at length exaſperated, and that they might not, from example, gradually loſe their habits of ſubmiſſion to government, no man can be warranted to deny: nor is it leſs probable, that a vaſt maſs of native ſubjects, thus put into a new ſtate of agitation, a numerous European community progreſſively enlarging its views with its importance, and the combinations of Indian politics influenced by, and influencing theſe circumſtances, might render it extremely difficult for this country to maintain, in that remote quarter, a government ſufficiently ſtrong and energetic to contain all theſe intereſts within their due bounds.

XIII. For theſe reaſons, the inquiry concerning the principle by which our Indian poſſeſſions may be beſt preſerved, though it appertain to the preſent ſubject, need not be a long one. That ſyſtem cannot be beſt which, by the adoption of colonial principles of free ingreſs and reſidence, would expoſe us to all the hazards juſt deſcribed, and, through them, to the loſs of the Indian empire. The legiſlature has already determined to maintain the dependency of that empire, not on colonial

lonial principles, but through the medium of that body by which it was acquired, the East-India Company, who are therefore conſtituted the ſole national organ for its local government, and its communication with this country. The rights of that Company, who, through a long ſucceſſion of years, ſuſtained alone the expences and perils which ended in the acquiſition of territorial dominion, have not been ſacrificed to the unfounded claims ſet up for every Britiſh ſubject as ſuch, to enter into the free enjoyment of what had coſt them ſo much. The advantages of a ſure and great commerce, of a large tribute, of a dominion maintained by its own reſources, have not been ſtaked, in following uncertain theories, which could only be tried at the riſk of loſing what was poſſeſſed: and experience, as well as ſound reaſon, demonſtrates the wiſdom of this ſyſtem.

XIV. If then, in reſpect of facts, it be true that the foreign trade of India, either carried on by our enemies or by neutral nations, or clandeſtinely under their colours by our own ſubjects, is not progreſſively increaſing; that nations in amity with us, and already trading to India, ought to be allowed to continue to trade on their own account for the ſupply of their own wants; and that India has no capital within itſelf, for effecting the great enlargements of its exports now propoſed: if it be alſo true, in reſpect of *principles*, that it would be impolitic in this country to tranſplant any conſiderable portion of its capital to India, for extending the agriculture and manufactures of that diſtant dependency, and yet more impolitic to open the way for Britiſh coloniZation there; the concluſion reſulting from the whole is, that the only object for which the Company, or the Nation, can now juſtly be called on to make new proviſions in favour of individuals, is that of bringing directly into this country the remainder of the trade yet carried on clandeſtinely by Britiſh ſubjects, with the removal of any inconveniences which now obſtruct the ready and eaſy tranſportation of the whole trade, which can be carried on by the fortunes of Britiſh reſidents in India, directly to the port of London.

Thoſe individuals, who, thriving under the protection of the Company, ſtill abet that clandeſtine trade, certainly act neither worthily nor gratefully, nor do they entitle themſelves to new privileges. The Company, however, deſirous to ſecure to the nation all the trade carried on from India by the capital of Britiſh reſidents, are willing to adopt ſuch meaſures as depend on them for bringing directly to the Thames the merchandize which that capital yet conveys, in any form, to foreign ports; but as the comparative rates of duties payable at their ports and in our own, will always be regarded by the proprietors of Indian goods in the direction of their conſignments, it ſeems requiſite, in order to ſecure the object in queſtion, that the duties on the exports of goods from India, or the duties on Indian goods imported into this country, undergo ſtill further modification.

XV. Your committee reflecting on the various poſitions which have of late years been advanced, to impugn either the conduct of the Company, or the eſtabliſhed ſyſtem of Indian policy, were induced to take the preſent occaſion to point out the errors by which thoſe poſitions, had they ſtill remained uncontradicted, might have miſled the public mind.

Of this labour, which they hope will not be unacceptable to the court,

a great

a great part would have been needleſs, if they had confined themſelves to the letter of the 2d April laſt, from the right honourable the preſident of the board of controul, which chiefly fixed the attention of the court in relation to the preſent ſubject, as it has been all along firſt in the conſideration of the committee: for between the opinions which are therein delivered and thoſe they entertained, as well reſpecting the leading principles of Indian government and commerce, as the concluſions to be formed from them, they found, on the whole, ſo much agreement, as greatly limited the neceſſity of particular diſcuſſion.

On thoſe leading principles your committee have reaſoned, and the ſame general views which are preſented by the longer inveſtigation into which the motive juſt aſſigned has led them, are with brevity and force exhibited in that letter. It infers from the whole two practical propoſitions, one concerning the object and meaſure of the privilege to be given to individuals in the trade from India, the other concerning the mode in which that trade ſhould be brought to this country.

The firſt is ſubſtantially the ſame which your committee have had in view through the whole of this diſcuſſion, and have, they truſt, here eſtabliſhed, that to bring the fortunes of Britiſh reſidents, not inveſted in the bills of the Company, directly through the medium of merchandize into the Thames, ſhould be the main object of the privilege to be conceded to individuals; and that this privilege ought not, in reaſon, to extend beyond the total amount of thoſe fortunes, allowance being always made for returns of Britiſh manufactures ſent from hence, according to the act of 1793.

The ſecond propoſition recommends, that the trade thus conſtituted ſhall be permitted to be carried on by Indian ſhips.

Your committee are aware of the public motives which diſpoſe Mr. Dundas to make the reſources of India ſerviceable to the naval intereſts of this country; and are, at the ſame time, perſuaded, that the meaſure which thoſe motives may have more eaſily inclined him to favour, he means to be perfectly compatible with his own principle of continuing the Company as the one great national organ for the government and commerce of India.

Your committee regard thoſe motives with reſpect; and in as far as the court can, conſiſtently with the great intereſt entruſted to them, freely afford the aid of the Company to well-digeſted views of that kind, the diſpoſition they have ever manifeſted to benefit the nation may, in ſuch a caſe, be expected to appear.

Your committee are further ready to grant, that if the occaſional admiſſion of Indian ſhips into this country, or an admiſſion continuing ſolely in the diſcretion, and changeable at the option of the Company, were the thing here in queſtion, it would be a matter of comparatively ſmall import, in reſpect to which the indulgences allowed at different times by the Company, in the courſe of the laſt ſeven years, ſhew, that they can, at fit ſeaſons, exerciſe with liberality, privileges which ſtill remain entire to them; but after a very mature and anxious conſideration of the preſent ſubject, your committee are conſtrained to ſtate, that they regard the admiſſion of Indian ſhips, or any claſs of ſhips, Britiſh or foreign, into a formal ſyſtematic participation in the commerce and navigation between Britain and India, with moſt ſerious apprehenſion. They conſider it as

involving a latent principle, that may eventually ſuperſede that very ſyſtem of regulated intercourſe with India, which both Mr. Dundas and the court are ſolicitous to preſerve. They are of opinion, moreover, that for the ends propoſed, the meaſure is unneceſſary, and that the Company can themſelves provide, as your committee will hereafter ſhew, all the ſhipping which that end requires, free of every fair objection hitherto made to the occupancy of tonnage provided by them. Impreſſed with theſe ſentiments, the duty impoſed on your committee requires they ſhould declare them; but in doing this, and in proceeding to explain farther the grounds on which they entertain thoſe ſentiments, they deſire to act in the ſpirit of men looking only to a public object, and canvaſſing a meaſure propoſed in a like ſpirit.

XVI. A ſyſtematic admiſſion of any claſs of ſhips into the trade between this country and India, would, in the opinion of your committee, virtually form a new ſociety, which having one intereſt, would, in effect, act with much of the ſpirit and unity of a joint Company, and a Company whoſe intereſt would not perfectly coaleſce with thoſe of the preſent one: ſtanding upon a legal foundation, and poſſeſſing a privilege enjoyed by none but the Eaſt-India Company, it muſt at once be inveſted with a certain degree of importance. The principles common to individuals and ſocieties, ſelf-preſervation and advancement, would naturally lead the members of this body into thoſe views and meaſures, which would be moſt likely to give it permanence and power. The continuance of its exertions would not depend, altogether, nor perhaps chiefly, on the gain of the commodities carried to and from India. If commodities brought only prime coſt and charges, and yet the ſhipowners could make out a profitable employment for their ſhips, which is avowed to be a leading motive for the preſent requiſitions of the merchants, it might ſtill be their intereſt to carry on the trade; and the private commerce, now ſupported by a remittance capital, would thus owe its enlargement to a ſhipping intereſt, though a trade which maintained only the ſhips engaged in it would be one of the leaſt beneficial; and if thoſe ſhips were Indian, the benefit of it to this country would be indeed ſmall. In bringing to Europe Indian commodities, in which the trade mainly conſiſts, Indian ſhips would have a clear advantage over others, becauſe the equipment of them could be adjuſted with certainty to the number and times of the cargoes procurable, and therefore the comparative probability of the permanence of ſuch a ſet of ſhips is the greater.

It would be eaſy to employ capital belonging to the mother country in building and repairing thoſe ſhips: thus Engliſh merchants might become parties in the concern, and this would, in a certain degree, be the ſame as if Britiſh ſhips were licenſed directly from this country. The neceſſity of employing ſhips once built is obvious. The channels of trade in Europe, in a time of peace eſpecially, would not be likely to afford ſpace for this new claſs; the owners muſt therefore continue, as long as poſſible, in a line into which they have once entered, even if difficulties ſhould occur in it; and difficulties would be likely to put the adventurers on ſeeking whatever further indulgences remained to be granted them. To further indulgences the recognized enjoyment of the firſt privilege would

would more eaſily lead; and in this and other views, the probable effects of uſage deſerve to be conſidered. What is once eſtabliſhed obtains authority in the public mind; and new claims may, with leſs danger of ſhocking opinions, be raiſed upon it. From theſe cauſes, the exerciſe of this new privilege would be likely to be durable, and its operation progreſſive. One certain effect hereof would be to force a trade from India with a capital not its own. As the numbers concerned in this complex trade of ſhips and goods increaſed, ſo would their power, influence, and connections, in both countries. If inconveniences ſhould be found to reſult from this inſtitution, great intereſts formed under the ſanction of it would plead againſt a ſuppreſſion of it; and it ſeems entirely probable, that as ſoon as the privilege to Indian ſhips was thought to have acquired ſufficient ſolidity, if not before, the merchants of this country would become clamorous for admiſſion into it: nor is it eaſy to conceive how, after preſcription had ſmoothed the way, and Engliſh merchants were known to have become, though unallowedly, partners in the Indian ſhips, their claim could be long reſiſted; for it could never be maintained, that one Britiſh ſubject reſiding in London might carry on a trade with India becauſe his ſhip was built there, whilſt another Britiſh ſubject in the ſame place ſhould be interdicted becauſe his ſhip was built in the Thames. And, indeed, whenever the trade from India came to be any other than a trade of remittance for the fortunes of Britiſh reſidents, the reaſon on which Indian merchants only were permitted to carry it on would ceaſe. In a commercial view, the ſyſtematic introduction of any claſs of private ſhips appears, from what has been already ſaid, to be unneceſſary. As the true intereſt of the country does not require that it ſhould transfer capital to India to raiſe a trade there, ſo it is ſufficiently obvious, that there is in India no great capital which wants to exert itſelf in the European trade; no ſuch general ſwell in the tide of Indian commerce as ſeeks a new channel. Far the greater part of the Europeans there have nothing to do with the export trade, which reſts chiefly with the houſes of agency, in whoſe hands much of the remittable property of Europeans centers, by which means they are enabled to enter into great ſpeculations; neither is there any ſurplus of Britiſh property there, which the Company cannot convey in ſhips furniſhed by themſelves, as cheaply and expeditiouſly as it could be conveyed by private ſhips: therefore, to privilege a claſs of ſhips for the trade of individuals, when the ſcale of that trade does not require it, would be to introduce an innovation which your committee cannot but regard as a hazardous one, without any adequate cauſe. Conſidering, then, that there is no neceſſity for the propoſed meaſure; that it would be the genius of the new trade, as of all others, to ſeek its own enlargement; that ſo many cauſes would, probably, concur to render it permanent and progreſſive; that, above all, a conſtant intercourſe by private detached ſhips, with every part of India, familiarizing European adventurers with that country, Indian ſailors with this, would gradually and indefinitely widen the channel of that intercourſe, extremely multiply the relations between the two countries, and tend to diſturb and ſhake our government there, to which danger is more likely to ariſe from our domeſtic

commerce than from the foreign one; conſidering all theſe circumſtances, your committee cannot but deprecate the ſyſtematic eſtabliſhment of any claſs of ſhips in the trade between India and Britain, as what, in their moſt ſerious judgment, would, in its nature and conſequences, tend, however the contrary might be meant, to ſuperſede the Company's privileges, and open the way to what all agree ought to be prevented, the colonization of Europeans in our Indian territories, and the dangers connected with that ſyſtem.

XVII. Beſides theſe objections, which apply to the meaſure generally, there is one that lies peculiarly againſt ſhips whoſe voyages commence from India, that they will uſually be manned, in great part, with laſcars or Indian ſailors. Men of that race are not, by their phyſical frame and conſtitution, fitted for the navigation of cold and boiſterous latitudes; their nature and habits are formed to a warm climate, and ſhort and eaſy voyages performed within the ſphere of the periodical winds; they have not ſtrength enough of mind or body to encounter the hardſhips and perils to which ſhips are liable in the long and various navigation between India and Europe, eſpecially in the winter ſtorms of our northern ſeas; nor have they the courage which can be relied on for ſteady defence againſt an enemy. To have any conſiderable portion of the property and trade of this country, therefore, dependent on the energy of men of this ſtamp, unleſs on the coaſts of India, where they are leſs expoſed to dangers, cannot be adviſeable: yet on the employment of Indian ſailors the chief freight of Indian ſhips ſeems materially to turn; for if theſe ſhips, rigged and fitted out as they are with ſtores chiefly brought from Europe, were manned with Europeans, receiving wages far higher, and proviſioned at much greater coſt than laſcars, it does not appear how they could be afforded at a lower rate of freight than Britiſh bottoms. But this is not all. The native ſailors of India, who are chiefly Mahomedans, are, to the diſgrace of our national morals, on their arrival here, led into ſcenes which ſoon diveſt them of the reſpect and awe they had entertained in India for the European character: they are robbed of their little property, and left to wander, ragged and deſtitute, in the ſtreets; a ſight that, whilſt it wounds peculiarly the feelings of men connected with India and the Company, raiſes both the compaſſion and indignation of the public: the one in favour of thoſe miſerable objects, the other againſt the Company, as if they had drawn the poor creatures into ſuch a ſtate of ſuffering, or neglected them in it, when in fact, though individuals bring them home, the Company are at great pains and expence to collect, maintain, and return them; but ſuch are the bad habits they acquire, that they often eſcape from the houſes where the Company have them lodged and provided for, and take to a mendicant ſtate, for the chance of obtaining from the pity of paſſengers new means of vicious indulgence. From cauſes of this nature, and from expoſure to the ſeverity of our winters, not a few have loſt their lives, or become incapable of further ſervice. On the continent of Europe, and even in America, where ſome of theſe laſcars are alſo now carried, they have no protector as here, and their caſe muſt be ſtill more deplorable; ſo that, inſtead of a larger introduction into the weſtern world of this feeble race,

it

it is very ſeriouſly to be wiſhed, that before their numbers are thinned by fatigue, climate, and diſeaſe, ſome means were deviſed for preventing them from leaving their own ſeas.

The contemptuous reports which they diſſeminate on their return, cannot fail to have a very unfavourable influence upon the minds of our Aſiatic ſubjects, whoſe reverence for our character, which has hitherto contributed to maintain our aſcendancy in the Eaſt, (a reverence, in part, inſpired by what they have at a diſtance ſeen among a comparatively ſmall ſociety, moſtly of the better ranks in India,) will be gradually exchanged for the moſt degrading conceptions; and if an indignant apprehenſion of having hitherto rated us too highly, or reſpected us too much, ſhould once poſſeſs them, the effects of it may prove extremely detrimental.

From the waſte of life, and other loſſes attending the employing of this claſs of ſailors, perhaps it may appear at length neceſſary to reſort to European mariners: theſe, in ſuch caſe, will flock in greater numbers to India; and hence it may be expected, that colonization will be accelerated there. Indeed, the return of peace might call for this ſubſtitution of Britiſh ſeamen, many of whom muſt then have to ſeek employment in the merchants' ſervice; and no Britiſh heart would wiſh, that any of the brave men, who had merited ſo much of their country, ſhould be without bread, whilſt the natives of the Eaſt brought ſhips belonging to our own ſubjects into our ports. Conſidered, therefore, in a commercial, phyſical, moral, and political view, the apparent conſequences of admitting theſe Indian ſailors largely into our navigation, form a ſtrong additional objection to the conceſſion of the propoſed privilege to any ſhips manned by them.

XVIII. It will be proper, in this place, to advert to the reaſons which induced the Company's governments and ſervants abroad to countenance, and, in ſome inſtances, to recommend the applications of the free merchants in India for leave to ſend goods here in their own ſhips. They were chiefly theſe: to direct to this country, in preference to foreign ports, all the merchandiſe which could be ſuppoſed to be in the diſpoſal of Britiſh individuals, and ſo to prevent the growth of foreign trade; to aſſiſt in reducing the freights paid by the Company, immediately before and after the commencement of the preſent war, for their regular ſhips, which reduction, it was hoped, would be forwarded by the introduction of a claſs of cheap ſhips between India and Europe; to promote the induſtry and export trade of India, and thereby to augment the ſources of its revenue, and to increaſe the commerce and government cuſtoms of this country.

With regard to theſe objects, all, doubtleſs, laudable in themſelves, and ſought from public motives, it may be obſerved, that the reduction of the Company's freights has been ſome time accompliſhed: that the court have been, on their part, alſo deſirous to bring all the property of Britiſh reſidents, inveſted in goods, directly to our ports: and that the meaſures now to be propoſed will, in the opinion of your committee, amply ſuffice for this end. The other objects, of preventing the growth of foreign trade, and promoting the produce of our Indian poſſeſſions, have been diſcuſſed in this report, and your committee have endeavoured to diſcriminate the true

principles on which they ſhould be followed, and the extent to which they ſhould be ſought. Into theſe enquiries the ſervants abroad do not ſeem to have felt themſelves called to enter deeply and ſyſtematically; nor do they appear to have looked forward to all the probable remote effects, commercial and political, of a progreſſive increaſe in the trade and intercourſe of individuals between India and Britain. They rather ſeem to have acted on the view of exiſting circumſtances, and to have recommended the meaſures which, under thoſe circumſtances, they deemed to be, both for public and for individual intereſts, beneficial and convenient. But as they did not profeſs to inveſtigate remote conſequences, ſo they certainly do not appear to have propoſed or expected, that the diſcretion of the Company ſhould be taken away in the admiſſion of Indian ſhips, or that any claſs of ſhips ſhould be inveſted with a permanent ſyſtematic participation in the commerce and navigation between India and Britain: and this, in the opinion of your committee, is the great point of importance in the whole of the preſent ſubject.

If, therefore, the reaſons which they have thought themſelves obliged to advance againſt this new principle ſhould prove ſatisfactory to the Court, your committee take the liberty to ſuggeſt, that they may be ſubmitted to the judgment and candour of Mr. Dundas, who, your committee are perſuaded, will not, when he ſees no imperious neceſſity, wiſh for the adoption of any meaſure which, immediately, or in its conſequences, ſhall be found materially to trench on the privileges of the Company.

XIX. Your committee will now proceed, in the laſt place, to propoſe the means by which, in their opinion, all the property of Britiſh reſidents in India, at any time inveſted in goods, together with the returns of manufactures ſent from hence, may, with every requiſite convenience, be brought directly to this country, without any change in the principles of the preſent ſyſtem. It may be difficult to aſcertain exactly the annual remittable amount of that property; but in the nature of things it muſt have a moderate limit, and a conſiderable part of it is ſent home in bills upon the Company. From a general retroſpective view, carried back for ſeveral of the laſt years, of the goods conſigned from India directly to London, whether on account of Britiſh reſidents, or in return for Britiſh manufactures, and of thoſe conſignments to foreign ports which may be ſuppoſed to have belonged to Britiſh ſubjects, together with the bills drawn on the Company in the ſame period, the total aggregate of theſe different branches will probably be rated fully, if eſtimated about, or ſomewhat beyond, a million and a half ſterling. Of this amount 650,000*l.* may have come in bills; and the whole, therefore, of what has of late been ſent from India in goods, either to our own or foreign ports, on account of Britiſh reſidents or Britiſh manufactures, on an average of ſeveral paſt years, ending with April 1799, may be taken at a little more than 850,000*l.* per annum; and of this ſum about 600,000*l.* comes already into the Thames; the reſt, as ſhewn in a former part of this report, has gone to foreign Europe and America. To encourage the conſignment of this remainder, alſo, to our own ports, and to provide for the more convenient tranſportation of what already comes here, is, in reality, as your committee

committee apprehend, all that is now to be performed: but to remove every ground for complaint in future, your committee are of opinion, that the Company may at once undertake for the conveyance directly to our ports, in goods, of the whole remittable property of Britiſh reſidents in India, and the whole returns of Britiſh manufactures, ſuppoſing that no part of either ſhould be ſent home in bills on the Company, which, however, is at preſent, and likely to be at all times hereafter, utterly improbable.

For this end, your committee propoſe, that the Company ſhall themſelves furniſh whatever amount of tonnage ſhall be wanted for bringing home the private trade, as here deſcribed; that they ſhall ſupply this tonnage, in ſhips either wholly deſtined to bring home that private trade, or whether ſo deſtined or not, in ſhips which ſhall not be applied to political or warlike purpoſes, but ſail from India directly for the port of London, at fixed periods, and thoſe periods moſt convenient for the ſhippers of goods within the fair weather ſeaſon.

That the rate of freight on thoſe ſhips ſhall, during war, be as low as that at which the Indian ſhips arrived here in the preſent ſeaſon are chartered to the Company; and that, in time of peace, the rate ſhall be proportionably reduced.

That the commodities to be permitted in the private trade, the manner of warchouſing and ſhipping them in India, and receiving and bringing them to the Company's ſales here, ſhall be ſettled in the ſpirit of the exiſting regulations, and with every fair attention to the intereſt of the private trader.

That a particular claſs of ſhips ſuitable for this ſervice ſhall be built by the Company, to be manned with Europeans, and armed ſo as to make them equal, in point of defence, to the beſt of the Indian ſhips which have come to this country; and until thoſe are built, other proper ſhips to be ſupplied.

That if at any time the tonnage provided by the Company for private exports ſhall not be ſufficient, it ſhall be allowable for the governments abroad, on the part of the Company, to freight Indian ſhips, for the conveyance of ſuch goods as cannot be otherwiſe accommodated; care being taken that this conceſſion be not ſtrained into an indirect ſanction to the ordinary ſtated employment of thoſe ſhips, nor as holding forth any expectation of connivance at fictitious pleas for the introduction of them; the ſole object of the Company being the ready tranſportation of private goods, furniſhed by the capital of Britiſh reſidents, as before mentioned, and the removal of every pretence for complaint on this ſcore.

That no perſon ſhall be permitted to embark in this trade, in any form, who has not the licenſe of the Company to reſide in India.

Your committee truſt, that theſe propoſitions make full proviſion for the removal of all the defects and inconveniences hitherto complained of, in reſpect to the conveyance of private goods; they provide for the certainty of a ſufficient quantity of proper tonnage, for a reaſonable rate of freight, for the ſailing of the ſhips at the ſeaſons moſt convenient for the merchants, and for the direct performance of the voyages, without detention or deviation on account of political or military objects.

If theſe outlines ſhall be adopted as the baſis of the arrangement to be now made, it will then remain to fill them up with ſuch regulations of detail as ſhall be found requiſite,

in order properly to act upon them, of which a few particulars will be found under the head to be presently mentioned.

XX. Your committee having now, in performance of the duty with which they were charged, brought the task they proposed to themselves to a close, will beg leave to wind up the whole with a set of resolutions, comprehending the principal matters of this report. These resolutions have been agreed upon and passed by your committee, and it will afford them great satisfaction, if, by the means here proposed, or any means proceeding on the same general principles, the momentous question which, from its intricacy and extent, has engaged their attention and that of the court so long, shall be settled once for all.

(Signed) HUGH INGLIS,
DAVID SCOTT,
FRANCIS BARING,
STEPHEN LUSHINGTON,
ABRAHAM ROBARTS,
JACOB BOSANQUET,
JOHN ROBERTS,
CHARLES GRANT,
EDWARD PARRY.

East-India House,
27th January 1801.

No. 3.

MINUTES *of the* COURT *of* DIRECTORS, *of the 4th February* 1801, *containing the Resolutions of the Special Committee, adopted by the Court.*

At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, the 4th February 1801,

The court proceeding to consider further the report from the special committee appointed to take into consideration the letters from the right hon. Henry Dundas, of the 2d of April and 28th of June 1800, and the resolutions founded thereon, which were submitted to the court on the 27th ultimo;

The report was read, and, on the question, unanimously approved.

The said resolutions were then read; and the court approving thereof,

It was on the question,

I. Resolved unanimously, that in the opinion of this court, the system by which the British possessions in the East are now held and governed, is the system best adapted to secure to the nation the benefits, political and commercial, which are derivable from those possessions; and that the establishment of an open trade between them and Great Britain would not only be subversive of the rights and privileges of the East India Company, but, without ensuring to this country commercial advantages equal to those it now enjoys from them, pave the way for European colonization, and ultimately hazard the loss of those invaluable acquisitions.

II. That it is therefore equally the interest of the Nation, and the duty of the Company, to guard against all principles and measures which, by an indefinite enlargement of the present channel of communication, in their nature tend to the introduction, immediate or gradual, of such an open intercourse, and its probable consequent colonization.

III. That the East-India Company, far from entertaining the erroneous policy of limiting the industry and trade of their provinces to the demands of their own commerce, have given such encouragement to both, as they never received under the native government; so that the ships of all nations in amity with this country

country have free admiſſion there, and the maritime exports from India, excluſive of thoſe for the Company, are now greater than they were at any former period.

IV. That if it were practicable, it would not be expedient to prevent the other European nations, who, by privilege or conceſſion, now trade with Britiſh India, from enjoying ſuch a ſhare of that commerce as may ſerve to ſupply their own conſumption of Indian commodities, and at the ſame time to bring bullion into our Eaſtern territories.

V. That the regulations eſtabliſhed by the legiſlature in 1793, with the profeſſed view of extending the exports of this country to India, and bringing directly to it the trade clandeſtinely carried on by Britiſh capital from India to foreign ports in Europe and America, have not been miſapplied or evaded by the Company; but that the Company have, as far as conſiſted with the neceſſary courſe of their own affairs, political and commercial, given effect to thoſe regulations, though at a conſiderable expence to themſelves; and that all allegations of the growth of the trade of foreigners with India, and the extenſion of the clandeſtine trade from India, by means of any ſuch miſapplication on the part of the Company, are unfounded.

VI. That, according to the moſt authentic information which has appeared on the ſubject of clandeſtine trade, particularly the public regiſter of exports and imports kept in Bengal, that trade has not, of late years, increaſed, but rather diminiſhed; and that the amount of the clandeſtine trade of Bengal, the centre of our eaſtern power and commerce, whether the ſaid trade has been fed by that part of the capital of Britiſh reſidents which was not ſent directly to this country, or by any other ſource, cannot, on an average of four years ending with 1798-9, reaſonably be eſtimated to have exceeded twenty-five lacks of rupees per annum.

VII. That from this important fact, as well as from a variety of other evidence, exiſting in the recent proceedings of the Company's governments abroad, it may ſafely be concluded, that any increaſe which has taken place in the courſe of the war, in the trade of foreigners with our ſettlements, is the increaſe of a trade carried on, *bona fide*, for their own account, and, in a great degree, with ſpecie which they import into India, and pay for the goods they export; and that this is a trade which, in ſound policy, ought to be permitted.

VIII. That the trade carried on with Europe from the Indian ſettlements of our enemies, the French, Dutch, and Spaniards, which is ſaid to have greatly increaſed through the late miſmanagement of the Company, flouriſhed, long before the preſent times, in a greater degree than it does now, and could not have been depreſſed by any meaſures within the Company's power; nor would it be a wiſe policy, under the notion of bringing that trade to our ports, to nouriſh, as in fact we thus ſhould, the ſource whence it proceeds.

IX. That as it is the wiſh of the Company to give free ſcope to the native powers of their Indian ſubjects in agriculture and manufactures, ſo it is alſo their wiſh to exerciſe the rights and privileges they poſſeſs in the government and commerce of India, not in the narrow ſpirit of rigid monopoly, but liberally to the benefit of the nation at large.

large. They thus, before the laſt renewal of their charter, occaſionally permitted the importation of private goods on their ſhips, and encouraged the culture and importation of ſeveral valuable articles on private account, particularly ſugar and indigo, the latter of which has become one of the grand ſtaples of the Indian trade, as both together conſtitute the chief cauſes of the increaſe in the ſale amount of privileged goods for ſome late years: and the Company are ſtill deſirous to ſecure to the nation all the trade which the capital of Britiſh reſidents in India yet carries on from that country to foreign Europe and America.

X. That the only certain conſiderable capital, which at preſent exiſts in Britiſh India, for an export trade from that country to Europe, is formed by ſuch part of the ſavings of Britiſh reſidents in India as is not remitted to England by bills of exchange, of one deſcription or another, on the Company, who now provide ſo amply in this way for the purpoſe of tranſferring the fortunes of individuals; and that the amount of ſuch portion of the ſavings of Britiſh reſidents as is not ſent home by bills on the Company, can never, in the nature of things, exceed a certain moderate limit, which will probably be eſtimated largely if taken at half a million ſterling per annum. Should, indeed, the natives of Britiſh India deſire to inveſt any money, *bona fide*, on their own account, in exports from India to Britain, (to which it does not appear that they ſhow much diſpoſition at preſent,) this may be admitted, under proper regulations, as an addition to the capital of Indian export to Europe; and theſe two ſources, with any circulating property poſſeſſed by Britiſh traders and manufacturers in India, not in the ſervice of the Company, which circulating property, in the whole, after allowing for the part of it that ought to be employed in the coaſting trade of India, can hardly be imagined to amount to any conſiderable ſum, ſupply the whole aggregate of the capital of Britiſh India applicable to an export trade in articles, either new or old, from that country to Europe.

XI. That if to this aggregate capital, which may be termed the preſent maximum of the native ſtock of Britiſh India for a trade to Europe, it became a practice to add capital belonging to private reſidents in Great Britain, and tranſplanted to India for the purpoſe of forcing the productions of that country beyond the ability of its own means, this would be the introduction of one of the firſt principles of the Colonial or Weſt-Indian ſyſtem; and if it were ſanctioned, directly or impliedly, by any public regulation, it would tend greatly to extend the relations and intercourſes between thoſe countries and this, as well as to ſuperſede, covertly, if not openly, the prohibition to Europeans not to occupy lands there, which prohibition is already, in a variety of inſtances, diſpenſed with; and thus, without any certainty of ultimate commercial benefit to the Britiſh empire at large, a change would be commenced in the preſent ſyſtem of Indian policy, which is allowed to be the beſt for the maintenance of thoſe diſtant poſſeſſions.

XII. That as the produce of every country muſt, in the courſe of things, bear a certain proportion or relation to the demand made for it, ſo there appears no reaſon to doubt, that the productions of Britiſh

tiſh India, fit for the European market, whether raiſed by its own native ſtock of capital, as above deſcribed, or occaſionally quickened by importations of bullion from foreign Europe and America, have uſually had a current vent into one or other of the channels of trade now open with that country; that hence the alleged difficulties of conveying goods by the Company's ſhips have not prevented the diſpoſal of all the produce which the capital of the country raiſed; and therefore the plea ſo often urged by perſons intereſted in the private trade, that the Company ſhould permit the ſurplus produce of the country to be exported, proceed upon looſe erroneous implications; becauſe when uſed in theſe general terms, it ſeems to convey what is not the fact, either that the Company wiſh to prevent the exportation of what they do not themſelves require, or that the produce of the country remains on hand for want of ſale; and when applied, more particularly, to infer that the ſurplus produce ſhould be brought immediately to Britain, it does not diſcriminate the *bona fide* foreign trade to India which ought to be permitted.

XIII. That as from an early period of the Company's territorial adminiſtration, the acquiſitions of Britiſh ſubjects in India have, in a greater or leſs degree, unhappily ſupported the trade of foreign Europe from the Eaſt, and notwithſtanding the means which the Company have uſed, by opening channels for the remittance of private fortunes, both in bills and in goods, directly to this country, that medium of conveyance through foreigners appears to be, in ſome meaſure, ſtill employed; this court, following the principles before laid down, agree in opinion with the right hon. Henry Dundas, as to the expediency of affording to Britiſh reſidents, who may chooſe to convey their property to Europe in goods, whatever means, in addition to thoſe already ſubſiſting, may be fairly ſufficient to induce them to conſign thoſe goods immediately to the mother country. And though the court conſider the fortunes of Britiſh individuals not remitted by bills on the Company, (in which a very large ſum is ſent home annually,) together with ſuch conſignments as European manufacturers and the natives of India may furniſh from their own ſtock, to conſtitute the total capital of Britiſh India, at preſent applicable to a trade with Europe, (that is, of capital originating in India, contradiſtinguiſhed from capital tranſferred thither from Europe,) yet being of opinion, that to remove all colour for complaint on this ſcore, the Company may afford ample means for conveying in goods even the total remittable property of Britiſh reſidents, they offer the following propoſitions for bringing accordingly the whole trade formed by that aggregate capital, as well as the conſignments of European manufactures, directly to the port of London.

1. That, in addition to the quantity of three thouſand tons of ſhipping, now annually allotted to the exports of individuals from India, three, four, or five thouſand tons more, or as much as may be wanting, ſhall be aſſigned.

2. That the ſhipping to be thus annually employed ſhall be wholly applied to the uſe of private traders, and ſhall neither be deſtined nor detained, for political or warlike ſervices, in India, but ſail from thence

thence directly for the port of London, at fixed periods, within the fair weather ſeaſon.

3. That the rate of freight from India on thoſe ſhips ſhall, during war, be as low as that at which the Indian ſhips, arrived here in the preſent ſeaſon, are chartered to the Company; and in time of peace, the rate of freight ſhall be proportionably reduced.

4. That all commodities of the produce of the continent, or of the Britiſh territories in India, ſhall be permitted to be laden on thoſe ſhips, excepting only piece goods, raw-ſilk, and ſalt-petre, which ſhall not be laden unleſs by ſpecial licenſe from the Company, or their governments abroad.

5. That the goods to be exported on private account, be, as now, received into the Company's warehouſes in India; and that the ſame care be taken in aſſorting them into cargoes, in due proportions of light and bulky goods, according to the deliveries into the warehouſes, as is obſerved in forming the Company's own cargoes.

6. That theſe goods ſhall be brought to the Company's warehouſes in London, and thence to their ſales, in the regular order, ſubject to the charge of three per cent. now allowed to the Company for landing, warehouſing, and ſelling private goods.

7. That the ſhips to be employed in this ſervice ſhall be built for the purpoſe by the Company, and ſhall be of the deſcription beſt calculated for the propoſed trade. In the opinion of this court, they may be of the burthen of five hundred tons builder's meaſurement, or thereabout, and equipped on what is called the diſmantled plan; but be manned with Europeans, and armed ſo as to make them equal, in point of ſafety and defence, to the beſt of the Indian ſhips which have come to this country. The ſize and equipment, however, of theſe ſhips, may be more minutely conſidered hereafter; and until they are built, other ſtout and proper ſhips, or the regular ſhips of the Company, as far as they ſhall be wanted, ſhall be employed in this ſervice, on the terms before mentioned.

8. That when the private goods provided for exportation from India ſhall not ſerve to fill all the ſhips ſent out for them, the Company ſhall put gruff goods into thoſe ſhips on their own account.

9. That if, at any time, the tonnage provided by the Company for private exports ſhould not be ſufficient for all the goods prepared for exportation, it ſhall be allowable for the governments abroad, on the part of the Company, to freight Indian ſhips, for the conveyance of ſuch goods as cannot be otherwiſe accommodated; care being taken that this conceſſion be not ſtrained beyond its juſt object, the ready and convenient tranſportation of private goods furniſhed by the capitals of Britiſh reſidents, or ſent as the returns of Britiſh manufactures.

10. That no perſon ſhall be admitted to embark in this trade, as principal or agent, who is not licenſed by the Company to reſide in India.

XIV. That although this court is well convinced of the public views with which the right hon. Henry Dundas has countenanced the idea of bringing the produce of India, exported thence on account of Britiſh reſidents, to this country, on private Indian ſhips, yet the propoſals which have been brought

brought forward by certain deſcriptions of men, both in India and in England, for the admiſſion of their ſhips into the trade and navigation between India and Europe, propoſals which extend to the eſtabliſhment of a regular ſyſtematic privilege in favour of ſuch ſhips, appear to this court, when maturely weighed, and followed into all their operations, to involve principles and effects dangerous to the intereſts both of the Company and of the Nation. In the opinion of this court, the adoption of thoſe propoſals would immediately and eſſentially affect both the ſyſtem of policy which the legiſlature has eſtabliſhed, for maintaining the connection and communication between this country and Britiſh India, and the chartered privileges of the Eaſt India Company; and the introduction of any practice of this nature would tend to widen, gradually and indefinitely, the channel of intercourſe between India and Britain; to multiply the relations between individuals in the two countries, to pour Europeans of the lower ſort into India, and Indian ſailors into this country; to leſſen, by both theſe means, the reſpect for the European character, which has hitherto contributed to maintain our aſcendancy in the Eaſt; to diſturb and ſhake our government there; and, in a word, to lead progreſſively, but ſurely, to colonization.

With reſpect to the Eaſt India Company, the introduction of this practice would ſet up a certain claſs of perſons, with peculiar privileges, who would, in effect, conſtitute another Company, having a common intereſt, and that intereſt very likely to be underſtood as oppoſed to the intereſt of the old Company, and hence to generate diſputes and hoſtilities.

With reſpect to Britiſh ſubjects in general, new rights would thus be eſtabliſhed in favour of a few, to which all might think themſelves entitled, which many would endeavour openly or clandeſtinely to ſhare, (invited by the expected profits of freight as well as of trade,) and in the end would unavoidably ſucceed in ſharing; all which, this court fear, would tend, more and more, to throw the communication between the two countries quite open, and to remove that great and effectual medium, the Eaſt-India Company, by whom the connection has hitherto been preſerved, ſo much to the benefit of both. And in a commercial view, the introduction of a privilege of this kind is unneceſſary, ſince the true intereſt of this country does not require that it ſhould tranſfer capital to India to raiſe a trade there, ſince it is ſufficiently evident that there is in India itſelf no great capital which wants to exert itſelf in the European trade; and ſince, for the conveyance to this country of the property of Britiſh reſidents inveſted in merchandize, the Company are willing to make, and this court now propoſe ample proviſion. The object of acquiring profit by the freight of ſhips propoſed to be thus introduced, inſtead of being an argument for their admiſſion, is a ſtrong argument againſt it; becauſe that object would excite the employment of private ſhips to and from India, independent of any previous occaſion for them, for the tranſportation of goods, and thus force a trade, in which, ſooner or later, merchants in Europe would become parties, and ſuch various competition be intro-

introduced, as would neceſſarily tend to antiquate the preſent ſyſtem of regulated monopoly, without any aſſurance of equal advantage and ſafety to the political, financial, and commercial intereſts of this country. And for all theſe reaſons this court cannot but earneſtly deprecate the ſyſtematic admiſſion of any ſuch privilege as is now required by the above deſcription of perſons.

XV. That this court, perſuaded the view given in theſe reſolutions of the important ſubject referred to their conſideration, will be juſtified by the documents that have been before them, ſome of which, material in themſelves, and others only lately arrived from India, they ſuppoſe have not yet been peruſed by the right hon. Mr. Dundas; and perſuaded, alſo, that it is the principle of that right hon. gentleman, fairly to maintain the rights and privileges of the Eaſt India Company as therein conſulting the true intereſt of the Nation, beg to propoſe a full diſcuſſion of this important ſubject with Mr. Dundas, in the deliberate manner obſerved at the late renewal of the charter, and do accordingly lay before him the judgment of this court, with all the reaſons and authorities on which it is founded.

No. 4.

Letter from the Right Honourable HENRY DUNDAS *to the* CHAIRMAN, *dated 21ſt March* 1801.

Wimbledon, 21ſt March 1801.

SIR,

I have attentively peruſed and conſidered the reſolutions which the court of directors unanimouſly came to on the 4th of February laſt, reſpecting the correſpondence I have had with them on the ſubject of the private trade between India and Europe; and it will not be neceſſary to trouble you with many additional obſervations on that ſubject. The reſolutions are diſtinctly and clearly ſtated, and the propoſition in the laſt of them, expreſſing a deſire for a free and full diſcuſſion of this important ſubject, is perfectly fair and candid; and the court of directors may reſt aſſured, that upon this, and every other ſubject connected with their intereſts, I ſhall be ready and happy, in every ſituation, public or private, to give every aid to their deliberations which they may deſire to obtain from me.

Upon the firſt, ſecond, third, fourth, ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth reſolutions, I have only to obſerve, that my opinions entirely accord with the general principles detailed therein.

With regard to the fifth, ſixth, ſeventh and eighth, I only pauſe in giving any opinion, from not having before me the particular documents and materials, eſtabliſhing the facts upon which thoſe reſolutions are founded.

The thirteenth reſolution contains the principles and details of the meaſure, upon which the court of directors are diſpoſed to act; and if the baſis upon which the reſolution proceeds is admitted to be the beſt which is applicable to the ſubject, the details ſeem aptly deviſed for the due execution of thoſe principles. But it is upon the principle and baſis of the meaſure which I ſtill have the mortification to find myſelf in a difference of opinion from thoſe whoſe integrity and talents I am equally bound to acknowledge; and this radical difference is the more to be regretted, becauſe the great object of ſolicitude which both parties entertain is preciſely the ſame. We

are

are both ſtrenuouſly maintaining, that the preſervation of the monopoly of the Eaſt-India Company is eſſentially requiſite for the ſecurity of every important intereſt connected with our Indian empire; and ſo deeply am I impreſſed with the truth of that propoſition, I am prepared explicitly to declare, that although the firſt formation of an Eaſt-India Company proceeded upon purely commercial conſiderations, the magnitude and importance to which the Eaſt-India Company has progreſſively advanced, is now ſo interwoven with the political intereſts of the empire, as to create upon my mind a firm conviction, that the maintenance of the monopoly of the Eaſt-India Company is even more important to the political intereſts of the State, than it is to the commercial intereſts of the Company.

With this conviction ſo ſtrongly impreſſed upon my mind, you will give me credit, when I aſſure you, that I have reviewed my own opinions with the moſt jealous attention, and that I have weighed, with the moſt anxious care, the arguments of thoſe who ſuppoſe that the ſyſtem which I have recommended is likely to produce any inconvenience or danger to the rights, privileges, and excluſive intereſts of the Eaſt-India Company; but it is my misfortune to view the ſubject in an oppoſite light. If any thing can endanger that monopoly, it is an unneceſſary adherence to points not eſſential for its exiſtence; and, on the other hand, if it is ſeen and felt by ſober, thinking, and wiſe men, that every facility is given ſpontaneouſly by the Company, which can be given conſiſtently with their commercial intereſts, and the political welfare of the State, that conſideration will preſent an impregnable rampart againſt any attack, which at any time either the ſecret or the avowed enemies of the Company may be diſpoſed to make, againſt the ſyſtem of Indian government now eſtabliſhed, in connection with the excluſive charter of the Eaſt-India Company.

It was my intention to have entered more at large into a detailed conſideration of this view of the ſubject; but ſince I began to write, I have received, and carefully peruſed, the letter of the 30th September laſt, recently tranſmitted from the government-general of India; and as that letter has, with clearneſs and perſpicuity, ably detailed, and in my opinion demonſtrated the grounds of thoſe opinions which I have from time to time taken the liberty of laying before the court of directors upon the ſubject of Indian trade, I ſhould conſider it as an unneceſſary waſte of time, if I was to trouble you with a repetition of the topics therein ſtated.

It is ſcarcely neceſſary for me to obſerve, that in all the diſcuſſions I have had on the ſubject with the court of directors, I have not been entitled to exerciſe any authority in the determination of the ſubject. It is a ſubject over which the commiſſioners for the affairs of India have no controul; and whatever I have ſtated, or now ſtate, or may hereafter ſtate, muſt be received from me in my individual capacity; and therefore, if either my reaſoning and judgment, or the reaſoning of your government abroad, has not the effect of varying the opinion of the court of directors, I truſt you will not delay acting upon the principles detailed in the reſolutions you have done me the honour to communicate to me; for the worſt reſult that can ariſe from the diſcuſſion is, any fur-

ther

ther delay in coming to a decision upon it.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your moſt obedient,
humble ſervant,
HENRY DUNDAS.

The Chairman of the Eaſt-India Company.

No. 5.

Letter from the Governor-General to the Court of Directors, dated Fort William, the 30th September 1800, and received over-land the 2d March 1801.

Fort William, 30th Sept. 1800.

HONOURABLE SIRS,

1. Having deemed it to be my duty to revert, during the preſent ſeaſon, to my plan of the 5th of October 1798, for the encouragement of the private-trade between India and the port of London, I now have the honour to ſubmit to your honourable court, a view of the urgent conſiderations which have determined me to adopt this temporary arrangement for the current year; and to add the reaſons which induce me to hope, that your honourable court will ſpeedily confirm my proceedings, by a permanent ſyſtem of regulation founded on ſimilar principles.

2. Your orders of the 25th of May 1798 were not received by the governor-general in council until the 20th of October in that year, when the arrangement for the private tonnage of the ſeaſon of 1798-9 had already been publiſhed, and ſeveral ſhips and cargoes had been already provided, according to the terms of the advertiſement of the 5th of October 1798. Under ſuch circumſtances, it would neither have been juſt nor expedient to have diſturbed that arrangement; but my diſpatches in council of the 1ſt of March, and my ſeparate letter of the 9th of March 1800, will have apprized your honourable court, that I had conſidered it to be my duty to adhere ſtrictly, in the year 1799-1800, to your orders of the 25th of May 1798; and that, in deference to your authority, I had ſuſpended for the ſeaſon 1799-1800, the operation of the plan contained in the advertiſement of the 5th of October 1798, although my conviction remained unaltered with regard to the expediency and juſtice of that plan.

3. I entertained a confident expectation, that I ſhould have received, at an early period of the ſeaſon, the ſanction of your honourable court, for reverting to the plan of October 1798, after adopting ſome arrangement equally calculated to facilitate and encourage the private trade between India and England, and my letter in council of the 1ſt of March, as well as my ſeparate letter to your honourable court, of the 9th of March 1800, will have ſatisfied you of my diſpoſition to await your final determination on this important ſubject, and to avoid even a temporary departure, without your direct authority, from your orders of the 25th of May 1798.

4. But I have been diſappointed in my expectation of receiving an early and ſeaſonable notification of your final commands; and the uſual ſeaſon for exportation from this port to Europe is already opening, under ſuch circumſtances as abſolutely compel me to adopt a reſolution, which my duty and inclination would have induced me to delay.

5. In the diſpatch * from the governor-general in council to your honourable court, dated the 13th inſtant,

* Not received.

inſtant, I had the honour to ſubmit to you a ſtatement of the intended diſtribution in India of the tonnage provided by you, for conveying the Company's inveſtments of Bengal, Fort St. George, and Bombay, and thoſe of Ceylon and Fort Marlborough, to England, in the ſeaſon of 1800-1.

6. From that ſtatement, your honourable court will obſerve, that the expected amount of the tonnage of 1800-1 is inadequate to the demand in India, and that a large proportion of the gruff goods belonging to the Company at this preſidency, and nearly * the whole of the private goods, for which the Company is bound by law to furniſh tonnage, cannot be ſhipped during the ſeaſon 1800-1 for England, unleſs ſhips built in India ſhall be employed between this port and that of London.

7. The employment of ſhips built in India between this port and that of London, is therefore no longer merely a queſtion of expediency, or of liberal commercial policy. The deficiency of the tonnage expected from Europe reduces me to the abſolute neceſſity of providing a large proportion of Indian tonnage for the ſervice of the preſent ſeaſon, in order to ſecure the conveyance of the heavy articles of your inveſtment, and to fulfil your legal obligations. The only queſtion on which I retain the power of exerciſing a free judgment with relation to this ſubject, is confined to the mode of obtaining the neceſſary tonnage for theſe indiſpenſable purpoſes.

8. In forming my deciſion on this queſtion, it was alſo neceſſary to conſider what proviſion ſhould be made for the conveyance to the port of London of ſuch goods as might be provided during the current ſeaſon, by private Britiſh merchants reſident in India, beyond the amount of the ſtatutable tonnage of 8000 tons, and by what regulation the exportation of ſuch goods ſhould be governed. The importance and urgency of both theſe conſiderations were greatly enhanced by the actual ſtate of the foreign trade of this port.

9. The nature of the caſe appeared to me to limit my deciſion to an option between the regulation obſerved in the ſeaſon 1799-1800 (conformably to the orders of your honourable court of the 25th May 1798), and the plan contained in the advertiſement publiſhed by the board of trade, under my orders, on the 5th of October 1798.

10. I have carefully compared the principles, objects, policy, and practical operation of both ſyſtems; and I have now the honour to lay before your honourable court the reſult of that compariſon.

11. The orders of your honourable court of the 25th of May 1798, were framed with a view of facilitating and encouraging the private trade between India and England. The primary objects of thoſe orders were, to protect the merchants, not being proprietors of ſhips, againſt any undue enhancement of the price of freight by the proprietors of ſhips, and to prevent perſons, being proprietors of ſhips, and alſo merchants, from trading to greater advantage than ſuch merchants as might not unite both capacities.

12. From the diſpatches of the governor-general in council, dated

* The whole of the private goods of this ſeaſon muſt be ſhipped in Indian ſhipping, with the exception of a ſmall proportion of light goods, which may be employed to aſſort the cargoes of the extra ſhips.

N. B. This and the following notes to this letter (except the firſt note in page 51) are inſerted by the governor-general himſelf in the original.

the 1ſt March 1800, and from the correſpondence to which thoſe diſpatches refer, your honourable court will have obſerved, that your order of the 25th May 1798, was conſidered by the merchants, for whoſe benefit it was intended, (particularly by the proprietors of heavy goods) to be extremely prejudicial to their intereſt.

13. Thoſe orders were received with equal diſſatisfaction by the proprietors of ſhips, who manifeſted the greateſt reluctance to let their ſhips unconditionally to the Company, although the rate of freight allowed for the ſhips was comparatively high.

14. The ſame correſpondence affords abundant evidence that the proprietors of ſhips, and the freighters (poſſeſſing no property in ſhips) conſidered it to be for their mutual advantage, that they ſhould be left to make their arrangements with each other; both parties appearing equally adverſe to the intervention of the Company's agency.

15. Under the plan contained in the advertiſement of the 5th October 1798, the proprietors of ſhips were enabled to make a more perfect aſſortment of the cargoes, to load their ſhips in the moſt advantageous and expeditious manner, to diſpatch them at the moſt favourable periods of the ſeaſon, and to prevent the loſs which (under the plan adopted in conformity to your orders of the 25th of May 1798,) the proprietors of ſhips ſuſtain, by unavoidable delays in the adjuſtment of accounts, and in the payment of the freight by the Company in England.

16. The proprietors of ſhips were enabled, under the plan of October 1798, to afford the freight at a reduced rate, at the ſame time that they derived a greater profit on that rate, than on the higheſt rates of freight fixed by the governor-general in council in 1799-1800, in conformity to your orders of the 25th May 1798.

17. To the merchant who is not proprietor of a ſhip, the plan contained in the advertiſement of the 5th of October 1798, affords the moſt important advantages: he obtains a conſiderable reduction in the rate of freight; he is enabled to ſettle his engagements with the proprietor of the ſhip, previouſly to the purchaſe of goods; to purchaſe ſuch goods as may be advantageouſly inveſted under the exiſting rates of freight; and to regulate every conſignment and draft according to the quantity of the tonnage engaged, to the period of diſpatching the goods from India, and to that of their expected arrival in England.

18. The merchant is embarraſſed, if compelled, under any modification, to depend on the Company for tonnage, for the arrangement of the rates of freight, or for the diſtribution of the cargo: he can neither be ſecure of the requiſite quantity of tonnage, nor of the time of diſpatching his goods from India, nor of the ſhip on which they may be laden, nor of the mode in which they may be diſtributed; and his trade is burthened with an expenſive rate of freight, which deprives him of all reaſonable expectation of profit.

19. The quantity of tonnage (excluſive of the goods ſent in the privileges of the commanders and officers of ſhips) annually occupied by private goods ſhipped from this preſidency alone, in the ſeveral years elapſed ſubſequent to the act of parliament in 1793, is ſtated in the following account:

	Tons.
1794-5 - - -	2,473
1795-6 - - -	5,346
1796-7 - - -	4,659

1797

	Tons.
1797-8 - - -	3,787
1798-9 - - -	6,223
1799-1800 - -	7,748

20. The correſpondence * of the board of trade with the governor-general in council, on the ſubject of the proviſion of tonnage, has been ſubmitted to the conſideration of your honourable court. The reports of that board, with the documents annexed to them, afford abundant proof, that a much larger quantity of private goods would have been ſhipped for England during the ſeaſons enumerated in the preceding account, (particularly during the year 1799-1800,) if adequate encouragement had been extended to the navigation and commerce of your dominions, in ſhips built in the ports of India; and if the Britiſh merchants reſident in India had been aſſured of permanent indulgence to their trade with the port of London.

21. Upon an average of the ſix years ſpecified in the preceding account, about 5000 tons of private goods from Bengal alone were annually exported to England; the amount, therefore, of the private goods exported from Bengal alone, during that period of time, has exceeded, by 2000 tons annually, the amount of the tonnage allotted by law for all India. It is to be obſerved, that a conſiderable portion of the total amount of theſe 5000 tons was annually furniſhed by ſhips built in India.

22. Excluſively of two ſhips recently engaged and provided with cargoes, to the amount of 1500 tons, the port of Calcutta now contains above 10,000 tons of ſhipping, built in India, of a deſcription calculated for the conveyance of cargoes to England. This tonnage has already been tendered, and is actually at command for that purpoſe.

23. From the preceding ſtatement, and from the correſpondence of the governor-general in council with the board of trade, it is evident, that the wiſe policy which dictated the clauſes of the act of parliament paſſed in 1793, with reſpect to the trade of private merchants between India and England, has been to a great degree fruſtrated by the inſufficiency of the tonnage furniſhed from England, and by the unavoidable expence and inconvenience attending the terms and manner of its proviſion.

24. From the quantity of private tonnage now at command in the port of Calcutta, from the ſtate of perfection which the art of ſhipbuilding has already attained in Bengal (promiſing a ſtill more rapid progreſs, and ſupported by abundant and increaſing ſupplies of timber†), it is certain, that India will always be able to furniſh tonnage, to whatever extent may be required, for conveying to the port of London the trade of the private Britiſh merchants of Bengal.

25. The conſiderable amount of tonnage occupied by private goods from Bengal in the years 1795-6, 1798-9, and 1799-1800, compared with the amount occupied by goods of a ſimilar deſcription in the years 1794-5, 1796-7, and 1797-8, affords a ſatisfactory proof, that the permiſſion granted to individuals of providing their own tonnage, was equally favourable to the intereſt of the proprietors, and to that of the freighters of the ſhips.

26. This concluſion is not affected by the large quantity of goods

* Not received.

† Large and thriving plantations of teek have been made in Bengal, and the cultivation of that timber is ſpreading over the whole province.

ſhipped in 1799-1800, under the arrangement made in conformity to your orders of the 25th of May 1798; for it is well known, that under a confident expectation of enjoying the continued advantages of the plan of 1798, the merchants had conſiderably extended their proviſion of goods for the European markets. Many from neceſſity, others from motives of reſpect to the laws, ſhipped their goods on the tonnage provided by the government, while others diſpoſed of their goods to the numerous foreign agents then employed in the port of Calcutta.

27. The quantity of private goods ſhipped for England in 1799-1800, affords, therefore, an incontrovertible proof of the eagerneſs and alacrity with which the Britiſh merchants, reſident in Bengal, provided goods, with a view to embrace the expected opportunity of conveying their trade to London on terms of advantage; but no argument can juſtly be drawn from the ſame circumſtance, to prove that the continuance of the regulations adopted in 1799-1800, would afford adequate encouragement to the private trade between India and England.

28. The preceding conſiderations ſatisfied me, that the plan of hiring ſhips on the part of the Company, and of re-letting them to the proprietors of ſhips, leaving the proprietors of ſhips and the merchants at liberty to ſettle the terms of freight, is more advantageous both to the proprietors and freighters of ſhips, than the arrangement adopted under your orders of the 25th of May 1798.

29. In your letter of the 25th May 1798, your honourable court appears to have intimated an opinion, that perſons uniting the capacities of proprietors and freighters of ſhips, may trade from Bengal to the port of London, to greater advantage than merchants poſſeſſing no property in ſhips. It appears to me, that the difference between the actual charge incurred by merchants, being proprietors of ſhips, on account of the freight of their goods ſent to England in their own ſhips, and the rate of freight paid by merchants not being proprietors of ſhips, cannot be deemed a profit derived by the proprietor of a ſhip on his goods. No perſon will employ any part of his capital in the purchaſe of property in ſhips, without the proſpect of deriving an adequate profit on the capital ſo inveſted. I am ſatisfied, that it would not be practicable for the proprietors of ſhips in this port to maintain an effectual combination for the eſtabliſhment of enhanced rates of freight. Unleſs ſuch a combination ſhould be maintained, it is to be preſumed, that the profits of the proprietors of ſhips on their capitals inveſted in ſhips, will never exceed, on an average, a reaſonable advantage on the amount of thoſe capitals, after defraying all the expences of their ſhips. This profit muſt, therefore, be deemed entirely diſtinct from the profit which the proprietors of ſhips may derive on their goods conveyed to England in their own ſhips, and conſequently, the proprietors of ſhips cannot be ſuppoſed to poſſeſs, in the general courſe and conduct of their trade, in the purchaſe, tranſportation, or ſale of their goods, any material advantage over merchants who are not proprietors of ſhips.

30. Various additional arguments, involving conſequences of a more complicated and comprehenſive deſcription, appeared to me to demand, not only that I ſhould recur, without delay, to the plan of the 5th of October 1798; but that

that I ſhould reſpectfully repreſent to your honourable court, in the moſt diſtinct terms, my decided and conſcientious conviction, that the permanent eſtabliſhment of a ſyſtematic intercourſe between the ports of India and that of London, regulated by principles ſimilar to thoſe adopted by this government in October 1798, is become indiſpenſible to the united and inſeparable intereſts of the Company and of the Nation in India.

31. Under the beneficial influence of the Britiſh government in India, combined with the increaſed demand, both in Europe and in America, for Indian commodities, the produce and manufactures of the Britiſh territories in India have increaſed to an extent far exceeding the amount which the capital applicable to the purchaſe of the Company's inveſtment can embrace.

32. The wiſe policy, the juſt pretenſions, and the increaſing commercial reſources and political power of Great Britain in India, claim for her ſubjects the largeſt attainable ſhare in the valuable and extenſive commerce of ſuch articles of Indian produce and manufacture, as are neceſſarily excluded from the Company's inveſtment.

33. A large proportion of this valuable trade is already in the poſſeſſion of foreign nations; and unleſs means be immediately adopted for depriving thoſe nations of the undue ſhare which they have obtained in that trade, the moſt ſerious conſequences are to be apprehended to the combined intereſts of the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company, and of the Britiſh Nation.

34. In the letter of the governor-general in council of the 1ſt March 1800, I ſtated to your honourable court, that the Britiſh merchants at this preſidency, not having obtained the expected permiſſion to freight their ſhips to the port of London in the laſt year, agreeably to the plan adopted in October 1798, goods to a large amount, originally intended for the port of London, had been ſold to foreigners in the port of Calcutta, and thus diverted to the channel of the foreign trade. At the ſame time I tranſmitted a liſt of the foreign ſhips, which either had ſailed, or were preparing to ſail from the port of Calcutta to Europe and America, in the ſeaſon 1799-1800.

35. The nature and extent of that trade have ſince undergone a particular inveſtigation. From the accompanying ſtatements, your honourable court will obſerve, that the trade of America and Portugal with the port of Calcutta alone, in 1799-1800, amounted,

In imports - Sicca Rupees 8,181,005
In exports - - - - - 7,130,372

being an increaſe in 1799-1800, of the trade carried on in ſhips bearing American and Portugueſe colours, compared with the average of that trade in the three preceding years,

In imports - Sicca Rupees 6,793,678
In exports - - - - 4,372,768

36. On the other hand, the imports of the Britiſh ſubjects in the year 1799-1800, amounted only to 4,787,101 Sicca rupees, and the exports to 6,766,649.

37. Of the trade carried on in foreign bottoms with the other ports in India from Europe and America, I poſſeſs no ſufficiently accurate information. It is, however, known to be conducted on a very extenſive ſcale.

38. In the preſent ſeaſon, the trade conveyed in foreign bottoms, if left unreſtrained, promiſes to increaſe beyond even the rapid progreſs of laſt year. From the accompanying ſtatement, your ho-

nourable court will obſerve, that the port of Calcutta, at this early period of the ſeaſon, contains about 8,500 tons of ſhipping, under American, Portugueſe, and Daniſh colours.

39. I poſſeſs no means of forming an accurate eſtimate of that proportion of the foreign trade from India to Europe and to America, which is ſupported by capital actually belonging to the nations under whoſe flags the ſhips are navigated.

40. It appears, however, from the ſtatements prepared by the reporter of external commerce, that leſs than one-fourth of the funds imported by the Americans in 1799-1800, for the purchaſe of their inveſtments, was brought from America. Of the bullion, 200,000l. was imported from London, and the remainder from other parts of Europe, and from the iſland of Madeira. I have not been able to aſcertain the proportion of Britiſh capital employed in the trade between India and Portugal. Admitting the whole capital employed in the foreign trade with India to belong to the nations under whoſe flags the ſhips are navigated, the undue proportion which they have obtained of that trade, to the injury of the Britiſh merchants, demands the moſt ſerious attention.

41. The trade conveyed in the foreign ſhips is conducted with all the advantages of a comparatively low rate of freight, of ſtrict economy in the management of the concern, and of voyages and returns of extraordinary expedition and celerity. The voyage from America to Calcutta is frequently performed in leſs than four months. In the laſt ſeaſon ſeveral American ſhips diſpoſed of their imports, purchaſed their cargo for exportation, and left the port within twenty-five, and ſome within twenty days from the date of their arrival.

42. Under all the exiſting impediments, and under the uncertainty which has hitherto embarraſſed the trade of the Britiſh merchants in India, it is impoſſible that his goods can reach the markets of the continent of Europe, through the channel of the public ſales in England, at ſo low a price as the goods conveyed directly from India to the ſame markets in foreign bottoms. The Company's ſales in England muſt neceſſarily be affected by the quantity of Indian goods paſſing into the markets of the continent of Europe, through the channel of the foreign trade; and the profits of the private Britiſh merchant, whoſe goods are diſpoſed of at the Company's ſales, muſt be proportionably diminiſhed.

43. Although the voyage by which the produce of India is conveyed in foreign ſhips to Europe may occaſionally be circuitous, the ſuperior advantages enumerated in the preceding paragraphs, enable the proprietors of the goods to diſpoſe of them at a lower price than that for which the ſame deſcriptions of goods can be brought to the continental markets of Europe, if exported from India by Britiſh merchants under the heavy freight, and * other incumbrances to which their trade is at preſent ſubject.

44. It

* The Portugueſe Americans pay only one per cent. on Indian produce imported and re exported, by the ware-houſeing act lately paſſed in Great Britain. Callicoes pay 2½, muſlins 7½ per cent. on the ſales, if ſold for exportation; all other goods (excepting cotton, ſpices, bullion, &c diamonds, precious-ſtones, which pay no duties) pay two per cent. exclusive of the convoy duty, payable by the importers. A reduction of thoſe duties in England is abſolutely neceſſary to complete the ſyſtem of drawing the private trade of India to the ports of London.

44. It muſt ever be impracticable, if it were juſtifiable or politic, by any reſtrictions or penalties on the trade of the Britiſh ſubjects, to prevent the increaſing produce and manufactures of India from being conveyed to the markets in Europe, where a demand for ſuch articles ſhall exiſt. Such reſtrictions tend to throw the trade into the hands of foreign nations, and to enable them to ſupply the markets of Europe, on terms which muſt equally affect the Company's ſales in England. If the ſame goods which now paſs to the continent of Europe through foreign hands were brought to the Company's ſales in England, the effect on the general price of articles expoſed to ſale at the Company's warehouſes would be leſs prejudicial than that now experienced from the ſale of thoſe goods in the markets on the continent of Europe. The Company and the private Britiſh merchants would equally feel the advantage in the improvement of the general ſales in England, and the private trade of India would become a fertile ſource of wealth and ſtrength to the Britiſh nation, inſtead of contributing to the opulence and aggrandiſement of foreign powers.

45. The intereſts of the Company and of the Britiſh Nation are undivided and inſeparable with relation to this important queſtion. Every principle of juſtice and policy demands the extenſion of the utmoſt practicable facility to the Britiſh merchants in India, for the export from India to the port of London of the largeſt poſſible proportion of the manufactures and produce of India, not required for the Company's inveſtment. Such advantageous terms of freight, and ſuch other benefits ſhould be opened to the Britiſh merchants in India, as ſhould not only remove every inducement to conduct the trade through foreign channels, but ſhould enable the Britiſh merchants in India to enter into a competition in the markets of Europe with merchants trading in goods of ſimilar produce or manufacture, provided by foreign capital.

46. To foreigners the indulgence may ſafely be extended, of purchaſing with their own capital ſuch part of the manufactures or produce of India, calculated for the European or American markets, as may not be embraced by the capital employed in the purchaſe of the Company's inveſtment, and of the cargoes of the Britiſh merchants reſident in India.

47. It is, however, doubtful, whether * foreign nations would be able to retain any conſiderable proportion of the trade from India to Europe, were the Britiſh merchants in India permitted to avail themſelves of their ſuperior means of drawing the whole of the trade to England. Their local knowledge, added to all the advantages neceſſarily derived from a conſtant reſidence on the ſpot, muſt always enable them to command a ſupply of goods, of a better quality, and at a cheaper rate than foreign merchants can obtain. In the convey-

* The Americans obtain Indian goods ſo much cheaper, by a direct intercourſe with India, than they could through the circuitous route of Europe, that they will probably continue to deal largely, even on their own capital, with India. It is now the ordinary practice of the Americans, under the laſt treaty of commerce, to ſhip cargoes in India for America, to touch at ſome port in America, and without trans-ſhipping or unloading the goods in America, to proceed directly to Europe, and to diſpoſe of their Indian cargoes in an European port. This practice is, unqueſtionably, contrary to the treaty of commerce with America,

ance of Indian goods to Europe gives the foreign merchants ſole advantage over the Britiſh. The ſuperior facility which the foreign merchant enjoys, in this reſpect, gives him ſo decided a command over the trade, that he is enabled not only to outbid the Britiſh merchant in India, but alſo to underſell him in the markets of Europe.

48. Were the Britiſh merchants in India permitted to provide their own tonnage, as occaſion might require, every reaſon exiſts to juſtify a belief, that they would ſoon poſſeſs themſelves of nearly the whole of the private export trade from India to Europe, and would render London the univerſal mart for the manufactures and produce of Aſia.

49. If the capital of the merchants in India, and the remittance of the fortunes of individuals, ſhould not ſupply funds ſufficient for the conduct of the whole private export trade from India to Europe, no dangerous conſequences could reſult from applying to this branch of commerce, capital drawn directly from the Britiſh empire in Europe.

50. Beneficial conſequences of the utmoſt importance would certainly reſult to the Britiſh empire in India, from any conſiderable increaſe of its active capital, which is known not to bear a juſt proportion to the productive powers of the country.

51. The neceſſary effect of ſuch an increaſe of active capital in India, would be to augment the produce and manufactures of your dominions, to the full extent of any poſſible demand. The high rate of intereſt on money applied to mercantile purpoſes, and the charge of the public debt, would conſequently be diminiſhed in India; while every ſource, both of public and private credit, would be proportionably improved. No poſſibility appears of any injurious conſequences reſulting to the Britiſh empire in Europe, from an event ſo advantageous to India. It cannot be ſuppoſed that the private trade of India will ever abſorb any portion of Britiſh capital, which can find more advantageous employment at home. If any portion of Britiſh capital be now employed in the American, or Portugueſe, or Daniſh trade with India, the general intereſts of Great Britain will unqueſtionably be promoted, by inviting, under increaſed advantages, the application of the ſame funds to the trade of the private Britiſh merchants, reſident within the Company's dominions.

52. From whatever ſource the capital of the private Britiſh trade in India might be derived, the goods would be obtained in India under the ſame wiſe, humane, and ſalutary regulations, now enforced, with reſpect to the proviſion of every article of produce or manufacture in this country, either by the Company or by private merchants: Great Britain would enjoy all the advantages of that trade, which is now a ſource of increaſing wealth and ſtrength to foreign nations, and which tends ultimately to introduce foreign intrigue, to eſtabliſh foreign influence, and to aggrandize foreign power in India.

53. It would be equally unjuſt and impolitic, to extend any facility to the trade of the Britiſh merchants in India, by ſacrificing or hazarding the Company's rights and privileges, by injuring its commercial intereſts, by admitting an indiſcriminate and unreſtrained commercial intercourſe between England and India, or by departing from any of the fundamental principles of policy, which now govern the Britiſh eſtabliſhments in India.

54. It

54. It may be urged, that if a conſiderable proportion of the goods now exported from India to the continent of Europe by foreigners, were to be imported into England by the Britiſh merchants in India, under rates of freight more advantageous than thoſe now paid by the Company, the demand for the Company's goods would be reduced, and the value of the Company's goods would be impaired.

55. It has already been obſerved, that the public ſales of Eaſt Indian goods in England muſt neceſſarily be affected by the aggregate quantity of thoſe goods ſold in the continental markets of Europe; and that the effect on the ſales in England would probably be leſs prejudicial, and could not be more ſo, if a larger proportion of the goods provided in India for the European markets, ſhould be imported into England, and ſold, in the firſt inſtance, at the Company's ſales.

56. The long eſtabliſhment of the Company's factories in India, the ſkill of its ſervants, regularly educated for the conduct of thoſe factories, the habitual confidence of the manufacturers in the good faith and integrity of the Company, have ſecured to the Company ſo decided a ſuperiority in the proviſion of the moſt valuable articles of piece goods and raw ſilk, that no private merchant, by any practicable reduction of freight, can be enabled to rival the Company in thoſe important articles of its inveſtment.

57. In the firſt purchaſe of ſugar and other gruff goods, the trade of the private Britiſh merchant has more nearly reached that of the Company; nor will the Company ever be able to trade advantageouſly in theſe articles, unleſs the government in India ſhall reſort to ſhips built in India, for the conveyance of ſuch goods. The valuable branches of your inveſtment will, it is ſuppoſed, be always conveyed with more advantage in your regular ſhips.

58. If the Britiſh merchants ſhould be permitted to employ ſhips built in India under the plan of October 1798, the Company's gruff goods may alſo be conveyed to England in ſhips of a ſimilar deſcription, at rates of freight equally advantageous with thoſe paid by the private merchants.* The Company will therefore derive a conſiderable benefit in this branch of trade, from encouraging the trade of the private Britiſh merchants in India. At preſent, neither the Company nor the private Britiſh merchant can rival foreigners in the markets of Europe, in the leſs valuable articles of Indian produce and manufactures.

59. It is now evident that the extra tonnage engaged in England by the Company for the ſervice of India, can never be rendered a practicable channel, through which the Britiſh private trade of India can contend with foreign adventure. This obſervation neceſſarily applies with more force to the regular ſhips of the Company; although experience has proved thoſe ſhips to be admirably calculated for the conveyance of the Company's valuable inveſtment.

60. The plan contained in the advertiſement of the 5th of October 1798, affords to the Britiſh merchants every neceſſary facility for the conduct of the private trade from India to England, while the important principles of the trade and government of India are preſerved from hazard, and ſufficient precautions are provided againſt all the dangers

* The probable ſaving to the Company in the preſent ſeaſon, by the conveyance of their gruff goods in ſhips built in India, may amount to £.20,000.

dangers juſtly apprehended from an unreſtricted commercial intercourſe between England and India.

61. The eſſential object of preventing the reſort to India of perſons unlicenſed by the Company is not affected; the powers of the government in India over unlicenſed perſons remain in full vigour and efficiency; no goods or paſſengers can be received in the private ſhips, either in India or England, without the ſanction of the Company, or of its government; the voyage to England, and the return to India, are required to be performed under the inſtructions and control of the ſame authority: and as the proprietors of ſhips, the commanders and officers, the ſeamen (moſtly natives of India), and all the perſons concerned in the immediate conduct of the trade, are ſubject to the authority of the Britiſh government in India, it is always in the power of the Company and of its government to prevent the perverſion of an intercourſe thus regulated between India and England, to any ſiniſter purpoſes endangering the rights and privileges of the Company, or the intereſts of the Britiſh Empire.

62. Omitting the difference in the rate of freight, theſe conſiderations alone are ſufficient to recommend the employment of ſhips built in India, in the private trade between India and Great Britain: over private ſhips furniſhed from England, the Company and their government in India could not exerciſe an equally efficient control.

63. It is remarkable, that the principle which has hitherto regulated the commercial intercourſe between India and England, has actually occaſioned the very evils which it was intended to avert.

64. The operation of this erroneous principle has forced the trade between India and Europe from a channel in which it could have been controlled and regulated without difficulty, into the hands of foreign nations, where it cannot, without conſiderable difficulty, be ſubjected to any degree of control, regulation, or reſtraint. The ſame miſtaken policy has filled the ports of India with the ſhips of foreign nations; has enabled thoſe nations to rival the Company, both in Europe and in India, in many articles of its export and import trade; has invited from Europe and America, adventurers of every deſcription; and, by the number and activity of theſe foreign agents, has menaced the foundations of your commercial and political intereſts throughout every part of Aſia, and even within your own dominions.

65. If the extenſion of additional indulgences to the Britiſh merchants neceſſarily involved the admiſſion of numerous Britiſh adventurers into India, the wiſdom of your honourable court could not fail to remark, that your government can always with leſs difficulty control the operations of Britiſh than thoſe of foreign agents; while the danger to be apprehended from the views and deſigns of foreigners of every deſcription, muſt ever be greater than any which can probably ariſe from an increaſed reſort of Britiſh ſubjects, under ſuch limitations and reſtraints as your wiſdom may frame, and the vigilance of your governments in India may be enabled to enforce.

66. But it does not appear probable that any increaſe of the private Britiſh trade of India would neceſſarily produce a proportional augmentation in the number of Britiſh agents reſorting to your dominions, the Britiſh merchants now reſident in India being equal to the conduct of much more extenſive concerns,

cerns, and likely to be employed by perſons engaged in commercial concerns at home, who might eaſily conduct their operations with India through thoſe Britiſh ſubjects actually eſtabliſhed within your dominions.

67. On the other hand, foreigners generally deal directly with the natives, or with foreign houſes of agency. The number of theſe houſes (in conſequence of the war,) is now inconſiderable; the increaſe of foreign adventurers will, therefore, be a necetiary conſequence of any conſiderable increaſe of the trade in foreign hands. Foreign ſhips alſo, being neceſſarily exempt from the control of the Britiſh government in Europe, offer to every emiſſary of the enemy, and to every dangerous political adventurer, an eaſy entrance into India. In proportion to the increaſed reſort of foreign ſhips to our ports in India, foreign intrigue will find a more ready channel of admiſſion. It is a well known fact, that thoſe to whom your permiſſion and licenſe to viſit India have been refuſed, uſually reſort to foreign ſhips, and thus evade your authority. The ſame channel is alſo always open to afford refuge, and the means of eſcape, to every public defaulter and delinquent, from the authority of your government in India.

68. It is impoſſible to check the reſort of the ſhips of foreign nations to India by any other regulation, than by rendering the trade unprofitable to foreign adventure: this effect cannot be accompliſhed, otherwiſe than by enabling the Britiſh merchants in India to underſell foreigners in the markets of Europe. A ſyſtem which, under due regulation, ſhall afford to the Britiſh merchants in India the greateſt practicable facility of conveying their trade to England, inſtead of endangering the ſtability of the trade, and power of the Company and of the Nation in India, will therefore conſtitute the moſt ſolid baſis of ſecurity for the preſervation of both.

69. The preceding obſervations, may, I truſt, ſatisfy your honourable court, that the principles of the plan of the 5th of October 1798, combine the requiſite indulgence to the private trade, with the indiſpenſible precautions neceſſary for ſecuring your intereſts in India.

70. It is not my duty to enter into any detailed diſcuſſion of the objections urged by the ſhip-builders in England, againſt the admiſſion of ſhips built in India, to a participation in the trade from India to the port of London. It may not, however, be uſeleſs to add ſome remarks on this part of the ſubject.

71. Experience having proved that tonnage cannot be furniſhed from England on terms which would enable the Britiſh merchants in India to rival foreigners in the trade between India and Europe, the excluſion of ſhips built in India from the port of London would not increaſe the number of Britiſh ſhips hitherto engaged in the Indian trade, in any proportion which could materially benefit the ſhip-builders in England. This meaſure, therefore, without any proportional benefit to the ſhip-builders in England, would perpetuate and aggravate the evils now experienced, from the reſtraints impoſed on the private trade between India and England: on the other hand, by admitting ſhips built in India to partake of the trade to England, the ſhip-builders, and other artiſts, manufacturers, and traders in England, will reap all the benefits ariſing from the large ſums expended in the repair of the numerous ſhips, annually reſorting to England from the

the ports of India. Other intereſts, connected with the building of ſhips in England, will alſo derive the profit reſulting from the great demand for the articles neceſſary in the conſtruction and outfit of the ſhips built in the ports of India; the fact being eſtabliſhed, that many of thoſe articles muſt neceſſarily be brought from England.

72. On their return to India, theſe ſhips, from the moderation of their rates of freight, will afford a moſt advantageous mode of conveyance, for ſuch of the manufactures of the Britiſh empire in Europe as may be demanded in India; conſequently the facilities granted to the private trade, and to the ſhips built in India, will ſerve to encourage the exportation of Britiſh manufactures to Aſia, to whatever extent the demand may be enlarged.

73. I have thus carefully reviſed the plan contained in the advertiſement of October 1798, for the encouragement of the trade of the Britiſh merchants reſident in India with England: I have compared that plan with the arrangement adopted under the orders of your honourable court, of the 25th of May 1798: I have conſidered the probable effects of any future attempt to provide for the conveyance of the private trade of India to the port of London, either in the Company's regular ſhips, or in extra ſhips hired in England; and I have adverted to the comparative practical operation of the ſyſtems adopted by this government, in the years 1798-9 and 1799-1800, as it appears on the accounts of the exports and imports of the port of Calcutta in each of thoſe years. I have alſo ſubmitted to your examination, a combined view of the motives which induce me to revert to the plan of October 1798, for the preſent ſeaſon; and to form an anxious expectation, that my conduct in this proceeding may meet with your approbation and countenance, and may become the foundation of an improved and durable ſyſtem of intercourſe between India and England, under the ſanction of your authority.

74. The rapid growth of the foreign trade, during the laſt ſeaſon, urgently demanded the immediate interference of your government on the ſpot: The number of foreign ſhips actually in the port of Calcutta; the alacrity, enterpriſe, and ſkill of the foreign agents, now aſſiduouſly employed in providing cargoes, and the neceſſary inaction and languor of the Britiſh private trade, embarraſſed by the reſtraints of the exiſting law, created a ſerious apprehenſion in my mind, that any further delay in the deciſion of this momentous queſtion might occaſion evils, of which the remedy might hereafter become conſiderably difficult, if not abſolutely impracticable. The unreſtrained progreſs of the foreign trade in the preſent ſeaſon, added to its great increaſe during the laſt, might have eſtabliſhed its predominance over the private trade of Britiſh ſubjects, to an extent which no future regulation might have proved ſufficient to limit or reſtrain. The difficulty of diverting this lucrative commerce from the channel into which it had been forced, would naturally be aggravated, in proportion to the length of time during which the trade ſhould continue to flow in that courſe.

75. Under theſe ſerious impreſſions, and convinced that a prompt deciſion was demanded, with a degree of exigency equal to the importance of the queſtion at iſſue, I directed the accompanying notice to be publiſhed at Fort William, on the 19th inſtant; and I ordered the govern-

governments of Fort St. George and Bombay to publiſh correſpondent advertiſements at thoſe preſidencies, with ſuch modifications as local circumſtances may render indiſpenſibly neceſſary.

76. It will reſt with your honourable court to determine whether this plan ſhall be rendered permanent. A temporary reſtraint is now applied to the progreſs of the foreign trade in India during the preſent ſeaſon; and a temporary encouragement is granted, for the ſame period of time, to that of Britiſh ſubjects reſident within your dominions. Ample time is thus afforded for the deliberate formation of your final judgment; the reſult of which I ſhall await with a reſpectful, but confident hope, that your wiſdom may approve and perpetuate the policy which dictated my orders of the 5th of October 1798, and of the 19th of September 1800, and that your liberality may confirm to all the intereſts affected by this important meaſure, the laſting enjoyment of thoſe commercial and political advantages, which it has been my conſtant endeavour, under your countenance and favour, to cultivate, to improve, and to extend.

I have the honour to be,
Honourable Sirs,
With the greateſt reſpect,
Your moſt obedient,
And faithful ſervant,
WELLESLEY.

The Hon. Court of Directors.

SECOND REPORT *of the* SPECIAL COMMITTEE *appointed to take into conſideration the Letters from the Right Hon.* HENRY DUNDAS.

Your committee have conſidered, with due attention, the two letters, on which the court were pleaſed, by their reference of the 24th inſtant, to require the opinion of your committee, namely;

One from the Right Honourable Henry Dundas to the chairman, dated the 21ſt March 1801; and

Another from Marquis Welleſley, governor-general of Bengal, to the court of directors, dated the 30th September 1800;

Both on the important queſtion of enlarging the trade of Britiſh ſubjects between India and this country.

The firſt of theſe letters is an anſwer to the report of your committee, dated the 27th of January laſt, which the court ſubmitted to the conſideration of Mr. Dundas.

In that report, your committee endeavoured to take a comprehenſive view of the nature, the grounds, the conſequences of the enlargement which has been contended for, of the extent to which it might be ſafe and expedient to carry it, and of the limits which, not merely the rights of the Company, but with more commanding energy, the intereſts of the empire, required to be preſcribed to it.

Upon a ſubject ſo momentous, your committee could not but attend, with ſolicitude, to the opinion of ſo high an authority as Mr. Dundas; and it is, in the firſt place, with ſincere ſatisfaction that they ſee from him, a declaration ſo well becoming his candour, that the diſcuſſion which has been maintained between him and the court of directors, on the ſubject in queſtion, has not been a controverſy about the reſpective powers of the department of control and of the Company, but rather an argumentative enquiry into the meaſures which the preſent ſituation and claims of the private trade between India and Europe rendered proper for the court to adopt. As he intended to argue,

not

not leſs for the intereſt of the Company than of the Nation, in which your committee truſt the court have imitated him, by viewing the public good equally with that of their conſtituents, ſo he explicitly affirms, that this is a ſubject over which the commiſſioners for the affairs of India have no control; and it is therefore his concluſion, that if the court of directors are not convinced, by the reaſonings oppoſed by him and others to the opinion they have formed, it remains only that they immediately act upon that opinion. This inſtance of correct regard to the rights of the Company, your committee hope may hereafter be inſtructive to thoſe who, diſſatisfied with the exerciſe of the Company's commercial powers, might naturally be diſpoſed to preſume upon their uncertainty or inefficiency.

Your committee alſo cannot but teſtify the pleaſure they receive, from finding all the great principles aſſerted in their reſolutions of the 27th of January laſt, as the fitteſt for the government and preſervation of Britiſh India, ſtrenuouſly profeſſed by Mr. Dundas; particularly that the adminiſtration of our Indian empire, and the intercourſe between it and this country, ſhould be maintained by the great national organ, the Eaſt-India Company; that the colonization of Europeans in Britiſh India, and all meaſures leading to it, ſhould be prevented; that the transfer of capital from Great Britain to the Eaſt, in the manner capital has been ſent to our American colonies, in order to raiſe produce there, would be the introduction of one of the firſt principles of the colonial ſyſtem; and that the *bonâ fide* trade of foreigners with our Indian ſettlements, ſhould, under due regulations, be permitted.

On the views exhibited in the ſame report, of the actual ſtate of the trade of foreigners and Britiſh reſidents in India, and of the conduct of the Company in reſpect to the latter, Mr. Dundas only pauſes in giving any opinion, becauſe he has not before him the documents and materials on which thoſe views were founded.

In a word, none of the principles or facts, advanced in the report of your committee of the 27th January, are controverted by Mr. Dundas. He differs from your committee only in a ſingle point, reſpecting the application of thoſe principles, in a point of practice; but that, to be ſure, a point of very great moment; Whether the ſyſtematic eſtabliſhment of any claſs of private ſhips, in the commerce and navigation between Great Britain and India would trench upon thoſe principles, would tend to introduce European colonization in India, and finally endanger the ſyſtem by which that country is now held to this? Being ſtill an advocate for the ſtated admiſſion of Indian ſhips into that commerce and navigation, he is of courſe perſuaded that none of the conſequences now mentioned, and before more fully ſtated, would follow from it.

Your committee have given, in their former report, their reaſons at large for very ſtrongly apprehending that ſuch conſequences would enſue. Thoſe reaſons have not been particularly examined, and they remain unrefuted; nor has any other matter come under the notice of your committee, which at all affects the concluſion they, after mature deliberation, deduced from them.

Hence your committee are unable to alter the opinion they have already delivered to the court. In this momentous caſe, they conceive that the probability only of great danger is a ſufficient objection to the

the propoſed innovations; and that, in order to render thoſe innovations admiſſible, it ought to be ſatisfactorily ſhewn, that no ſuch danger is at all probable.

Mr. Dundas has referred to the letter of the governor-general of the 30th of September laſt, as ably detailing and demonſtrating the grounds of thoſe opinions which he has ſtated to the court on the ſubject of the Indian trade. Your committee have thus had an additional motive for peruſing with care a document which the order of court, as well as the authority from which it comes, pointed out to their particular attention; and this attention they have beſtowed upon it. Its profeſſed deſign is, firſt, to give a view of the urgent conſiderations which have determined the governor-general to revert, in the way of temporary arrangement, to his plan of October 1798, "for the encouragement of the private trade between India and London," rather than to follow the court's orders on that ſubject of May 1798; and ſecondly, to ſtate the reaſons which induce him to hope that the court will ſpeedily confirm his proceedings, by a "*permanent ſyſtem of regulation*, founded on ſimilar principles."

The court's order of the 5th May 1798, which the governor-general treats as a ſyſtem, and under that notion of it, conſiders "its principles, objects, policy, and practical operation," was merely incidental and occaſional, ariſing from a particular fact which came before the court.

The Bengal government had, in the year 1797, allowed two country ſhips to come to London, laden *on account of the owners*. The court were of opinion, that if the privilege of ſending home private ſhips with cargoes were at all conceded, it ought to have a general operation; that thoſe who poſſeſs ſhips ſhould not be entitled to load them entirely with their own goods, to the excluſion of other exporters, who had merchandize but not ſhips: they therefore directed, that when the Bengal government ſhould grant permiſſion to export goods on country veſſels, thoſe veſſels ſhould be hired by the Company, and freight on them given to all qualified perſons applying for it.

This was merely a temporary proviſo, looking to one object—the equal participation among all the merchants, in oppoſition to a monopoly by a few of greater capitals, who were ſhip-owners, of whatever privilege of private exportation, beyond the ſtatute tonnage, might, at any time, be conceded. It muſt be well underſtood, that the court, in giving that temporary order upon a ſingle point, did not mean it as any deciſion on the whole of this great ſubject of enlarging the private-trade, but looked forward to a general diſcuſſion and adjuſtment of that ſubject, which the agitations of it, then commenced, were rendering unavoidable.

Before this order of the court reached Bengal, the governor-general, on the 5th of October 1798, complying with the requeſt of the merchants, permitted them generally to ſend home private ſhips and cargoes, as had been done in 1797; the ſhips being hired to the Company, and relet to the owners. In the following year, having received the court's order, he, in obedience to it, obſerved the mode of freighting therein preſcribed; but againſt this mode repreſentations were made by the merchants there; and the reaſons urged by them, which the governor-general fully adopts, with other conſiderations, which, he

ſtates,

ſtates, appeared to him to enforce a recurrence to his plan of 1798.

Into this firſt part of the ſubject, however, either as it may reſpect the merchants, or as it relates to the temporary meaſure of the governor-general, your committee do not think themſelves, at this time, particularly called to enter. Their immediate concern is with the other and more important part of his letter, which is ſtrenuouſly to recommend and to urge "the permanent eſtabliſhment of a ſyſtematic intercourſe between the ports of India and that of London, regulated by principles ſimilar to thoſe adopted by the Bengal government in October 1798;" that is, not only that the mode of hiring and reletting to the owners, private ſhips for private cargoes, ſhall be eſtabliſhed, inſtead of the one enjoined by the Company; but that the permiſſion to ſend home ſuch ſhips and cargoes, which had been formerly given occaſionally, at the diſcretion of the Company or their governments, and was always ſubject to any limitation they might preſcribe, ſhall no longer reſt on this footing, but be rendered permanent, or, in other words, become a right, and this without any propoſed limitation whatever, as to the extent of the trade.

The court will ſee at once, that this is the main queſtion diſcuſſed through the whole of your committee's report of the 27th January laſt; a queſtion upon which your committee and the court have come to a reſolution, conſiderably differing from the concluſion which the governor-general deduces from his reaſoning, and differing, alſo, though far leſs, from the opinion of Mr. Dundas, between whoſe views and thoſe of the governor-general, there appear to be ſome very material diſcordancies.

The governor-general argues, in ſupport of his propoſal, from the inconveniences of the reſtraints, limitations, and uncertainties, under which the private merchants have hitherto been placed; from the increaſe of the trade of Calcutta; from the great advantages which would reſult to Britiſh India and the ſovereign ſtate, by encouraging the produce, ſhipping, and exportation of the former, and making the latter the grand mart for all the exports of our Eaſtern territories. He next repreſents the trade of foreign nations with our Eaſtern poſſeſſions, as alarmingly increaſing; thoſe nations as becoming very formidable commercial rivals to us; the peace and ſecurity of our Indian empire as likely to be affected by the intrigues of numerous foreigners reſorting thither; and the practicability of reducing foreigners to an inability of doing much in the trade of India, by giving the utmoſt facility and encouragement to our own merchants.

All theſe topics have been repeatedly brought before the court, either through the medium of the proceedings of the governments abroad, or of the advocates at home for the free merchants; and they are conſidered at large in the former report of your committee, who, after a deliberate review of the letter from the governor general, are unable to diſcover in it any branch of the ſubject to which they have not already adverted. Some of the governor-general's arguments are accompanied by new circumſtances which demand attention, and all of them are ſtrongly ſtated; but the objections to the propoſed enlargements which he has alſo noticed, are not, in the opinion of your committee,

mittee, ſufficiently weighed, nor duly followed into their conſequences. Such being the general matter and ſcope of the governor-general's letter, and your committee having, in their former report, already mentioned, likewiſe entered fully into the conſideration of thoſe objections to which they have now alluded, it cannot be neceſſary, did the limited time of the committee permit, to go into a minute diſcuſſion of the various reaſonings which the governor-general has employed, ſince that would unavoidably lead your committee over the ſame ground they have already trodden; and therefore, without intending the ſmalleſt failure of reſpect towards the noble writer of the letter, or any cluſion of his arguments, they will confine themſelves to a few of thoſe points brought forward by him, which either mark the more material differences between his opinions and thoſe entertained by your committee, or contain ſuch new circumſtances as require obſervation.

1. The opinion of the governor-general appears to differ from the opinion of your committee, in reſpect to the nature of that trade from Britiſh India, which it is now in queſtion to encourage; and alſo concerning its proper extent.

Your committee have held, that beſides allowing for the returns of exported Britiſh manufactures, according to the act of 1793, a privilege now hardly claimed, the legitimate and the only conſiderable object, in enlarging the private trade, ought to be the remittance of the fortunes of Britiſh reſidents. Mr. Dundas has gone upon the ſame principle in his letter of April 1800. This was the main object of the act of 1793; and in the eleventh reſolution, ſubmitted by your committee on the 27th of January laſt, which has been approved by the court, it is formally ſtated, that, "if it became a practice to add to "the native ſtock of India, capi-"tal belonging to reſidents in "Great Britain, and tranſplanted "for the purpoſe of forcing the "productions of that country be-"yond the ability of its own means, "this would be the introduction "of one of the firſt principles of "the Colonial or Weſt Indian "ſyſtem, which it is ſaid, in-"the firſt reſolution, would ulti-"mately hazard the loſs of our "poſſeſſions."

Mr. Dundas, in his letter of the 21ſt ultimo, fully accedes to this doctrine. The eleventh reſolution, and alſo the firſt, are among thoſe, of which he ſays, "that his opini-"ons entirely accord with the "general principles contained in "them." The governor-general, on the other hand, in the forty-ninth paragraph of the letter now under conſideration, diſtinctly aſſerts, "that if the capital of the "merchants in India, and the re-"mittance of the fortunes of indi-"viduals, ſhould not ſupply funds "ſufficient for the conduct of the "whole private export trade from "India to Europe, no dangerous "conſequence could reſult from "applying to this branch of com-"merce, capital drawn directly "from the Britiſh empire in "Europe."

His Lordſhip goes on, in the following paragraphs, to ſtate what beneficial conſequences would reſult to Britiſh India from ſuch an increaſe of its active capital, as would augment its produce and manufactures; and certainly where it is argued that there could be no dangerous conſequence on the one ſide, and

that there would be great benefits on the other, the admiſſion of this ſpecies of trade muſt be underſtood to be clear; nor can it be denied that it ſeems naturally to flow from the doctrines frequently held from the advocates for enlargement. In another part, alſo, of the letter, the governor-general argues, "for the "extenſion of the utmoſt practica-"ble facility to the Britiſh mer-"chants in India for export to "London;" and to ſhew that it is not probable any increaſe of private Britiſh trade in India would neceſſarily produce a proportionate augmentation in the number of Britiſh agents reſorting thither, obſerves, that Britiſh merchants there would be "*likely to be em-*"*ployed by perſons engaged in com-*"*mercial concerns at home, who*"*might eaſily conduct their ope-*"*rations with India*, through "the Britiſh ſubjects eſtabliſhed "there:" which expreſſion, if it has not reference to the proviſion of 1793, in favour of Britiſh exporting manufacturers, who have hardly ever uſed their privilege, will imply, that other reſidents in Britain might become parties in the Indian trade.

Now here is a grand, and even an eſſential difference in judgment and principle, between the governor-general on the one ſide, and the court and Mr. Dundas on the other. It muſt be uſeleſs to debate about ſubordinate details, if this great point be not ſettled.

This, therefore, is the firſt queſtion: Whether we may authoriſe the tranſfer of Britiſh capital, for the purpoſe of raiſing produce in our Eaſtern poſſeſſions? This is, in the apprehenſion of the court and of Mr. Dundas, it is ſtill in the apprehenſion of your committee alſo, one of the uſual leading principles of our colonial ſyſtem. It would, in the opinion of your committee, tend to introduce a colonial ſyſtem into India: the conſequences of it cannot fail to be important: it ought not, therefore, to be precipitately acquieſced in; but before it is acted upon or admitted, both the Company and the Nation ought ſolemnly to try and determine it, with a deliberate view of all the bearings and probable effects of it. What the effects of it, combined with the other meaſures of the ſame ſyſtem, would be, your committee have in their former report endeavoured to inveſtigate at large.

II. The ſyſtematic eſtabliſhment of any claſs of private ſhips in the trade and navigation between India and Britain, which, in reſpect to Indian ſhips, the plan of the governor-general involves, is another great principle, in which his opinion is at variance with that of the court. Upon a leſs extenſive ſcale of enlargement than that for which the governor-general pleads, the court have ſeen inſuperable obſtacles to the admiſſion of this article, as has been at length explained by your committee in their former report.

Of the reaſons therein ſtated againſt it, your committee will, at preſent, refer to one only,—the high improbability of excluding, for any length of time, Britiſh ſhips and owners, and merchants reſident in Britain, from the privilege at firſt conceded only to Indian ſhips and reſidents in India. If this excluſion would be difficult, as your committee have maintained, on more limited plan of enlargement, which they conceived to be in queſtion, they muſt be of opinion, that if ſo great an innovation as is now propoſed in our ſyſtem of Indian policy (a change certainly not within

in the ſcope of the act of 1793), were admitted, that excluſion would be impoſſible; and indeed it would be uſeleſs to contend for it; becauſe, if merchants reſident in Britain might embark, according to their diſcretion, in Indian adventures, thro' Indian ſhips, to the indefinite multiplication of ſuch ſhips (whether ultimately the nation might, on the whole, be benefited or not by ſuch a new ſtate of things, and all its concomitants,) they might then as well be permitted to employ Engliſh ſhips at once; for it is not the country of the ſhips, but the enlargement of the channels of communication, with the other conſiderations, which would follow a ſyſtematic eſtabliſhment of any claſs of ſhips that conſtitutes the eſſence of the objection to ſuch an eſtabliſhment.

III. On the ſubject of the trade and intercourſe of foreigners with our Indian poſſeſſions, your committee are concerned to find, that the ſentiments they entertain do not in all things correſpond with thoſe of the governor-general. It is to this head, that the circumſtances new to them in his letter, chiefly belong; for he has ſhewn a very large increaſe to have taken place, in the year 1799-1800, in the imports of foreigners, eſpecially the Americans and Portugueſe, into Bengal, and in their exports from thence. This is, undoubtedly, a matter which well merits attention; but your committee are by no means convinced, that it affords any certain concluſion in favour of the argument which it is brought to ſupport, namely, that the transfer of Britiſh capital to India, and the employment of private Indian ſhips from thence to England, ſhould be ſyſtematically permitted. It will be proper to enter a little into this matter. The merchants in India, and their advocates here, have, for ſeveral paſt years, inſiſted, in terms very alarming, on the increaſe of the trade of foreigners. They repreſented it as vaſt and as progreſſive. Your committee have, in their former report, from the moſt recent authentic ſtatements of the external commerce of Bengal, ſhewn, that from the year 1790-6 to the year 1798-9, inclufive, the exports of foreigners from Bengal uniformly decreaſed, and that their imports there almoſt uniformly decreaſed alſo. From the ſame accounts it likewiſe appeared, that the amount of the trade of America, which was regarded as the moſt formidable rival, varied from leſs to more, and again from more to leſs: and your committee were warranted in obſerving further, that the foreign export trade of Bengal did not, in the year 1798, exceed in value what it had been thirty years before. The natural inferences from theſe facts were, that the amount of the foreign trade was not ſuch as to occaſion any alarm, that it was not increaſing, and that it fluctuated from year to year; whence, alſo, it was fair to ſuppoſe, that it was ſtill, in ſome meaſure, a trade of contingencies, ariſing in part, no doubt, from the belligerent ſtate of Europe. So far, therefore, the argument from the increaſe of foreign trade was invalid. But in the year 1799-1800, there appears to have been a real and conſiderable increaſe in the trade of America and Portugal. According to the governor-general's ſtatement, their trade, in that year, and the average of it for three preceding years, will ſtand thus:

	Imports.	Exports
Average of the Years 1796-7, 1797-8, and 1798-9,	1,782,127	2,737,604
1799-1800,	8,171,805	7,130,372
Excefs in 1799-1800,	6,398,678	4,392,768

As, however, there was a progreſſive declin in the foreign trade in the years 1796-7, 1797-8, and 1798-9, it may be proper alſo to compare the ſtate of that trade in the years 1795-6 and 1799-1800. In the reports of external commerce it appears thus:

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1795-6	1799-1800.	1795-6	1799-1800.
Hamburgh	657,151	72,363	1,711,342	61,582
Copenhagen	7[illegible]4,6	1,016,1,4	[illegible]15,[illegible]2	956,145
Liſbon	1,[illegible]24,9[illegible]1	4,[illegible]56,391	2,181,371	3,344,435
America	843,118	3,624,691	1,949,319	3,785,937
	Rs. 3,295,628	9,[illegible]9,[illegible]2	6,681,364	8,148,029

This view, with ſome lights thrown on the ſubject by the reports of external commerce, affords ſeveral uſeful obſervations.

Firſt. The foreign exports of 1799-1800 exceed thoſe of 1795-6 in nearly fifteen lacks of rupees. This is the total increaſe of the trade, compared with its ſtate five years preceding.

Second. The foreign exports of 1795-6 nearly doubled the foreign imports, conſequently Bengal paid ſo much more than it received, and the greater part of the difference was probably Britiſh property, ſent out of that country by clandeſtine channels. In 1799-1800, the imports exceeded the exports in about eleven lacks, and this was perhaps the firſt year in which the balance of foreign trade was thus really in favour of Bengal, or the imports even equal to the exports, ſince our acquiſition of the country.

Third. The exceſs of imports in 1799-1800, compared with 1795-6, is about ſixty lacks of rupees; and it appears, that a very large proportion of this ſum, probably about three-fourths, was brought into the country in ſpecie, the moſt advantageous kind of import.

Fourth. It is to be collected from the reports of external commerce, that the increaſed trade of the Portugueſe in 1799-1800, ariſes from the increaſed demand for India goods in the Brazils, Spain, and Spaniſh America, and the ſubjects of the United States appear to augment their trade, partly from the increaſing conſumption of Indian commodities by the large population of that portion of the American continent, and partly from their ſupplying ſome of the Weſt-India iſlands, and the Spaniſh ſettlements in South America, with thoſe commodities. This, therefore, may be preſumed to be a *bona fide* trade, and in our preſent circumſtances, or whilſt war continues, it is not likely that, if we immediately checked this trade, our importations to London would reach thoſe diſtant places of conſumption. The conveyance from India direct would have ſo many advantages, as probably to incite a new activity in the clandeſtine trade from our ſettlements.

Fifth. It has appeared, from what your committee has ſtated in their preceding and preſent reports, that the trade of foreigners with India has been liable to great fluctuations

in

in the courſe of this war; and on the whole, therefore, of the view and expoſition here given, your committee ſubmit, whether the increaſe in the foreign trade in one year be of ſuch a nature and amount as to urge to any inſtant meaſure of extraordinary magnitude.

But your committee ſee great reaſon to doubt, whether, if even the meaſure now propoſed were adopted, the *bona fide* commerce of foreigners with India would thereby be greatly diminiſhed. The advantages with which neutral nations at preſent carry on that commerce, clearly ariſe in part from their neutral character. In the expence of ſhipping, navigating, and inſurance, they ſail cheaper, and needing no convoys, they perform their voyages more expeditiouſly. To this is to be added, that the import duties on Indian goods in Portugal, Denmark, and Hamburgh, and, as your committee apprehend, in America alſo, are more favourable than they are in London. Whilſt theſe circumſtances continue, it ſeems in vain to expect that the home conſumption of thoſe countries can be ſupplied through the medium of London. For what if, by new enlargements, an amount as great as foreigners now carry from India to their own ports were added to the private exports from India to London? It is continually ſaid, that the exportable produce of India may be indefinitely increaſed; is it not reaſonable to ſuppoſe, therefore, that the bullion of the Americans and Portugueſe would ſtill find the returns they needed of the commodities of that quarter? But this meaſure, when, from the extraordinary turn of the war, it has been even feared that all the ports of the continent might be ſhut againſt the ſhips of this country, ſeems particularly unpropitious to attempts to attract hither any large portion of the Indian trade carried on by neutral nations. As it is the war which has given the chief advantage to foreigners in that trade, ſo the return of peace will afford the beſt opportunity for reſolving whatever may ſtill require regulation.

Although your committee cannot allow the preſent ſtate of the foreign trade to be of preponderating importance in the preſent queſtion now under conſideration, yet they are forward to obſerve, that beſides requiring general attention to its progreſs and variations, ſeveral things in it call for the interpoſition, at a ſeaſonable moment, both of the Government and of the Company. The circuitous trade of the Americans with foreign Europe is a violation of the treaty of commerce, little merited by the great privileges given them in that quarter; the Indian duties alſo on exports and imports, ſeem to require new modifications in favour of the London trade; and if theſe things were duly regulated, and the London import duties on Indian goods brought nearly to the level of the moderate impoſts at foreign ports, it appears probable that, with the advantages of peace, the trade of foreigners would be limited to what could be carried on with their own capital, and this, it has been agreed, they ſhould be permitted to enjoy.

But your committee have before obſerved, and cannot avoid repeating, that if all practical meliorations were effected in favour of Britiſh traders in India, and even permiſſion given them to ſend their own ſhips to England, it does not appear that, after all, theſe conceſſions would infallibly ſecure to this country the trade of thoſe Britiſh reſidents. The principle relied on for

obtaining that security, is to make it the interest of the merchants to consign their goods hither; but suppose that after every thing practicable is done by the Company and the Government for this end, it should still prove, at times, their interest to address their goods to foreign ports! Notwithstanding what has been said of the superior advantage of sending commodities to the largest market, and to one's native country, conjunctures may arise, especially in the deranged state into which Europe is now brought, when this may not be the most profitable course. What, then, would preserve to the Company and the State the expected benefit of all the sacrifices they should have made? Your committee are at a loss to give a satisfactory solution to this interesting enquiry. They believe the commercial history of the American colonies, now independent, will shew, that no privileges conceded by the mother country to the trade of those colonies, were sufficient to prevent them from often following their own interest, when it led them to forbidden ports. The governor-general has stated in the letter now before your committee, that "it never can be practicable, if it were "justifiable or politic, by any restrictions or penalties on the trade "of the British subjects, to prevent "the increasing produce and manufactures of India from being conveyed to the markets in Europe, "where a demand for such articles "shall exist." The object of any restrictions that now exist, is not to prevent the exportation of Indian produce to foreign Europe, but to prevent British residents from carrying on that trade for their own account. From the last report, however, for the year 1799-1800, of the external commerce of Bengal, (in which are several passages that call for observation,) it would appear that such restrictions are little regarded; for repeated mention is made of the trade of *Anglo-Danes*, or *British subjects*, from Bengal to Copenhagen and Hamburgh. The subject is mentioned openly and familiarly, it would almost seem industriously, in order to bear upon the question of the required enlargements in the trade to London; for, it is said in one place, "that in "1798-9, when British merchants "in Calcutta were permitted to load "their own ships, or to make their "own arrangements for the freight "to London, there was not a single "bag of sugar or bale of cloth "shipped by them to any foreign "port; whereas, if such permission "had not been granted, the shipments in *Anglo-Danish* vessels "would have continued; as merchants in every part of the world "will run many risks, sooner than "allow their ships to rot in harbour, if employment can be obtained for them." Though it belonged to the office of the reporter to bring the foreign trade, of whatever description, into notice, yet, as in the passage now quoted, (whence by the way, it would seem that to become possessed of ships, may be used as an apology for carrying on the clandestine trade,) and in other similar passages, breaches of the law are brought under the eye of government and of the court, in a manner that seems to imply no expectation of exciting surprize or animadversion; and as a passive acquiescence under publicities of this kind may yet further encourage disregard of the existing laws, which cannot but be inexpedient in any government, your committee submit, whether this matter, and indeed the whole state of the clandestine trade, does not require some attention on the part of the court?

In

In the former report of your committee, the amount of the clandeſtine trade of Bengal is ſtated to have been, on an average of ſome preceding years, about twenty-five lacs of rupees per annum. This, as the ſtatements exhibited in that report may ſhew, is to be underſtood as the annual amount of Britiſh fortunes ſent home from Bengal by foreign channels, or, in other words, the ſupply which the remittance of thoſe fortunes gave to the clandeſtine trade.

But from the laſt report of external commerce, and from other circumſtances, it now appears probable that, of the remaining thirty-one lacs per annum, which your committee ſtated as the really neutral trade of Bengal, a part may have been carried on with capital furniſhed by Britiſh reſidents there, or by merchants in London. In as far as this adds to the argument drawn from the amount of the clandeſtine trade, it ſubtracts from that which has been urged from the increaſe of the real trade of foreigners.

In one other point which belongs to this head, your committee feel themſelves unable to adopt the ſentiments of the governor-general; it is the apprehenſion he ſeems to entertain of foreign intrigue and foreign influence, in conſequence of the preſent reſort of the ſhips and adventurers of foreign nations to India. That this is a matter which, in all times, and under all circumſtances, ſhould engage the vigilant attention of the Company's governments, is a very clear propoſition. To remit watchfulneſs would be to invite danger, and to maintain it is the only way to keep danger at a diſtance. But your committee are at a loſs to conceive how, in the preſent ſtate and circumſtances of the Britiſh Nation, and of foreign nations in India, there can be ſo much room for the intrigues of their agents, or ſo much to be apprehended from them, as in former periods, when they poſſeſſed reſpectable national ſettlements and governments in India, when they had national repreſentatives, who were owned by the princes of the country, and maintained a political intercourſe with them. Now, excepting the ſpots ſtill occupied by the ſmall ſtates of Portugal and Denmark, the foreign nations of Europe do not poſſeſs a foot of land on the continent of Hindoſtan. Our dominion, on the other hand, is conſolidated and extended; and foreigners, in general, are obliged to reſort for their commodities to our ſettlements, and to have their wants ſupplied through the medium of our ſubjects. Without national ſettlements or repreſentation, your committee cannot apprehend that, if due circumſpection be obſerved on our part, political danger is to be feared from them; eſpecially from ſuch nations as the Americans, Danes, and Portugueſe, whoſe domeſtic circumſtances do not favour ſchemes of obtaining political power in the eaſt. The French alone ſeem, at preſent, to be, in this reſpect, formidable to us; and if they again obtain footing in that country, it will remain for us to employ thoſe precautions which the caſe ſhall require.

The reſort of foreign military adventurers to India is, unqueſtionably, a matter of very ſerious conſideration; and the Company and the Nation are highly obliged to Marquis Welleſley for the energy with which he has applied himſelf to the correction of that evil: but as foreign flags always have had, and muſt have, acceſs to India, ſo it does not appear that it can be more eaſy now for adventurers of

that deſcription to introduce themſelves into Hindoſtan, than it was when the French and Dutch poſſeſſed there large eſtabliſhments, forts, and military of their own.

IV. In the laſt place, your committee muſt believe, that there is a very material difference between the views of the governor-general and thoſe of your committee, reſpecting the conſequences which would follow from the propoſed ſyſtem of enlargements.

This is an eſſential part of the ſubject, on which your committee have already given their ſentiments at large. Unqueſtionably, the governor-general does not feel thoſe apprehenſions they entertain; if he did, his principles, yet more than the ſtake he has in the welfare of the empire, would with-hold him from ſupporting the projected innovations.

He deſires to promote the proſperity of the provinces over which he preſides, and is impreſſed by what appears to be immediately ſuited to to this end; but, from the various important events which have occurred in the ſhort period of his government, and the application of his mind to other ſtudies, he, though acquainted with the general principles of commercial policy, for which the court alſo maintain a liberal regard, has not perhaps been able to contemplate the effects of the propoſed changes in a commercial country like this, with the lights which the poſition, mercantile experience, and habits of the members of the court of directors, reflect upon it.

Your committee have not a doubt, that the effects of the privileges which are required, would be very great upon the exiſting ſyſtem of Indian intercourſe and connection, and gradually change the character of that intercourſe. If the required privileges are given to one claſs of ſhips, and one claſs of Britiſh ſubjects, it will be, in the opinion of your committee, even impoſſible to with-hold them long from other claſſes: or, if theſe are denied a formal participation, they will ſoon infuſe themſelves into the firſt maſs; the keen ſpirit of commercial enterprize will every way ſeek to enlarge its liberty, and become impatient under remaining reſtraints; in which view it is not unimportant to remark, that "to avoid the forms of office at the India Houſe," (the buſineſs of which it is impoſſible to tranſact without forms,) is already aſſigned publicly by the reporter of Bengal commerce, as one cauſe of ſome late illicit practices. Many things would conſpire to antiquate the preſent eſtabliſhment; and the genius, in a word, of the commerce thus carried on, muſt progreſſively tend, more and more, towards an unreſtrained and colonial ſyſtem. If it were now propoſed to erect another commercial company, the propoſal would probably ſtartle every body: but in fact the privilege which is in queſtion would eſtabliſh an intereſt of a more formidable nature, and containing a ſtronger principle of growth than could be involved in the ſtrict conſtitution of an incorporated ſociety. The gradual increaſe in numbers, influence, and connections of thoſe who ſhould embark in the trade of India, under the new privileges, has been adverted to in the former report of your committee. Moderate as is, in truth, the whole capital yet engaged in the private trade of Britiſh India, we ſee that thoſe concerned in it, who, a few years ago, had hardly any oſtenſibility, are now able to make conſiderable

movements,

movements, both in India and in England. It is obvious that the ſtock of the Eaſt India Company, being open to all purchaſers, may in time be largely poſſeſſed by perſons of this deſcription; and that the very complexion and character of the Company, from whom commercial laws for India emanate, may at length be changed. It is not enough, therefore, in treating of this ſubject, to make a due reſervation for the principles of the preſent India ſyſtem, and for the rights of the Company; the great point of all is, ſeduloufly to examine how the meaſures profeſſed to be adopted, with proper regard to thoſe principles and rights, will operate: nor is it enough to ſay, that the Company may prevent the perverſion of the propoſed privileges, or reſtrain them if they are found inconvenient. It is not, after arming the preſent ſpirit of innovation with new powers, that we could expect to be ſucceſsful againſt its progreſs. After men had embarked largely in the new ſyſtem, and ſet capitals, ſhips, and adventures in motion, then would not be the beſt time to tell them to ſtop. They would plead the intereſts they had engaged, and engaged under the ſanction of authority. It would be diſputed by one part of the Company, whether thoſe things which another part might call inconveniences, were ſo or not; and, in ſhort, this kind of reaſoning puts all to hazard in making the experiment.

In concluding this momentous ſubject, your committee are induced to offer a few words on the ſituation in which they find themſelves placed, with reſpect to it, as directors of the Company: and, in expreſſing their own ſentiments, they may venture to aſſume, that they deſcribe thoſe of the court at large.

No part of the duty of a director is more trying than that which calls him to reſiſt private and perſonal intereſts. Theſe are always active and urgent, and apt to combine cenſure with diſappointment. In ſupport of ſuch intereſts, thoſe to whom they appertain, perhaps many in number, and united together, act immediately in their own perſons; whilſt the public intereſt is managed by repreſentation; and the eager aſſaults of numerous individuals muſt be chiefly oppoſed by an internal principle. Prejudices have always exiſted againſt the Company, partly from its power or management, and partly, of late years eſpecially, from doctrines of commercial policy, imperfectly underſtood, or unſuitably applied. The directors have been held to maintain a narrow jealouſy of the Company's monopoly, and in that ſpirit to have oppoſed the liberal extenſions which the public intereſts required; but they are not conſcious of deſerving this imputation. They feel, indeed, that it is incumbent on them not to ſurrender the rights of their conſtituents, without being convinced that the ſurrender ought to be made; but they have examined the preſent queſtion, and have been very much guided, in the determination of it, by conſiderations of national policy. Such conſiderations muſt evidently enter now into all great meaſures reſpecting the export commerce of Britiſh India. It is painful to the directors to pauſe upon any ſchemes that ſeem to have the proſperity of that country for their object; they ſincerely wiſh it to be flouriſhing and happy, but alſo to be ſafe. The Britiſh reſidents in it, not only thoſe who are actually concerned in its manufactures and commerce, but the ſervants of the Company, employed as public

public functionaries, all desire to see its industry promoted. It is natural they should become interested in the scene immediately before them; it is also laudable: and as the conduct of the court of directors, in the present case, greatly results from considerations less within the sphere of the observation of their servants, it is not impossible that, charged as it will be by others with narrow, timid views, it may appear to them to wear too much of that complexion.

Conscious as those servants are of loyal and affectionate attachment to the mother country, an attachment which the directors are assured is warmly felt, they may think the fears of distant evils visionary, and partake of that sentiment which persons out of the service manifest, for what they may conceive to be a more expanded and magnanimous policy. If this way of thinking should so far infuse itself as to lessen the regard due to the present system of Indian government, of which the court of directors is the supreme executive head, it would be every way unhappy. No material change in that system, if speculation could be carried forward to one, would place the European inhabitants of British India on so desirable a footing, as they live at present under a government of various parts, which operate as checks upon each other. All, indeed, who argue upon public principles, are for the continuance of the present Indian system; the court of directors, however, forms an integral and even essential part of that system. If their administration is discredited, the system itself is affected: and though they must be far, either personally or collectively, from pretending to be exempt from errors; yet the consideration just mentioned may entitle them to be solicitous that their conduct should not be subjected to unnecessary censure, and thence the authority of the court exposed to derogation; and therefore, although all just freedom of communication is to be encouraged in their servants and governments abroad, it must be extremely inexpedient to have differences of opinion between them and the court, made unnecessarily ostensible, either in India or in England. Opposition to the court, in both countries, must thus be strengthened: In public discussions, which arise at home, perhaps the great weight of the Indian administration may be forced into the scale of those with whom the court has to contend; and the delegated and superior authorities, which ought to appear, as much as possible, one power, be placed in opposition to each other; which will manifestly tend to weaken the credit of the latter, and thence the system of which it is a constituent part. Your committee hope to be forgiven if these observations shall appear to be any digression from the question under consideration: they seemed to be connected with that question, of which your committee will only further say, that, in their opinion, it involves in it ultimately the permanence or the gradual supercession of the present system of Indian policy.

HUGH INGLIS,
D. SCOTT,
STEPHEN LUSHINGTON,
JOHN ROBERTS,
JACOB BOSANQUET,
ABRAM ROBARTS,
EDWARD PARRY,
CHARLES GRANT,
FRANCIS BARING.

East India House,
24 April 1801.

MR.

MR. DUNDAS'S PLAN FOR THE LIQUIDATION OF THE DEBT OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

Letter from the Right Hon. HENRY DUNDAS, *to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Court of Directors, of the Eaſt-India Company, on the Indian Debt.*

Clarges-ſtreet, 30th June 1801.

GENTLEMEN,

In the explanation of the affairs of the Eaſt India Company, which I lately ſtated to the Houſe of Commons, I gave it as my opinion, that within a very few years after the return of peace, the Indian debt might be reduced within proper limits, by a due combination of the revenues and commerce of the Eaſt India Company; that before the expiration of their charter, the ſum neceſſary for the guaranty of their capital will be accumulated; that the additional dividend may be allowed to the proprietors, as provided for by the act renewing their charter; and that a due attention will, at the ſame time, be paid to the claims of the public for participation, according to the terms of the agreement at the time the charter of the Company was renewed; and the more clearly to elucidate my ideas, I exhibited them in the form of an account, founded on the data pointed out, and ſtating the concluſions reſulting from thoſe data.

Although it was my intention, as uſual, to publiſh the detailed explanations I have been accuſtomed to ſtate in the committee of the Houſe of Commons, on the day generally appropriated for what is called the *India Budget*, I have been induced to give this ſeparate ſtatement, becauſe it has been ſuggeſted to me, that a publication of this nature, not complicated with minute details, but embracing a general view of the proſpect of your affairs, during the continuance of the preſent charter, may lead to a more ſpeedy and accurate conſideration of this important ſubject.

It is ſcarcely neceſſary for me to explain why there is a peculiar propriety in my addreſſing the following ſheets to you. Independent of the reſpect and attention I owe to the directors and proprietors of the Eaſt India Company, and of the deep intereſt I muſt at all times take in their concerns, it is obvious, that if my plans are fit to be adopted, or are likely to be attended with the wiſhed-for ſucceſs, the exertions for that purpoſe muſt originate with the Eaſt India Company, and thoſe exertions muſt be continued with a ſteady and unremitting attention.

The account to which I have juſt referred is No. I. in the Appendix. The reſult of the account depends only on its arithmetical accuracy, if the data on which it proceeds are not liable to ſome fundamental error; it is therefore my firſt wiſh to direct your attention to an examination of the leading features of the plan.

They are, 1ſt. An arrangement abroad, ſo that a full million from the ſurplus of the revenues ſhall, at the commencement, be applicable to the purchaſe of inveſtments.

2d. That the inveſtments from India and China ſhall amount, at prime-coſt, to four millions annually, in equal proportions.

3d. That during the firſt four years from this time, the Company ſhall avail themſelves of the power they already have, under the act, for augmenting their capital ſtock to the extent of two millions, at the rate of half a million annually, which it is ſuppoſed will realize one million ſterling.

4th.

4th. That the additional money ſo raiſed ſhall be applied, excluſively, to the liquidation of the preſent Indian debt at intereſt, either by increaſing remittances in bullion or export to India to that amount, or by defraying additional bills drawn from India for the ſame purpoſe.

5th. That the extinction of this debt, now calculated to amount to fourteen millions ſterling, ſhall be carried on at the rate of one million annually, till the part of it called the decennial loan ſhall become payable, which is expected to take place on or about the 1807-8; and that the ſum then payable on account of Indian debt, which is ſtated at 35,000*l.* ſhall be diſcharged in that year: on which ſuppoſitions the debts at intereſt abroad will then be reduced to 4,500,000*l.*

I ſhall be under the neceſſity of troubling you with ſome explanation on each of theſe points.

The firſt requiſite is, "an arrangement abroad, ſo that a full million from the ſurplus of the revenues ſhall, at the commencement, be applicable to the purchaſe of inveſtments."

The neceſſity of this requiſite being accompliſhed, will appear from the account I have already referred to, in which, in the ſecond year, credit is taken for the ſupplying 4,000,000*l.* prime-coſt of inveſtment, with a charge on that account on the treaſury at home of only 3,000,000*l.* This, of courſe, proceeds on the ſuppoſition of the remaining 1,000,000*l.* being, in that year, ſupplied from the revenues in India. In the ſubſequent years, the charge at home for inveſtment is ſuppoſed gradually to be decreaſed below 3,000,000*l.* in proportion as the applicable ſurplus of revenue in India is increaſed by ſavings of the intereſt of debt diſcharged, and the progreſs of this latter operation is pointed out in the two accounts, No. II. and III. in the Appendix. I am well aware of the difficulty which occurs in the outſet of this whole operation, from the preſent burthened ſtate of your finances in India, and the very large amount of the revenues which are abſorbed in the diſcharge of intereſt at ſo high a rate; but this very circumſtance is ſo deciſive as to the ſucceſs of the meaſure, when once ſet in motion, that no difficulty is ſo great that it ought not to be ſurmounted.

The eſtimates of the revenues and charges, which I ſtated to the Houſe of Commons, were drawn up from thoſe tranſmitted by your governments in India; but in order that I might proceed with as much certainty as poſſible on this important article of the plan, in addition to the exertions of the accountant of the Board of Commiſſioners for the Affairs of India, I requeſted the aſſiſtance of your very accurate and able officer, Mr. Wright, in order that they might jointly examine and correct the eſtimates tranſmitted from abroad, ſo as to enable me to form the beſt opinion poſſible, to what amount you might rely on a ſurplus in India, as available to the purpoſe of inveſtment.

The eſtimate, No. IV. in the Appendix, will exhibit the reſult of the inveſtigation. It is prepared with great care, and certainly abundant caution; but it is the ſafeſt ſide on which to err: and it would be imprudent, in a matter of ſo much importance, to build on any ſurplus that does not appear to be clearly warranted.

The amount is taken at 900,000*l.* which is deficient for the object in view to the amount of 200,000*l.*: but, in truth, this deficiency ought not to be ſtated at ſo ſmall a ſum as 500,000*l.*; for when you conſider that

that part of the commercial charges defrayed in India, amounting to about 180,000*l.* have not been uſually included in the eſtimates, and likewiſe conſider, that other unforeſeen circumſtances may occur, I do not think that, if you mean to enſure the actual receipt of the ſum required, you can ſafely deſiſt from your exertions, till you have ſecured in India, for commercial purpoſes, a ſum of not leſs than 1,200,000*l.*

There are ſeveral circumſtances which lead me to be confident in my hopes that a ſum to that amount will, without any real difficulty, be obtained in India, for the purpoſe of realizing the proſpects which are detailed in the account before you.

In the firſt place, I can have no doubt, that if you ſend out poſitive inſtructions to your governments abroad, ſtating the importance of the object in view, conſiderable additions will be made to the ſavings pointed out in the corrected eſtimate of Mr. Wright. This can only be effectually done on the ſpot: but it will be done, if your ſervants abroad are impreſſed with a full conviction that the object you have in view is ſo far paramount to every other, in the preſent moment, as to claim their firſt attention. In this obſervation I point chiefly at the army extraordinaries, which, from the preſſure of the war, and the expenſive conteſts in which you have been engaged, have neceſſarily amounted to a very large ſum, and cannot fail to admit of great reductions, of the details of which at home we cannot be competent judges, but which a vigilant, economical, and firm government on the ſpot cannot fail to diſcover and to enforce.

In the ſecond place, it is not impoſſible that ſome of thoſe expences, which are, with great propriety, intended to be of a permanent nature, may, without riſk, be poſtponed, till it is finally aſcertained that they can be defrayed, without interfering with the ſum requiſite for inveſtment, according to the plan detailed in the ſubjoined accounts, No. I, II, and III. In this obſervation I particularly allude to your military eſtabliſhments, as laſt reviſed. In the orders you ſent out ſome months ago, conſiderable reductions were made in your military expenditure; and I obſerve, in the corrected eſtimate, No. IV. that the ſaving in conſequence is computed at 270,000*l.* Theſe reductions were ordered upon a very accurate examination, and, to the beſt of my judgment, it would not be proper, in a future permanent arrangement, to make them to a greater extent: but when ſo great an object is at ſtake, I ſhould be clearly of opinion, for conſidering how far any parts of the propoſed eſtabliſhment might be poſtponed. In the notandum ſubjoined to the corrected eſtimate, No. IV. Mr. Wright obſerves, that if the addition to the artillery could be poſtponed, it would ſave 54,000*l.*; but I conſider the addition ordered to your artillery eſtabliſhment to be of ſuch deep importance to the ſecurity of your extended Indian empire, that I do not think the ſaving ſuggeſted ought to be adopted. But I think differently with regard to the other notandum; and when ſo great a ſaving can be made as 153,000*l.* by keeping the native regiments at 1400 privates, in place of 1600 or 1800, I cannot doubt in adviſing you to make that reduction. In truth, there is no riſk; for, in the caſe of emergency, the native troops could be recruited with the utmoſt expedition, to the ultimate propoſed eſtabliſhment, or indeed to any amount.

In theſe obſervations you will obſerve,

obſerve, that I have confined myſelf ſolely to the conſideration of military retrenchments. I have done ſo, becauſe I am convinced that any attempt to make any conſiderable reduction in your civil eſtabliſhments would be productive of all the inconveniences attending inadequate allowances to your civil ſervants. Such a ſyſtem would lead to all the fatal conſequences reſulting from the exaction of private unwarranted allowances, which it has been the great object of the preſent ſyſtem of Indian adminiſtration to annihilate. At the ſame time, this is no reaſon why even your civil expences may not merit your attention, to the effect of inſtructing your governments to refrain from any expenditure of a contingent nature, which would lead to any conſiderable expence, and reſpecting which there is no immediate urgency, why it ſhould be executed at the preſent rather than any future moment. Although, at this diſtance, I cannot take it upon me to ſpecify all the particular items of expenditure, on which retrenchments may be made, I cannot permit myſelf to entertain any unreaſonable diffidence on the ſubject, when I look to the ſtate of your expences in India at a former period. I do not carry that reference to an early period, becauſe I am aware that, within theſe very few years, a large permanent expence was moſt properly incurred, by the arrangement which took place for rendering the condition of your military ſervants more comfortable, in a variety of reſpects. I refer, however, to the charges of all kinds, as they ſtood in the year 1797-8, and the amount of them was 7,650,654*l.* a ſum far inferior to that contained in the eſtimate now exhibited by your auditor, amounting to 8,851,200*l.* It is true, that ſince that period great additions have been made to your territorial poſſeſſions, and very conſiderable additions to your military expenditure are created, in conſequence of the very beneficial alliances you have formed with the native powers in India. Theſe conſiderations, however, do not operate againſt the probability of what I am endeavouring to eſtabliſh; for as to addition of territories, it cannot eſcape obſervation, that the events which produced thoſe additions have at the ſame time tended to increaſe the ſecurity of your own poſſeſſions, by narrowing their frontier, and annihilating your moſt powerful and inveterate enemy; and wherever you are obliged to increaſe your military eſtabliſhments in conſequence of alliances, you have received a ſubſidy fully adequate to the expence of thoſe ſubſidiary engagements.

It is proper here to remind you, that, in the obſervations I have made, to eſtabliſh the probability of the requiſite aid to be derived from a ſurplus revenue in India, I have taken no credit for the expectations I am entitled to entertain from the increaſing proſperity, cultivation, and conſequent population, of our Indian territories. Our revenues, for ſome years, have been in a ſtate of progreſſive increaſe, and the ſame cauſe muſt continue to operate in producing the ſame effects. I ſhall not indulge myſelf, at preſent, in diſquiſitions of that nature, as it would lead me far beyond the bounds I have preſcribed to myſelf in this addreſs. I ſtate the circumſtance, without meaning to draw any other concluſion than what muſt occur to every body, viz. that the happy change which recent events have produced on our affairs in India, muſt ſtrengthen and invigorate every

hope

hope and expectation founded on their preſent ſtate. Every ſyſtem of beneficial finance, commerce, and economical adminiſtration, can now be adopted and purſued, with more ſteadineſs and certainty of ſucceſs, than it could be under circumſtances of precarious ſecurity and unremitting anxiety.

Having now ſtated to you a ſaving upon your eſtimates to an amount producing near a million ſurplus in India, and having likewiſe ſtated the proſpect of a larger ſurplus, both from the probability of further retrenchments, and from the almoſt certainty of a progreſſive increaſing revenue, I might ſafely leave this part of the propoſition, upon what I have already obſerved: but, to remove all ambiguity on the ſubject, I think it proper to remind you, that in the end of the year 1803, or beginning of the year 1804, the debt due to the conſolidated creditors of the late Nabob of Arcot will be liquidated, ſo as to ſet free a ſum of not leſs than 6,21,000 pagodas, amounting, in pounds ſterling, to the ſum of 248,400*l.* This ſum will, of courſe, be applicable to the diſcharge of ſuch further debts of the late and preſent Nabob as are not included in the former arrangement. The Eaſt-India Company itſelf is a creditor to a large amount, and, according to the arrangement ſuggeſted by Marquis Welleſley, in his letter to the Nabob, of 24th of April 1799, there can be no doubt that at leaſt one half of the ſum ſo ſet free will be appropriated to the extinction of the debt due to the Company, and will, of courſe, to that amount, add to the ſurplus of the revenues applicable to inveſtment. But this is not all; for, according to the letter I have wrote to you this day, on the ſubject of the private unconſolidated debts of the late and preſent Nabob, there ſeems no doubt that the whole of the 6,21,000 pagodas, already referred to, will be at your diſpoſal, for the purpoſes of inveſtment. My letter, with its enclоſures, points out to you the obvious mode in which this is to be accompliſhed; and the effect of the tranſaction, if agreed to by you, will be to give an immediate commercial reſource, to the amount of the whole 6,21,000 pagodas, paying to the creditors their debts at home, by ſuch diſtant inſtalments as can never prove any inconvenience to your treaſury at home, or tend, in any degree, to diſturb the ſubſtantial benefits to be derived from the meaſure which I am now endeavouring, with great earneſtneſs, to impreſs upon your attention. It is ſcarcely neceſſary to obſerve, that the effect of the plan will be to put into your pockets the difference between the amount of intereſt payable to you by the Nabob, and the four per cent. payable by you at home to the creditors, according to the agreement you may make with them in conſequence of their propoſals; and the only effect it will have upon the whole reſult of the account is, a diminution on the balances at home, from the period when the inſtalments agreed upon with the creditors ſhall become payable; and the aggregate of theſe payments will, *pro tanto*, create a diminution of the balance ſtated to accrue at the expiration of the charter.

As I conſider this laſt head to be of the utmoſt importance to the whole ſucceſs of the propoſition in queſtion, and as ſo many miſapprehenſions have appeared, and ſo many miſrepreſentations have been held out reſpecting it, I have thought it my duty to ſtate my ideas upon it at greater length than I at firſt intended;

tended; and, upon the whole, I truſt I may, with confidence, reſt aſſured in the conviction, that one million ſterling will be attainable from the ſurplus revenues of India, to co-operate with the other commercial reſources of the Company, in producing the beneficial reſults, ſtated to proceed from thoſe reſources of revenue and commerce, judiciouſly combined together; and it only remains to remark, that if, after every exertion, and contrary to every rational probability, there ſhould be any deficiency, the inconvenience ariſing from it to the general object in view, will be obviated by your ordering your government abroad, for the ſhort period that may be neceſſary, to pay as much of the intereſt of the debt in India, by bills on the court of Directors, as may be required to ſecure the object of a million ſurplus in India, applicable to the purpoſes of inveſtment. The only conſequence of doing ſo would be, to a very ſmall amount, to diminiſh the progreſſive accruing balance of your caſh at home; but your proſpect of abundant affluence, in that reſpect, ſeems to be ſo unequivocal, as to admit of no diſcouragement, in the proſecution of every expedient calculated to enſure the ſucceſs of this very ſalutary meaſure.

The ſecond requiſite is, "that "the inveſtments from India and "China ſhall amount, at prime-"coſt, to four millions annually, in "equal proportions."

This does not require any minute explanation, beyond what appears on the face of the accounts in the Appendix. The difficulty of finding a ſufficient ſum for the prime-coſt of ſuch an inveſtment will chiefly occur in the firſt year of the operation, when it is requiſite, by exports, by bills from India, and by bullion, to find an aid to your India concerns, to the amount of five millions ſterling. The difficulty does not conſiſt in any inadequacy of reſources at home to make thoſe exertions, but in the means of ſending ſo large a ſum; and particularly in the means of finding bullion to ſo great an amount as 2,000,000*l.* to which amount it muſt be found, if the full five millions requiſite for the firſt year cannot be got through the medium of the other reſources to which I have referred. The importance of the object is ſo great, no exertions ought to be omitted that can ſurmount the difficulty; and there is ſcarcely any expence that ought not to be incurred, rather than endanger a failure of adminiſtering the requiſite aid to your neceſſities in India. It would be improper in me, for obvious reaſons, to detail what may have occurred to me on the ſubject. It is, indeed, unneceſſary, for I know you will find moſt able advice on the ſubject from ſome of your own number. You will, of courſe, feel it to be your duty to repreſent the importance of it, in the moſt forcible manner, to his Majeſty's miniſters, who, upon an examination of the particulars I have ſtated, and fully weighing the very brilliant effects it will produce on the commerce and revenues of the kingdom, cannot fail to be impreſſed with a full conviction of its being their duty to contribute every aid in their power to ſet this operation in motion on its firſt outſet, which is, in truth, the period when the chief difficulty will occur.

I now proceed to obſerve, on the ſuggeſtion contained in the two next requiſites I have before ſtated, and I truſt I ſhall have little difficulty in obtaining your concurrence in the two propoſitions to which I refer: 1ſt, That it is your duty and

your intereſt now to make uſe of the power you poſſeſs, under the act of parliament, 37 Geo. III. cap. 31, of augmenting your capital ſtock, by two millions ſterling; and, 2dly, That the money ſo raiſed ſhould be invariably applied to the extinction of your debt in India.

The wiſdom of this policy is indiſputable, both on commercial and political principles. I need not obſerve to you, who have been ſharers with me in the conduct of thoſe tranſactions which have taken place for ſome years paſt, that the principle of our Indian adminiſtration has been, ſo to combine the operations of finance and commerce, as that they may be mutually ſubſervient to each other, by the revenues of India adminiſtering to the wants of Leadenhall-ſtreet, and on the other hand, the treaſury of Leadenhall-ſtreet adminiſtering to the neceſſities of India, when the ſurplus of the revenues of India has become, either partially or totally, inadequate to the demands created by the enormous expences of an extenſive and complicated war, joined to the deſire of remitting a large and valuable inveſtment from India to Europe.

I have had occaſion, more than once, to obſerve, that although I could, without apprehenſion, acquieſce in the extenſion of the Company's credit in India, to an amount unknown before, for the purpoſes of war and inveſtment; ſtill that operation muſt have its bounds, and the debt muſt not be permitted to become ſo unwieldy, as not to be reduceable to its proper ſcale, within a moderate period after the return of peace. It is impoſſible, perhaps, with perfect accuracy, to decide the preciſe point at which the borrowing for the combined purpoſes of war, and commerce ought to ceaſe; but I believe I do not take a very unſafe criterion, when I contend, that the uſe of the Company's credit abroad, for the purpoſe of commerce, ought to ceaſe, when individuals find it for their advantage not to lend, at a moderate intereſt, and the public cannot, of courſe, be accommodated, but at a very extravagant rate of intereſt. I conſidered the ſtate of the Company's credit in India to have arrived at that point, when I ſaw the debt growing to a rate of intereſt at ten or twelve per cent. in place of ſix or eight, and in addition to that, the creditor ſtipulating for himſelf a continuance of that loan, for a defined length of time, and at a high rate of intereſt, not leſs than ten per cent.

When, therefore, I ſaw the amount of debt laſt year riſe to above ten millions, bearing intereſt, and likely ſtill further to increaſe, unleſs put a ſtop to, I thought it my duty to ſtate to you the propriety of reſtoring to India, from your treaſury at home, a part of that balance, which had found its way into your treaſury in England, in conſequence of the unprecedented uſe of your credit in India. It could not be done abruptly; and this led me to ſtate, laſt year, to the Houſe of Commons, that I was ready to meet the Indian debt, even at the large amount of fourteen millions.

From what I have above ſtated, it will not be underſtood that I mean to pledge myſelf to an opinion, that in any caſe it is proper for the Eaſt-India Company to burthen their revenues in India by the contraction of debt for the purpoſe of inveſtment. That commerce is the only proper medium by which the excreſcent revenues of India can

be conveyed to Britain, admits of no doubt; but it is by no means ſo clear, that creating a commercial capital, by borrowing at high intereſt in India, is an expedient meaſure. It is, however, unneceſſary to follow that diſquiſition further at preſent, becauſe the eſtimate you have produced this year is a proof of your acquieſcence in the plan of providing the prime-coſt for your inveſtment, without creating, at preſent, any further burthen on the revenues of India.

From what I have already ſtated, there can be no doubt of my hearty approbation to that meaſure, ſo far as it goes; but when it is of ſuch infinite importance to all your future commercial proſpects, to recover, as ſpeedily as poſſible, the great commercial reſource you have derived from the ſurplus revenues of India, from the time of the acquiſition of the Dewannee, it ſurely cannot admit of a doubt, that having ſo obvious and eaſy a reſource in your hands as that in queſtion, you ought, without delay, to uſe it for that purpoſe.

I could expatiate much at large on this propoſition, with all its bearings on the commercial proſperity of the Eaſt-India Company; but when I conſider to whom this letter is addreſſed, it would be unneceſſary waſte of your time to enlarge farther on this topic.

The advantages of adopting the ſuggeſtion I have taken the liberty of ſubmitting to you, are not leſs conſpicuous in a political, than they are in a commercial view. Your debts in England are already reduced below their level, with a great balance of aſſets in your favour: judge then, to what a pitch of ſecurity your territories in India would be raiſed, if your revenues were diſencumbered, within a ſhort period, of the burthens which lay upon them. If, before this is done, you were to be engaged in new ſtruggles for the maintenance of that pre-eminence which you have progreſſively attained, you would be obliged to engage in them with your whole ſurplus revenues abſorbed in the payment of an extravagant rate of intereſt, and you could not truſt to the meaſure of a further extenſion of your credit, already ſtretched to an unprecedented amount; whereas, by extinguiſhing your Indian debt, you would, in a few years, have the command of a clear ſurplus of 2,000,000*l.* applicable to the purpoſes, either of commerce or defence, as might be expedient at the moment; and you would, at the ſame time, be in poſſeſſion of your credit entire, which experience has proved may, without danger of being overſtretched, be carried to the amount of fourteen millions ſterling. In ſuch circumſtances you would be in a ſituation to bid defiance to the aſſault of every enemy; for you would be enabled, on the reſources of India alone, to maintain a war beyond any term of years that the moſt gloomy imagination may chooſe to figure to itſelf.

With ſuch a ſtatement before you, I am poſitive, from my long knowledge of you, I would do you much injuſtice, if I was to entertain any ſuch diffidence, as to think it neceſſary to dwell longer on the elucidation of the propoſitions which I have thus briefly endeavoured to enforce.

The laſt of the data I have ſtated above, and which follows as a reſult of the others, is, "That the "extinction of the debt ſhall be "carried on at the rate of one mil-"lion annually, till the part of "it termed the decennial loan

"ſhall

" ſhall become payable, which is " expected to take place on or " about the 1807-8. The ſum then " payable is ſtated at 3,500,000*l.* " when the debts at intereſt abroad " will be reduced to 4,500,000*l.*"

Upon examining the progreſſive operation of the account, No. 1. you will perceive that, from the balance accruing at home, there would be the means of extinguiſhing the debt at an earlier period than that I have alluded to; and, in this reſpect, the plan is open to ſuch alterations and modifications as circumſtances may ſuggeſt. I have preferred this mode of ſtating it, as appearing to me the moſt likely to ſuit the means of transferring home the debt, in the manner moſt convenient for the arrangements of government in India, and for the accommodation of the Company's treaſury at home. The only part fixed at preſent, and which cannot be altered without the conſent of the creditors intereſted, is, that the decennial loan, amounting to about 3,500,000*l.* cannot be paid off ſooner than the year 1807-8, conſiſtently with the conditions under which it was borrowed.

In like manner, when I mention the debt in India being reduced to 4,500,000*l.* I do not ſtate that as a circumſtance eſſential to the principle of the plan itſelf. By the appropriation clauſes in the act 1793 (Appendix, No. V.) which I ſubjoin, to prevent the trouble of reference, you will perceive that, at the renewal of the charter, the idea was to reduce the debt in India to 2,000,000*l.* That idea was ſuggeſted and adopted, upon the ground that a certain proportion of the debt might, with utility, be left in India, on transferable government ſecurities, at an intereſt of about ſix per cent. reſembling India bonds or exchequer bills in this country, and that ſuch a meaſure would be not only convenient for the circulation of the country, but, in as far as thoſe ſecurities might find their way into the hands of the natives, it would tend to connect their intereſts more cloſely with the credit and ſtability of the Britiſh government in India. If thoſe ideas are well founded, it occurred to me that, in the preſent extended ſtate of your empire, and pecuniary relations at your different ſettlements, a ſum of 4,500,000*l.* was more proportionate to the objects in view, than the ſum of 2,000,000*l.* pointed out in the act 1793.

Indeed I may here in general obſerve, that in the frame of the account I have preſented, I have been guided ſolely by the principle of elucidating what the progreſſive balance would be upon the data aſſumed; but I do not mean to anticipate what may be the moſt eligible mode of its appropriation, if the meaſure ſhall be found to produce the reſults I have ſtated. Some think that no debt at all ſhould be left in India: others are of opinion, (and in which there is much ſound policy,) that when your affairs are brought into a ſituation to enable you to do ſo, it would be wiſe, after the example of other Indian powers, to have always dépôt of treaſure in your coffers in India, to the amount of three or four millions ſterling, to meet any ſudden emergency, and to ſave you the neceſſity of having immediate recourſe to large loans, in the event of your being compelled to hoſtilities, by the reſtleſs ambition and jealouſy of your enemies, either native or European.

But I deſiſt from purſuing, in detail, theſe or other ſpeculations of a ſimilar

ſimilar nature. They are foreign to the object of this addreſs, and muſt be reſerved for the wiſdom of others, at a future moment, to decide upon. I am of opinion, that if our Indian concerns proceed ſucceſsfully on the principles and to the reſults I have detailed, a new arrangement between the Public and the Eaſt-India Company will be proper, with a view to the intereſt of both parties. It is obvious that ſome arrangement muſt be neceſſary, in conſequence of the contingent appropriations pointed out in the 111th clauſe of the act 1793; for if the balance ſhould accumulate in any one year, to ſo large an amount as to exceed what can be uſed in that year, for the purpoſes which the act directs, it could not be allowed to remain as a dead fund; but it would, in my judgment, be wiſe to apply to parliament, for the power of carrying ſuch ſurplus as cannot be appropriated to the purpoſes ſpecified in the act, to an earlier commencement of the accumulation for the guarantee fund, ſubject to the condition of being at any time applicable to the reduction of the Indian debt, within the limit intended, as rapidly as the means of remitting to India for that purpoſe can be found. It is obvious, that under the circumſtances I have ſuppoſed, ſuch an enabling power to the Directors of the Eaſt-India Company would be equally beneficial to the public and to the proprietors of India ſtock.

Having thus explained, as far as appears neceſſary, the principles of the plan I have preſented for your conſideration, it ſtill remains that I ſhould take notice of the objections which have been ſtated, or may occur, againſt the probable ſucceſs of it.

In the explanations I have already given, I have had an opportunity of obviating ſome of thoſe difficulties; and it does not appear to be neceſſary, in addreſſing you, to enter upon any juſtification of the accuracy of the account, ſo far as concerns the annual expenditure of each year. That is a ſubject familiar to you by daily obſervation, and I make no doubt you will concur with me in thinking, that in the different items of charge I have made ample allowance for every article of expenditure.

Neither does it occur to me, that an objection can be made to any of the items of receipt in each year, unleſs (as indeed has been ſtated) it ſhall be ſuppoſed that the ſales may not remain at the amount I have eſtimated. I have taken them at the amount they now are; and I confeſs, if proper attention be paid to your trade, and no means omitted to enſure and encourage, permanently and on a ſolid foundation, the commercial intercourſe between India and Great-Britain, I can ſee no reaſonable ground of doubt that the ſales, on the return of peace, will continue at an amount not below their preſent level. Many circumſtances, both in the internal ſtate of Great-Britain and Ireland, and many conſiderations ariſing from a view of the probable ſtate of the commerce of the world, lead me to believe, that at a general peace, any apprehenſions on this head will prove unfounded. It is, however, my earneſt wiſh, on the preſent occaſion, to wave every circumſtance which may be ſuppoſed of doubtful ſpeculation, and therefore, ſince I heard the obſervation made, I have prepared an account, ſimilar to the other, proceeding on an amount of ſales, ſo much reduced as to leave no room for doubt. Inſtead of taking the ſales throughout at 7,400,000*l.* as in the account,

No.

No. I. I take them from the ſuppoſed return of peace at only 5,550,000*l.* But then, if you ſuppoſe a reduced amount of ſales, you muſt, at the ſame time, ſuppoſe a proportionable reduction of the ſum neceſſary to be provided for prime-coſt of the goods, which, in that reſpect, and in the amount of commercial charges of every deſcription, adds facility to the execution of the plan; and although it takes ſomething from the rapidity of ſucceſs, does not take from its ultimate certainty or importance. The reſults of thoſe data are pointed out in the account ſubjoined, No. VI.

It may, probably, be obſerved, that the account, No. I. proceeds on the ſuppoſition of a continuance of peace, during the whole term of your charter, a period of not leſs than thirteen years. The obſervation is juſt, in point of fact; but I am not apprehenſive of having the merits of my propoſition tried on other data, and the utility of carrying it into execution will ſtill remain indiſputable. No one, however anxious in his diſpoſition, however unfavourably inclined he may be to contemplate future proſpects, will conceive me ſanguine, in ſuppoſing that, if fortunately the war ſhould be terminated in the preſent year, by an honourable and adequate peace, after a conteſt ſo long and ſo exhauſting to all the belligerent powers with whom we are engaged, there may be a ceſſation from hoſtilities for the ſhort period of ſeven years; and if that takes place, it gives time for the extinction of the Indian debt, which is the great and primary object of my ſuggeſtions: and if, at the end of that period, there ſhould be a renewal of hoſtilities, that ſhould continue even for the whole period of the charter, it would not annihilate, and very little impair, the reſult of the calculations I have ſubmitted to your attention. Even if there are five years war in Europe, experience teaches (and indeed the nature of a continental war in India is ſuch) that you eſtimate largely, if you ſuppoſe, that out of five years of general war, more than three of it operates to the effect of increaſing the military expenditure in India. While it does ſo operate, it of courſe leads to the conſequence of your not being warranted to truſt to the full amount of the calculated ſupply from the revenues of India; but when the war ceaſes in India itſelf (notwithſtanding its continuance in Europe), the reſource from the territorial revenues revives. It is true, that while the war continues in Europe, although it may have ceaſed in India, the expences of commerce are greatly ſwelled by the increaſe of freight, and other circumſtances, and therefore they muſt, in that caſe, be eſtimated at the war amount.

Theſe propoſitions will be beſt underſtood by putting them into figures, as I have done the others; and I have therefore prepared two accounts, No. VII. and VIII. of the Appendix, *one* upon the ſuppoſition of an inveſtment of four millions of prime-coſt, and ſeven millions four hundred thouſand of ſales; *the other*, on the ſuppoſition of three millions of prime-coſt, and five millions five hundred and fifty thouſand of ſales; and upon the examination of theſe accounts, you will perceive how little ground there is for your being diſcouraged from eagerly adopting the propoſition I am enforcing, even in the worſt view of the reſult that the moſt timid imagination can ſuggeſt.

I will not treſpaſs longer on your patience. After the moſt mature conſideration

sideration I can give the subject in all its bearings and relations, I have a deep-rooted conviction, that your Indian debt is the only formidable enemy your Indian prosperity has to encounter. Subdue it, and you have subdued every thing that ought rationally to be dreaded. If I can inspire your minds with the same enthusiasm on this subject with which my own is animated, I shall rest in confidence, that you will not disregard my parting advice; but, by adopting the means which are in your hands, speedily overcome your Indian debt, and thereby exalt your own characters, by consulting the best interests of your constituents, and the general prosperity of your country. By such an operation, you will practically establish the expediency of the system under which we have been acting together for these seventeen years past, and you will prove to the legislature and to the public, the wisdom of leaving in the hands of the East-India Company, the share they hold in the executive administration of our Indian empire.

I have only further to add, that I should not have troubled you with this address, if I had not felt myself warranted to assure you, that in this and every other measure, calculated to promote the good of the public, and the real interests of the East-India Company, you will meet with the most cordial co-operation of the board over which I lately presided, and at which I have been succeeded by a person, whose amiable manners, and respectable talents, will ensure your confidence and respect, in proportion as they become habitually known to you.

I have the honour to be,

GENTLEMEN,

with great regard,

Your most obedient and

obliged humble servant,

HENRY DUNDAS.

To the Chairman, &c.

APPENDIX. No. I.—*ESTIMATE, shewing what may be the Situation of the Cash Concerns of the* EAST-INDIA COMPANY, *in England, at the Conclusion of their Charter, calculated on the following Principles, viz. Supposing the Prime Cost of the Investments from India and China to amount, annually, to Four Millions, and the Sales to yield 7,400,000l.; that after the first Year, the Surplus from the Territorial, &c. Revenues shall amount to One Million, and gradually increase, by the Interest on the Debt, (to be extinguished,) &c. till it amounts to Two Millions, the Prime Cost of the Investments being paid from the Surplus Revenue, and from the Proceeds of the Sales; reckoning on an Addition to the Capital Stock at 500,000l. or One Million Sterling, annually, for Four Years; the Charges in the First Year taken on a War, and in the following on a Peace Establishment; reckoning, likewise, on the Liquidation of the Indian Debt, at Interest, taken at Fourteen Millions, so that by the Year 1808-9, it shall be reduced to 4,500,000l.; and finally, shewing the Proceeds, without noticing what may be the Amount for the Participation of the Public.*

RECEIPTS.	1801-2.	1802-3	1803-4.	1804-5.	1805-6.	1806-7.	1807-8.	1808-9.	1809-10.	1810 11	1811-12.	1812-13.	1813-14.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Balance of cash - -	939590	1139810	2160342	375.768	5549994	6422822	7493446	5934672	8265898	1074712	1328350	1579576	1819088
Sales of goods - -	7400000	7400000	7400000	7400000	7400000	7400000	7400000	7400000	7400000	7400000	7400000	7400000	7400000
Profit on private trade	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000
Interest on annuities	362926	362926	362926	56226	56226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226
Loyalty loan - -	298000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New capital - -	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total receipts	9700816	9896049	11068268	12231599	13097220	13978446	14959679	13548098	15822124	18303350	20784576	23265802	25747028

PAYMENTS.	1801-2.	1802-3.	1803-4	1804-5.	1805-6.	1806-7.	1807-8.	1808 9.	1809-10	1810-11.	1811-12	1812-13	1813-14.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs - - -	240000	180000	180000	180000	180000	180000	180000	180000	180000	180000	180000	180000	180000
Freight - - - -	1500000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000
Charges on goods -	370000	370000	370000	370000	370000	370000	370000	370000	370000	370000	370000	370000	370000
Cost of investments, the part paid in England - -	4000000	3000000	2900000	2700000	2600000	2500000	2400000	2200000	2000000	2000000	2000000	2000000	2000000
Dividends - - -	705000	810000	862500	915000	915000	915000	915000	915000	915000	915000	915000	915000	915000
Charges extra - -	390000	360000	360000	360000	360000	360000	360000	360000	360000	360000	360000	360000	360000
Freight extra - -	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	1000000
Payment of Indian debt - - -	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	3500000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Officers on furlough	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000
Captains of ships, &c.	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
Debt to the bank -	—	800000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total payments - -	8455000	7770000	6922500	6775000	6675000	6575000	8975000	5275000	5075000	5075000	5075000	5075000	5075000
Balance remaining -	1339816	2126042	3759768	5540994	6422220	7103446	5981672	8265898	10747124	13228350	15709576	18190802	20672028
Total - -	9794816	9896042	10682268	12315994	13097220	13678446	14956672	13540898	15822124	18303350	20784576	23265802	25747028

N. B. The above Estimate is framed on the Supposition of Peace after the first Year. The Calculations are made without Reference to the Rates of Exchange, or the Price of Bullion.

Some Variation may be expected as to the precise Year in which the Debt would be reduced to the intended Limit. It may take place partly in the Year 1807-8, and partly in 1808-9.

APPENDIX. No. II.—*ESTIMATE, shewing the Surplus that may be produced in* INDIA, *in order to effect the Purposes laid down in the general Estimate.*

	Surplus Revenue.	Saving by Interest on Debt.	Total.
	£	£	£
1801-2	1000000		
1802-3	1012500	87500	1100000
1803-4	1125000	175000	1300000
1804-5	1137500	262500	1400000
1805-6	1150000	350000	1500000
1806-7	1162500	437500	1600000
1807-8	1275000	525000	1800000
1808-9	1125000	875000	2000000

N. B. If the Debt at Interest is reduced to 4,500,000*l.* and the Rate of Interest to Six per Cent.; the Interest then payable would be 270,000*l.* in which case the Saving would be 955,000*l.*

The above is exclusive of the Amount required for the Commercial Charges, not added to the Invoices.

APPENDIX. No. III.—*ESTIMATE, shewing the Reduction of the Debt in* INDIA, *calculated at Fourteen Millions, bearing Interest, by the annual Application of One Million.*

	Principal.	Interest at 8½ per Cent.
	£	£
April 1801.	14000000	1225000
Season.—1801-2	1000000	87500
Do. 1802	13000000	1137500
Do.—1802-3	1000000	87500
Do. 1803	12000000	1050000
Do.—1803-4	1000000	87500
Do. 1804	11000000	962500
Do.—1804-5	1000000	87500
Do. 1805	10000000	875000
Do.—1805-6	1000000	87500
Do. 1806	9000000	787500
Do.—1806-7	1000000	87500
Do. 1807	8000000	at 10 pr Ct. 700000
Do.—1807-8 Decennial Loan	3500000	350000
1808	4500000	350000

The Interest calculated to remain payable on the Debt reduced to 4,500,000*l.* is 350,000*l.* which may be reckoned at about 7*l.* 15*s.* 6½*d.* per Cent. The saving of Interest by the Reduction is 875,000*l.*; but if the remaining Debt were to be at Six per Cent. the saving would be 955,000*l.*

APPENDIX. No. IV.—*ESTIMATE of* REVENUES *and* CHARGES *at each Presidency in* INDIA, *and Total Amount of Net Surplus to arise in the first Year of Peace, on the Supposition of the Revenues continuing to produce as estimated on the latest Materials received from India, and of the Charges being regulated according to the last Instructions, and distinguishing by what Amount, and on what Grounds, the several Charges are expected to be reduced below, or increased above, the Estimate for* 1800-1.

REVENUES.

BENGAL

At 2*s. the Current Rupee*

The estimate for 1800-1 makes the total revenues - £. 6339200

In this, the subsidy from Oude is taken at 96½ lack of sicca rupees, but Marquis Wellesley states the full subsidy at 115 lacks The arrangements were not completed when the estimate was made, the difference may therefore be added, being sicca rupees 18½ lacks, or CR. 2146000, at 2*s.* 214600

6553800

The opium, in the estimate, is said to be taken as last year, but is, in fact, 34000*l.* more. The sale in 1799-1800 was extraordinarily productive, and although some addition in the quantity was expected in 1800-1, it seems prudent, for a continuance, not to take it at a higher sum than last year's sales. Deduct therefore - - - - - - 34000

As the other articles of the estimate do not seem liable to objection, the Bengal revenue may be calculated at - - - £. 6519800

Carry forward - £. 6519800

CHARGES.

BENGAL.

At 2*s the Current Rupee.*

The charges in the estimate for 1800-1 are stated at £. 4422000

In these are included the expence of military stores, at an amount far exceeding the average of former years, and it is presumed a reduction may in future take place of - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - £. 20000

Also the temporary expence of repairing the fortifications at Futty Ghur, in consequence of the treaty with the vizier - - - - - - - - - 30000

50000

£. 4372000

A further sum might be deducted, on account of the expence of building the new government house, estimated at 34000*l.* which cannot be a permanent charge: but as the military expences are rather below the probable amount, when the arrangements for Oude are completed, this may be set against it.

Carry forward - £. 4372000

Brought forward - £.6519800

REVENUES.

FORT ST. GEORGE.

At 8s. the Pagoda.

The revenues, by the eſtimate for 1800-1, are - £.3273000

In this, the ſubſidy from the nizam is pagodas 946000, but by the new treaty of October laſt, he commuted the old ſubſidy for his ſhare of the territories ceded by, and conquered from Tippoo, in 1792 and 1799, the revenues of which, by Tippoo's accounts, are pagodas 1792000. Thoſe of 1792 are thought to be over-rated in theſe accounts; but, on the other hand, the revenues of the countries conquered in 1799 are ſuppoſed to be much undervalued; and in fact the Company's ſhare, which was to the ſame amount, has produced double the eſtimate. The difference between the old ſubſidy and the revenues of the countries ceded by the nizam, may therefore be added, being pagodas 846000, or - - - - - - - - - - - - 348000

The Malabar revenues, now placed under Fort St. George, are not included in the eſtimate, and the Bombay accounts contain the eſtimate of two months revenues only. The net revenue for ten months may be calculated at pagodas 300000, or - - - - - - - - - - - - 120000

The total revenues may therefore be taken at - - - - - - - 3731000

Carry forward - £.10250800

Brought forward - £.4372000

CHARGES.

FORT ST. GEORGE.

At 8s the Pagoda.

The charges, by the eſtimate of 1800-1, are - £.3723000

On the moſt minute examination of the eſtimate of military charges, compared with the auditor-general's ſtatement, from which it is taken; after allowing for the increaſed eſtabliſhment, and all contingencies, ſtated by the auditor-general, the eſtimate appears ſubject to the following alterations:

The total military charges, including the troops in Malabar and Canara, ſhould be more than in the eſtimate, by pagodas 344887

In the total are included the following extra expence

of Colonel Welleſley's detachment - - - - -	566409
Arrears to bullock-owners 1799 - - - - -	59413
Extra expence of a ſecret expedition - - -	200000
French priſoners - - - - - - - - -	28118
Extra expence of troops at the Moluccas and Malacca, and ſupplies to thoſe ſettlements - -	306300

This, and the former article, it is ſuppoſed, will be diſcontinued, as charges to the Company, on the return of peace.

Pagodas 1160240

The difference is 815353

which will probably be ſaved in future, being - - - 326140

The charges at Fort St. George will then be - - - - - - 3396860

Carry forward - £.7768860

Brought forward - £.10250800

REVENUES.

BOMBAY.

At 2s. 3d. the Rupee.

The revenues, by the eſtimate for 1800-1, are - - £.300000

But in this the revenue of Malabar is included for two months, at a much higher proportion than is warranted by the collections of the former year, when they were at the higheſt. To allow for this, and a ſmall article of revenue, included for two years, deduct - - - - - £.10000

Some improvements are expected hereafter in the Surat revenue, in conſequence of the late arrangement, for which allow - - - - - - - - - 6000

4000

296000

Total revenues - £.1054680

Brought forward - £.776886

CHARGES.

BOMBAY.

At 2s. 3d the Rupee.

The eſtimate for 1800-1 is - - - - - - - - £.1052000

This includes ſeveral items for two years' expence, and does not allow for retrenchments in ſome departments. The military charges and expence of ſtores appear overrated: on the whole, it is thought a deduction may juſtly be made of - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 52000

1000000

BENCOOLEN, PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND, AND ST. HELENA.

The ſupplies, by the eſtimate of 1800-1, are - - - - - - - 82400

Total charges - - - - - - 8851260

Eſtimated net revenue - - - 1695540

£.10546800

Eſtimated net revenue, brought down - £.1695540

In the accounts of Madras, the expence of Ceylon is eſtimated at 70000*l.* which will not in future be chargeable to the Company; but from this is to be deducted the revenues of the Dutch ſettlements, amounting to 24000*l.*; the difference then is - - - - - - - £.46000

The reduction of the military in India, by the court's late orders, is eſtimated to produce a ſaving of - - - - - - - 270000

316000

The net revenue may then be eſtimated at - £.2011540

From this the intereſt of the debts is to be defrayed, which cannot be computed at preſent at leſs than - - - - - - - - - 1150000

But it may be conjectured that part will be paid by bills on the court, under the orders lately ſent to India for that purpoſe.

The remaining eſtimated ſurplus is - - - - - - - - - £.861540

But to allow for unforeſeen contingencies, it may be better to take it at - - - - - - - - - £.800000

The ſurplus revenue, without reducing the military eſtabliſhments more than by the orders lately ſent out, may thus be eſtimated at 800000*l.*

If the increaſe to the artillery, directed by thoſe orders, could be poſtponed, it would produce a ſaving of 54000*l.*

If all the native infantry regiments in India were reduced to 1400 privates each, it would be a ſaving of 153000*l.* per annum.

APPENDIX, No. V.—*EXTRACT of ACT of 33 Geo. III. Cap. 52, Sections 107 to 123.*

107. And be it further enacted, That for and during so long time as the said company shall be entitled to the whole, sole and exclusive trade and traffic, in, to and from the East-Indies, and other places within the limits of their charter, subject to the provisions, regulations and limitations in this act contained, the clear profits arising from the said territorial acquisitions and revenues in India, after defraying the charges and expences of collecting the same, shall be applied and disposed of, to and for the uses and purposes hereinafter expressed, in the following order of preference, and to or for no other use or purpose, or in any other manner whatever, any act or acts of Parliament now in force to the contrary notwithstanding; (that is to say), In the *first* place, in defraying all the charges and expenses of raising and maintaining the forces, as well European as native, military and marine, on the establishments in India, and of maintaining the forts and garrisons there, and providing warlike and naval stores: 2*dly*, In payment of the interest accruing on the debts owing, or which may be hereafter incurred by the said company in India: 3*dly*, In defraying the civil and commercial establishments of the said company at their several settlements there: 4*thly*, That there shall be issued to the respective commercial boards of the said company, at their several presidencies in India, in such proportions as the court of directors of the said company, with the approbation of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India, shall from time to time direct, a sum of not less than one crore of current rupees in every year, to be applied in the provision of the company's investment of goods in India, and in remittances to China for the provision of investment of goods there: And, 5*thly*, That as often as any part of the said debts shall be redeemed or discharged in India, or transferred from thence to Great Britain, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said court of directors, with the consent of the said board of commissioners, to increase the annual advancement to the said commercial boards, for the provision of investments in India and China, in the same extent to which the interest of the debts in India shall be reduced by such extinction and transfers respectively, if the trade of the said company from India, and their remittances to China, shall admit of or require such increase: And, that after the appropriations aforesaid, or sums set apart sufficient to answer and make good the same, the surplus of the said revenues shall be applied to the liquidation of the debts of the said company in India, or to such other uses and purposes as the court of directors, with the approbation of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India, shall from time to time direct; any act or acts of Parliament to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

108. And whereas sundry debts incurred in the defence and protection of the British possessions in India, bearing interest, are now due and owing by the said company, there, amounting to seven crores of current rupees, or seven millions of pounds sterling, or thereabouts: And whereas it may be convenient and beneficial to the company's affairs, that the greater part of the said debts should be transferred or remitted to, and paid in Great Britain; and it is therefore expedient, that proper encouragement should be given to the creditors of the said company in India, to transfer and remit the same accordingly: Be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the several governments and presidencies in India, from time to time, to grant bills of exchange upon the court of directors of the said company, payable in Great Britain, at such equitable rates of exchange as shall be, from time to time, directed or authorized by the said court of directors, with the approbation of the said board of commissioners for the affairs of India, for the purposes of transferring and remitting the said debts, in manner aforesaid, incurred by the said company, and now due and owing by them in India, to Great Britain, until the said debts in India shall be reduced to a sum not exceeding two crores of current rupees, or two millions of pounds sterling; and that the said court of directors shall be, and are, by force and virtue of this act, fully authorized and impowered to accept and discharge such bills of exchange accordingly, over and besides such other bills of exchange as the said company could or might lawfully accept and pay, if this act had not been made, and not otherwise, or in any other manner, any law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

109. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That if the creditors of the said company in India shall decline to accept of and receive such bills of exchange as aforesaid,

aforeſaid, in payment or diſcharge of their ſaid reſpective debts, or ſhall not accept the ſame, to the amount of 500,000*l.* in any year, it ſhall and may be lawful for the governor-general in council of Fort William and Bengal, or for the governors in council of the ſeveral preſidencies of Fort St George and Bombay, reſpectively, by the order and authority of the ſaid governor-general in council, to raiſe a ſufficient ſum or ſums, whereby to make up a remittance for ſuch year, to the amount by which the total of bills of exchange, ſo accepted by the ſaid creditors, ſhall fall ſhort of the ſaid ſum of 500,000*l.* by loans of and from any other perſons willing to advance the ſame, upon the credit of bills of exchange to be drawn by them upon the ſaid court of directors, at ſuch equitable rates of exchange as ſhall be authorized and directed in the manner before-mentioned, and that the money ſo raiſed in India ſhall forthwith, upon payment thereof into the proper treaſury there, be iſſued and applied towards the liquidation and diſcharge of the ſaid debts of the ſaid company in India, and to or for no other uſe or purpoſe whatever.

110 Provided alſo, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to authorize any of the governments in India to grant bills of exchange, for the purpoſe of tranſferring or remitting the ſaid debts from India to Great Britain, to become due and payable within any one year, to be computed from the firſt day of January in the ſame year, exceeding in amount the ſum of 500,000*l.* unleſs by the ſpecial order and authority of the court of directors of the ſaid company, for that purpoſe firſt had and obtained, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

111 And be it further enacted, That during the continuance of the excluſive trade to the ſaid company, the net proceeds of their ſales of goods at home, with the duties and allowances ariſing by private trade, and all other profits of the ſaid company in Great Britain, after providing for the payment of bills of exchange already accepted by the ſaid company, as the ſame ſhall become due, and for the current payments of other debts, intereſt, and other outgoings, charges and expences of the ſaid company, (their bond-debt always excepted), ſhall be applied and diſpoſed of in the following manner, (that is to ſay), 1*ſt*, In payment of a dividend after the rate of 10*l.* per cent per annum, on the preſent or any future amount of the capital ſtock of the ſaid company, the firſt half-year's payment thereof to commence and be made at Midſummer 1793: 2*dly*, In payment of 500,000*l.* per annum, the ſame to be ſet apart on the firſt day of March and the firſt day of September, half-yearly, in equal portions, and applied in the diſcharge of bills of exchange drawn or to be drawn in India, for the tranſfer or remittance of the debts of the ſaid company from thence to Great Britain, for the diminution of ſuch debts, until the ſame ſhall be reduced to two crores of current rupees, or two millions of pounds ſterling: 3*dly*, In payment of a ſum not exceeding 500,000*l.* in every year, into the receipt of his Majeſty's exchequer, to be applied as Parliament ſhall direct, the ſame to be ſet apart for that purpoſe on the firſt day of July and the firſt day of January in every year, by equal portions, and the firſt half yearly payment thereof to be made or accounted due on the firſt day of July 1793. And, if the ſaid funds ſhall prove inſufficient in any year to ſatisfy ſuch laſt-mentioned payments into his Majeſty's exchequer, that then and in every ſuch caſe the ſame ſhall be made good, except as in this act is otherwiſe ſpecially provided, out of any ſurplus which may remain from the ſaid net proceeds in any ſubſequent year, after the payment of the annual ſum of 500,000*l.* into the receipt of his Majeſty's exchequer, becoming due in each year reſpectively. And that, until the ſaid debts in India ſhall be reduced to the ſaid amount of two crores of current rupees, or two millions of pounds ſterling, the ultimate ſurplus which ſhall remain of the ſaid net proceeds, after ſuch payments thereout made as aforeſaid, ſhall and may be, from time to time, ſet apart and applied in augmentation of the ſaid fund or annual ſum of 500,000*l.* a year, hereby appropriated for the reduction of the ſaid debts in India, in and for the reduction thereof, by the diſcharge of any further bills of exchange to be drawn from thence, either for the tranſfer and remittance thereof to Great Britain, or for loans of money to be borrowed on the credit of any bills of exchange which ſhall be granted by the order of the court of directors, to any greater amount than is herein-before limited or directed in that behalf; or otherwiſe it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid court of directors to apply any part of the ſaid ultimate ſurplus of the ſaid net proceeds in the payment of any debts of the ſaid company

pany in Great Britain (the ſaid bond-debt of 1,500,000*l.* only excepted), or to the purchaſe of any goods, wares, or other merchandize, to be diſpoſed of in India or China, and to appropriate the produce thereof in and towards the more ſpeedy diminution of the ſaid debts in India: And that, when and ſo ſoon as the ſaid debts in India ſhall have been reduced to the amount herein before limited in reſpect thereof, and the bond-debt in Great Britain to 1,500,000*l.*, the ſurplus of the ſaid net proceeds, after providing for the current payments of intereſt, and other outgoings, charges and expenſes of the ſaid company, and of a dividend after the ſaid rate of 10*l.* per cent. per annum, on the ſaid capital ſtock, and the ſaid annual ſum of 500,000*l.* to be paid into the exchequer, and after making good all former deficiencies in the ſaid annual payments, otherwiſe than as is provided by this act, ſhall be applied and diſpoſed of in manner following: (that is to ſay,) One ſixth part of the ſaid ſurplus, computed and adjuſted to the firſt day of March in every year, ſhall be reſerved and retained by the ſaid company for their own uſe, and applied in augmentation of the dividends on their ſaid capital ſtock; and that the reſidue of the ſaid ſurplus ſhall be ſet apart, and from time to time paid by the ſaid company into the Bank of England, within the firſt week in April in each year, to be there placed to the account of the commiſſioners appointed by an act of the 26th year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An act for veſting certain ſums in commiſſioners, at the end of every quarter of a year, to be by them applied in the reduction of the national debt," until the monies ſo paid, together with the ſums ariſing by the growing intereſt thereof, ſhall have amounted to 12,000,000*l.* ſterling; and that, from and after ſuch payments, together with the money ſo ariſing by the ſaid growing intereſt, ſhall have amounted to the ſaid ſum of 12,000,000*l.* ſterling, the ſaid ſurplus ſhall be, from time to time, paid into the receipt of his Majeſty's exchequer, and be there placed to the account of the conſolidated fund, as the property of the public in full right.

112. Provided alſo, and be it further enacted, That if the debts of the ſaid company in India, after the ſame ſhall have been reduced to two crores of current rupees, or 2,000,000*l.* ſterling, ſhall be again increaſed beyond that amount; their bond-debt in Great Britain, after the ſame ſhall have been reduced to 500,000*l.* ſhall be again increaſed beyond that ſum; then, and ſo often as either of thoſe caſes ſhall happen, the like appropriations as are herein-before directed or authorized to be made for the reduction of the ſaid preſent debts, ſhall again take place and be made for the reduction of the ſaid new debts reſpectively, until the whole of the debts of the ſaid company in India ſhall be again reduced to two crores of current rupees, and their bond-debt in Great Britain to 1,500,000*l.*; any thing in this act contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

113. And be it further enacted, That the governor and company of the bank of England ſhall raiſe and keep an account with the ſaid commiſſioners in their books, to be intituled, "The account of the guarantee fund of the united company of merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies;" and that as well as ſuch monies as ſhall be ſo paid by the ſaid united company to the ſaid governor and company by virtue of this act, as alſo the annual dividends or intereſt to ariſe therefrom, in manner by this act provided, ſhall be placed to the ſaid account, and ſhall be ſeverally and reſpectively, under the order and direction of the ſaid governor and company of the Bank of England, laid out and inveſted in the names of the ſaid commiſſioners, in the purchaſe of capital ſtock in any of the redeemable public annuities transferrable at the Bank of England, the ſame to be transferred to the ſaid commiſſioners, on account of the ſaid guarantee fund, in the books of the ſaid governor and company of the Bank of England; and that the dividends payable thereon ſhall, from time to time, be received by the ſaid governor and company of the Bank of England, and be placed to the account of the ſaid commiſſioners.

114. And be it further enacted, That when and after the monies paid by the ſaid united company to the ſaid governor and company of the Bank, together with the monies received for dividends on the capital ſtock of annuities purchaſed therewith, and with the proceeds thereof, ſhall have amounted to 12,000,000*l.* dividends of the ſaid capital ſtock of annuities ſhall, in preference to any other diſpoſition thereof, be ſubject and liable to make good to the ſaid united company, for and during all ſuch time as they ſhall continue to trade with a joint ſtock, any deficiency or deficiences in their own funds, applicable to the payment of the ſaid dividend of

of 10*l.* per cent. per annum on the capital ſtock of the ſaid united company, if any ſuch deficiency ſhall happen in ſuch payment or payments; and that, when there ſhall be no ſuch deficiency, or being ſuch, after the ſame ſhall be made good out of the ſaid dividends, ſuch dividends, or the ſurplus thereof, ſhall be deemed to be the property of the public, and ſhall be paid, when and as often as the ſame ſhall ariſe, by the ſaid governor and company of the Bank of England, into the receipt of the exchequer, and be there carried to the account of the conſolidated fund.

115. And be it further enacted, That the capital ſtock of annuities, wherein, or in the purchaſe whereof, the ſaid ſum of 12,000,000*l.* ſterling ſhall be inveſted, purſuant to the directions of this act, ſhall be deemed and conſidered as a guarantee fund, for the better ſecuring to the ſaid united company their ſaid capital ſtock, or the value thereof, ſuch value being always computed for that purpoſe, after the rate of 200*l.* for every 100*l.* of ſuch capital ſtock; and that if, at the time of the right and title of the ſaid united company to the ſaid whole, ſole and excluſive trade (limited as aforeſaid), becoming determined, their own funds and aſſets, real and perſonal, ſhall be inſufficient to pay and ſatisfy all their juſt debts, and to make good to the ſaid company their ſaid capital ſtock, or the value thereof, computing the ſame after the ſaid rate of 200*l.* for every 100*l.* of the ſaid ſtock, that then the ſaid capital ſtock of annuities, or guarantee fund, ſhall be deemed and conſidered, as far as the ſame ſhall or may extend for that purpoſe, to be in the firſt place, and before any other application thereof, ſubject and liable to make good to the ſaid company, and their creditors, the deficiency ſo ariſing in their own funds and effects for the purpoſe aforeſaid; and that the ſaid capital ſtock of annuities, or the ſurplus thereof, after making good ſuch deficiency (if any ſuch there ſhall be) ſhall remain and continue as a guarantee fund, for the better ſecuring the capital ſtock of the ſaid united company, or the value thereof, rating the ſame as aforeſaid, after ſuch determination of their whole, ſole and excluſive trade, for ſo long time as they ſhall continue to trade with a joint ſtock, and ſubject thereto; and after making good all ſuch deficiencies, that the ſaid capital ſtock of annuities, or ſo much thereof as ſhall then remain, ſhall be and be deemed the property of the public.

116. And be it further enacted, That from and after any money ſhall be paid by the ſaid united company to the ſaid governor and company of the Bank of England, by virtue of this act, an account ſhall be made to the laſt day of January in every year, by the governor and company of the Bank of England, of all ſums which ſhall have been paid to them by the ſaid united company, or carried into their books on account of the ſaid commiſſioners, under or by virtue of this act, and alſo of all ſums of capital ſtock of annuities, which, in purſuance hereof, ſhall have been purchaſed in the names of the ſaid commiſſioners, with the intereſt accruing thereupon, and of the application of the ſame, reſpectively; which account the ſaid governor and company of the Bank of England are hereby required to lay before both houſes of Parliament, on or before the 15th day of February immediately following, if Parliament ſhall be then ſitting; and if Parliament ſhall not then be ſitting, then within 14 days after the commencement of the then next ſeſſion of Parliament.

117. And be it further enacted, That the ſecurity or ſecurities given, or hereafter to be given, by the caſhier or caſhiers of the governor and company of the Bank of England, for the due performance of their truſt, in purſuance of a clauſe for that purpoſe contained in the ſaid act of the 26th year of his Majeſty's reign, ſhall extend, and be deemed in law to extend, to their due performance of the truſt by this act repoſed in the ſaid caſhier or caſhiers, reſpectively.

118. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That ſuch reaſonable allowances ſhall be made to the ſaid governor and company of the Bank of England and their caſhier or caſhiers, in reſpect of their ſervices, labour, and expenſes, in the performance of the truſts hereby repoſed in them, as the commiſſioners of his Majeſty's treaſury, or the high treaſurer for the time being, ſhall in that behalf direct, the ſame to be paid or retained out of the annual dividends or proceeds of the capital ſtock of annuities to be purchaſed under the authority of this act, any thing herein-contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

119. And be it further enacted, That the ſaid united company and their ſucceſſors ſhall, and they are hereby directed and required to pay into the receipt of his Majeſty's exchequer, and into the Bank of England, the ſeveral and reſpective ſums of money by this act directed to be

paid

paid by them, at or within the times, and in the manner and form aforeſaid, and according to the true intent and meaning of this act; and if the ſaid united company or their ſucceſſors ſhall make failure in any payment hereby appointed to be made by them into the ſaid receipt of the exchequer, or into the Bank of England, according to the tenor and true meaning hereof, that then and in any ſuch caſe the money whereof ſuch failure in payment ſhall be made, ſhall and may be recovered from the ſaid united company and their ſucceſſors to his Majeſty's uſe, by action of debt, or upon the caſe, bill, ſuit, or information, in any of his Majeſty's courts of record at Weſtminſter, wherein no eſſoign, protection, or wager of law ſhall be allowed, or any more than one imparlance; in which action, bill, ſuit, or information, it ſhall be lawful to declare, that the united company of merchants of England trading to the Eaſt-Indies, are indebted to his Majeſty in the monies of which they ſhall have made default in payment, according to the form of this act, and have not paid the ſame; which declaration ſhall be ſufficient, and in or upon ſuch action, bill, plaint or information, there ſhall be further recovered for his Majeſty's uſe, againſt the ſaid company and their ſucceſſors, damages after the rate of 15*l.* per cent. per annum, for the reſpective monies ſo unpaid contrary to this act, together with full coſts of ſuit; and the ſaid united company and their ſucceſſors, and all their ſtock and funds, and all other their real and perſonal property and eſtate, lands and tenements, whatever and wherever, ſhall be, and are hereby made ſubject and liable to the payment of the ſaid monies and damages, with the full coſts of ſuit.

120. And be it further enacted, That the ſaid united company and their ſucceſſors ſhall, upon payment of the ſeveral ſums by this act directed to be made into the receipt of his Majeſty's exchequer, and into the Bank of England reſpectively, be fully exonerated, acquitted, and diſcharged, as againſt his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, from all writs, actions, ſuits, damages, and proceedings, for or on account of the reſpective ſums which ſhall be ſo paid by the ſaid company; and in order that no difficulty or diſpute may ariſe in reſpect thereof, a certificate ſhall be made, without fee or reward, for the aſcertaining the amount of every ſeveral ſum by the ſaid company paid into the receipt of the exchequer, and into the Bank of England reſpectively, by virtue of this act, at the time of the payment thereof, ſpecifying the amount of the ſum or ſums ſo paid, and the day of payment of the ſame; which certificate in reſpect of monies paid into the receipt of the exchequer, ſhall be ſigned by the auditor of the receipt of the exchequer, the clerk of the pells, and one of the tellers, or in their abſence, by their reſpective deputies attending at the ſaid receipt; and for monies paid into the Bank of England, ſuch certificate ſhall be ſigned by one of the chief caſhiers of the ſaid Bank of England, ſeverally and reſpectively, at the time of payment of ſuch money; and the ſeveral certificates, ſo ſigned, ſhall be delivered to the ſaid company, or their chief treaſurer or caſhier, and ſhall be good and ſufficient evidence in law, as againſt his Majeſty, his heirs, and ſucceſſors, for the payment of the ſum or ſums therein expreſſed and ſpecified.

121. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That if the making payment of any ſum or ſums into the receipt of the exchequer, or into the Bank of England, reſpectively, at or within the time or times appointed by this act for that purpoſe, will be attended with material inconvenience or embarraſſment to the affairs of the ſaid company, then and in every ſuch caſe the court of directors of the ſaid company ſhall and are hereby required to preſent the ſame, and the circumſtances thereof, to the high treaſurer or commiſſioners of the treaſury for the time being, who ſhall forthwith examine into and conſider of ſuch repreſentation; and thereupon it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid high treaſurer or commiſſioners of the treaſury, if he or they ſhall ſee cauſe, to poſtpone or ſuſpend the payment of the ſum or ſums, ſo accruing or accrued due as aforeſaid, for ſuch reaſonable time, and upon ſuch terms and conditions, as to him or them ſhall appear reaſonable and expedient; and that the payment of the ſaid ſum or ſums ſhall accordingly be poſtponed or ſuſpended, and no penalty or damages ſhall be incurred or incurrable in the mean time, by reaſon of the non-payment thereof, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding; provided always, That there be laid before both houſes of Parliament, within 14 days after the making ſuch order, if Parliament ſhall be then ſitting, or otherwiſe within the firſt 14 ſitting days of the then next ſeſſion of Parliament, a copy of the ſaid order, and of the repreſentation of the ſaid court of

directors,

directors, whereon the ſame ſhall have been granted.

122. Provided alſo, and be it further enacted, That if it ſhall happen that, by any extraordinary expences incurred in time of war, or preparations for war, or from circumſtances incidental to war, the aforeſaid net proceeds ſhall fall ſhort (after payment or proviſion made for the ſaid dividend of 10*l.* per cent. and the ſaid 500,000*l.* per annum, for the reduction of the ſaid debt in India), of making payment to the exchequer of the ſaid 500,000*l.* per annum, for the uſe of the public, then and ſo often as the ſame ſhall happen, the deficiency or deficiencies in the ſaid laſt-mentioned payments ſhall not be made good out of the ſurplus of any future year or years, to impede the accumulation of the ſaid guarantee fund, not exceeding 12,000,000*l.* payable into the exchequer; but that the amount of all deficiencies ſo happening and occaſioned, ſhall be deemed as a debt to be made good to the public upon the determination of the excluſive trade of the ſaid company, in the event only of their general aſſets, conſiſting of monies in their treaſuries, ſecurities for money, ſhips, goods, wares, and merchandize, and other their live and dead ſtock, producing or amounting in value to more than ſufficient for the payment of all the juſt debts of the ſaid company, and of making good to the ſaid company the value of their capital ſtock, rated at 200*l.* for every 100*l.* of ſuch ſtock; but that after payment or proviſion made for the ſaid debts and capital ſtock as aforeſaid, the ſurplus or exceſs of the ſaid general aſſets ſhall be applied in the making good the amount of the ſaid deficiencies, as far as the ſame will extend, in preference to any other application thereof; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

123. Provided alſo, and be it further enacted, That the appropriation made by this act of the clear profits of the ſaid territorial acquiſitions and revenues in India ſhall not extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to prejudice or affect the rights of the public, or of the ſaid united company, reſpecting the ſaid territorial acquiſitions and revenues, beyond the further term by this act granted to the ſaid united company, under the limitations thereof, in the ſole and excluſive trade to the Eaſt-Indies and parts aforeſaid.

APPENDIX. No. VI.—*ESTIMATE, shewing what may be the Situation of the Cash Concerns of the* EAST-INDIA COMPANY, *in England, at the Conclusion of their Charter, calculated on the following Principles, viz. Supposing, after the first Year, the Prime-Cost of the Investments from India and China to amount, annually, to Three Millions, and the Sales to yield 5,550,000l.; that the Surplus from the Territorial, &c. Revenues, shall amount to One Million, and gradually increase, by the Interest on the Debt (to be extinguished), &c. till it amounts to Two Millions, the Prime-Cost of the Investment being paid from the Surplus Revenue, and from the Proceeds of the Sales, reckoning on an Addition to the Capital Stock at 500,000l. or One Million Sterling annually for four Years; the Charges in the first Year taken on a War, and in the following on a Peace Establishment; reckoning likewise, on the Liquidation of the Indian Debt at Interest, taken at Fourteen Millions, so that by the Year 1808-9 it shall be reduced to 4,500,000l.; and finally, shewing the Proceeds, without noticing what may be the Amount for the Participation of the Public.*

RECEIPTS.

	1801-2.	1802-3.	1803-4.	1804-5.	1805-6.	1806-7.	1807-8.	1808-9.	1809-10.	1810-11.	1811-12.	1812-13.	1813-14.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Balance of cash - -	930590	1339816	1663542	2834768	4153494	4572220	5090946	3209672	5028398	7047124	9065850	11084576	13103302
Sales of goods - -	7400000	5550000	5550000	5550000	5550000	5550000	5550000	5550000	5550000	5550000	5550000	5550000	5550000
Profit on private trade	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000
Interest on annuities	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226
Loyalty loan - -	308000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New capital - - -	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total receipts -	9794816	8046042	8369768	9540994	9859720	10278446	10797172	8915898	10734624	12753350	14772076	16790802	18809528

PAYMENTS.

	1801-2.	1802-3.	1803-4.	1804-5.	1805-6.	1806-7.	1807-8.	1808-9.	1809-10.	1810-11.	1811-12.	1812-13.	1813-14
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Cuſtoms - - - -	240000	135000	135000	135000	135000	135000	135000	135000	135000	135000	135000	135000	135000
Freight - - - -	1500000	750000	750000	750000	750000	750000	750000	750000	750000	750000	750000	750000	750000
Charges on goods -	370000	277500	277500	277500	277500	277500	277500	277500	277500	277500	277500	277500	277500
Coſt of inveſtments, the part paid in England - -	4000000	2000000	1900000	1700000	1600000	1500000	1400000	1200000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000
Dividends - - -	705000	810000	862500	915000	915000	915000	915000	915000	915000	915000	915000	915000	915000
Charges extra - -	390000	360000	360000	360000	360000	360000	360000	360000	360000	360000	360000	360000	360000
Freight extra - -	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
Payment of Indian debt - - -	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	3500000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Officers on furlough	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000
Captains of ſhips, &c.	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
Debt to the Bank -	—	800000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total payments -	8455000	6382500	5535000	5387500	5287500	5187500	7587500	3887500	3687500	3687500	3687500	3687500	3687500
Balance remaining -	1339816	1663542	2834768	4153494	4572220	5090946	3209672	5028398	7047124	9065850	11084576	13103302	15122028
Total - -	9794816	8046042	8369768	9540994	9859720	10278446	10797172	8915898	10734624	12753350	14772076	16790802	18809528

N. B. The above Eſtimate is framed on the ſuppoſition of Peace after the firſt Year. The Calculations are made without Reference to the Rates of Exchange, or the Price of Bullion.

Some Variation may be expected as to the preciſe Year in which the Debt would be reduced to the intended Limit. It may take place partly in the Year 1807-8, and partly in 1808-9.

APPENDIX. No. VII.—*ESTIMATE, shewing what may be the Situation of the Cash Concerns of the* EAST-INDIA COMPANY *in England, at the Conclusion of their Charter, calculated on the following Principles, viz. Supposing the Prime-Cost of the Investments from India and China to amount, annually, to Four Millions, and the Sales to yield 7,400,000l.; that after the first Year, the Surplus from the Territorial, &c. Revenues shall amount to One Million, and gradually increase, by the Interest on the Debt (to be extinguished), &c. till it amounts to Two Millions; the Prime-Cost of the Investment being paid from the Surplus Revenue, and from the Proceeds of the Sales; reckoning on an Addition to the Capital Stock at 500,000l. or One Million Sterling annually for Four Years; the Home Charges in the first Year being taken on a War Establishment, in the Seven following on a Peace Establishment, and in the Five last again on a War Establishment; reckoning likewise on the Liquidation of the Indian Debt at Interest, taken at Fourteen Millions, so that, by the Year 1808-9, it shall be reduced to 4,500,000l.; and finally, shewing the Proceeds, without noticing what may be the Amount for the Participation of the Public.*

N. B. The Figures in small Type exhibit what might be the further Effect of an Indian War, by absorbing a great Part of the Surplus Revenues of the Years 1809-10, 1810-11, and 1811-12.

RECEIPTS.	WAR.	PEACE.							WAR.				
	1801-2.	1802-3.	1803-4.	1804-5.	1805-6.	1806-7.	1807-8.	1808-9.	1809-10.	1810-11.	1811-12	1812-13	1813-14.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Balance of cash - -	930590	1339816	2126042	3759768	5540994	6422220	7403446	5984672	8265898	10217124 9,217,124	12168350 9,168,350	14119576 10,119,576	16070802 12,070,802
Sales of goods - -	7400000	7400000	7400000	7400000	7400000	7400000	7400000	7400000	7400000	7400000	7400000	7400000	7400000
Profit on private trade	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000
Interest on annuities	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226
Loyalty loan - -	308000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New capital - -	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total receipts -	9794816	9896042	10682268	12315994	13097220	13978446	14959672	13540898	15822124	17773350 16,773,350	19724576 16,724,576	21675802 17,675,802	23627028 18,627,028

PAYMENTS.	War.	Peace.							War.				
	1801-2.	1802-3.	1803-4.	1804-5.	1805-6.	1806-7.	1807-8.	1808-9.	1809-10	1810-11.	1811-12.	1812-13.	1813-14.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Cuſtoms - - -	240000	180000	180000	180000	180000	180000	180000	180000	180000	180000	180000	180000	180000
Freight - - - -	1500000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1500000	1500000	1500000	1500000	1500000
Charges on goods -	370000	370000	370000	370000	370000	370000	370000	370000	370000	370000	370000	370000	370000
Coſt of inveſtments, the part paid in England - -	4000000	3000000	2900000	2700000	2600000	2500000	2400000	2200000	2000000 3,000,000	2000000 4,000,000	2000000 3,000,000	2000000	2000000
Dividends - - -	705000	810000	862500	915000	915000	915000	915000	915000	915000	915000	915000	915000	915000
Charges extra - -	390000	360000	360000	360000	360000	360000	360000	360000	359000	390000	390000	390000	390000
Freight extra - -	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
Payment of Indian debt - - -	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	3500000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Officers on furlough	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000
Captains of ſhips, &c	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
Debt to the bank -	—	800000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total payments - -	8455000	7770000	6922500	6775000	6675000	6575000	8975000	5275000	5605000 6,605,000	5605000 7,605,000	5605000 6,605,000	5605000	5605000
Balance remaining -	1339816	2126042	3759768	5540994	6422220	7203446	5984672	8265898	10217124 9,217,124	12168350 9,168,350	14119576 10,119,576	16070802 12,070,802	18022028 14,022,028
Total - - -	9794816	9896042	10682268	12315994	13097220	13978446	14959672	13540898	15822124	17773350 16,773,350	19724576 16,724,576	21675802 17,675,802	23627028 19,627,028

N. B. The Calculations are made without Reference to Rates of Exchange, or the Price of Bullion.

Some Variation may be expected as to the preciſe Year in which the Debt would be reduced to the intended Limit. It may take place partly in the Year 1807-8, and partly in 1808-9.

APPENDIX. No. VIII.—*ESTIMATE, shewing what may be the Situation of the Cash Concerns of the* EAST-INDIA COMPANY, *in England, at the Conclusion of their Charter, calculated on the following Principles, viz. Supposing, after the first Year, the Prime Cost of the Investments from India and China to amount, annually, to Three Millions, and the Sales to yield 5,550,000l.; that the Surplus from the Territorial, &c. Revenues shall amount to One Million, and gradually increase, by the Interest on the Debt, (to be extinguished,) &c. till it amounts to Two Millions, the Prime Cost of the Investment being paid from the Surplus Revenue, and from the Proceeds of the Sales; reckoning on an Addition to the Capital Stock of 500,000l. or One Million Sterling annually for Four Years; the Home Charges in the First Year taken on a War Establishment, in the Seven following on a Peace Establishment; and in the Five last again on a War Establishment; reckoning likewise on the Liquidation of the Indian Debt, at Interest, taken at Fourteen Millions, so that by the Year 1808-9, it shall be reduced to 4,500,000l.; and finally, shewing the Proceeds, without noticing what may be the Amount for the Participation of the Public.*

N. B. The Figures in small Type exhibit what might be the further Effect of an Indian War, by absorbing a great Part of the Surplus Revenues of the Years 1809-10, 1810-11, and 1811-12.

RECEIPTS.	WAR.	PEACE.							WAR.				
	1801-2.	1802-3	1803-4.	1804-5.	1805-6.	1806-7.	1807-8.	1808-9.	1809-10.	1810-11	1811-12.	1812-13.	1813-14.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Balance of cash - -	930590	1339816	1663512	2834768	4153494	4572220	5090946	3209672	5028398	6491212	8255850	9869576	11483302
										5,642,124	5,255,850	5,869,576	7,483,302
Sales of goods - -	7400000	5550000	5550000	5550000	5550000	5550000	5550000	5550000	5550000	5550000	5550000	5550000	5550000
Profit on private trade	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000
Interest on annuities	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226	36226
Loyalty loan - -	308000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New capital - -	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total receipts	9794816	8046042	8369768	9540994	9859720	10278446	10797172	8915898	10734624	12948350	13962076	15575802	17189528
										11,348,350	10,962,076	11,575,802	13,189,528

PAYMENTS.	War.	Peace.							War.				
	1801-2.	1802-3.	1803-4.	1804-5.	1805-6.	1806-7.	1807-8.	1808-9.	1809-10.	1810-11	1811-12.	1812-13.	1813-14.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Customs	240000	135000	135000	135000	135000	135000	135000	135000	135000	135000	135000	135000	135000
Freight	1500000	750000	750000	750000	750000	750000	750000	750000	1125000	1125000	1125000	1125000	1125000
Charges on goods	370000	277500	277500	277500	277500	277500	277500	277500	277500	277500	277500	277500	277500
Cost of investments, the part paid in England	4000000	2000000	1900000	1700000	1600000	1500000	1400000	1200000	1000000 2,000,000	1000000 3,000,000	1000000 2,000,000	1000000	1000000
Dividends	705000	810000	862500	915000	915000	915000	915000	915000	915000	915000	915000	915000	915000
Charges extra	390000	360000	360000	360000	360000	360000	360000	360000	390000	390000	390000	390000	390000
Freight extra	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
++ Payment of Indian debt	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	3500000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Officers on furlough	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000
Captains of ships, &c.	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
Debt to the Bank	—	800000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total payments	8455000	6382500	5535000	5387500	5287500	5187500	7587500	3887500	4092500 5,092,500	4092500 6,092,500	4092500 5,092,500	4092500	4092500
Balance remaining	1339816	1663542	2834768	4153494	4572220	5090946	3209672	5028398	6642124 5,642,124	8255850 5,255,850	9869576 5,869,576	11483302 7,483,302	13097028 9,097,028
Total	9794816	8046042	8369768	9540994	9859720	10278446	10797172	8915898	10734624	12348350 11,348,350	13962076 10,962,076	15575802 11,575,802	17189528 13,189,528

N. B. The Calculations are made without Reference to the Rates of Exchange, or the Price of Bullion.

Some Variation may be expected as to the precise Year in which the Debt would be reduced to the intended Limit. It may take place partly in the Year 1807-8, and partly in 1808-9.

FURTHER PAPERS RESPECTING THE TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND EUROPE.

The following papers contain the whole of the proceedings of the board of commiſſioners, and the court of directors, down to the end of the year 1801, reſpecting the important queſtion under diſcuſſion, Whether or not the Engliſh merchants reſident in India ſhall be allowed to ſend their goods to the port of London in their own ſhips? The remainder of the papers which the court of directors have publiſhed for the uſe of the proprietors of India ſtock, being written ſubſequent to the 1ſt of January 1802, we muſt neceſſarily reſerve for our Regiſter for that year.

At a court of directors, held on Thurſday the 21ſt of May 1801:

The chairman from the ſpecial committee appointed to conſider ſeveral letters from the right hon. Henry Dundas, &c. laying before the court the draft of a letter for Bengal, in the commercial department, prepared in conſequence of the court's reſolutions of the 4th February laſt, reſpecting the trade between India and Europe;

The ſame was read, and unanimouſly approved.

At a general court of the united Company of merchants of England trading to the Eaſt-Indies, held at their houſe, in Leadenhall-ſtreet, on Thurſday, 28th May 1801, at twelve o'clock at noon:

The chairman acquainted the court, that it was ſummoned on ſpecial affairs, in conſequence of a letter ſigned by forty-three proprietors: and propoſing that the ſaid letter ſhould be read,

The ſame was read accordingly, being as follows, *viz.*

"*To the Hon. the Court of Directors for Affairs of the United Eaſt-India Company.*

"GENTLEMEN,

"We, being proprietors of Eaſt-India ſtock, duly qualified according to law, requeſt that a general court may be ſummoned on ſpecial affairs, at which we ſhall ſubmit to the conſideration of the court, whether it is not expedient to obtain further information reſpecting the trade between India and Europe, in order to form an intelligent, juſt, and final concluſion on that ſubject.

"We remain,

"With reſpect,

"Gentlemen,

"Your very obedient,

"humble ſervants,

"W. M. Maland,	"Thos. Henchman,
"Thomas Jones,	"A. E. Impey,
"J. A Clarke,	"Geo. Johnſon,
"P. Craufurd Bruce,	"Edm. Boehm,
"J. Prinſep,	"Dan. Nantes,
"James Amos,	"Arch. Paxton,
"Chas. Cockerell,	"John Tayler,
"William Lennox,	"Geo. Durant,
"Gab. Gillett,	"J. Spalding,
"Geo. Powney,	"G. Hartwell,
"Chas. Morris,	"Arth. Shakſpear,
"J. H. Caſamaijor,	"W. Remington,
"Philip Barton,	"Thos. C. Warner,
"C. Lambert,	"Thos. Burne, jun.
"Thos. Gordon,	"Edw. Warner, jun.
"P. Johnſton,	"A. F. Haldiman,
"P. Moore,	"James Arthur,
"J. Stephenſon,	"John Lubbock,
"R. Stuart,	"Rich Tuckwell,
"R. Williamſon,	"William Pulteney,
"Kinnaird,	

It was then moved,—"That this court is highly ſenſible of the very great importance of the general trade between India and Europe to the political and commercial intereſts of Great-Britain, as well as of the Eaſt-India-Company: that they lament the wide difference of the opinions entertained on this ſubject, by the court of directors on the one ſide, and the late preſident of the board of commiſſioners and the governor general of India on the other;

other; and anxious that the meaſure finally to be adopted may be formed on the fulleſt information and matureſt deliberation, and thinking it may eſſentially conduce to that deſirable end, if the court were aſſiſted by the wiſdom and experience of the late governors-general of India, they recommend to the court of directors to tranſmit a copy of the printed papers to Marquis Cornwallis, Earl Macartney, Lord Teignmouth, Sir John Macpherſon, and Warren Haſtings, eſq. with a requeſt that they will ſeverally favour the Company with a communication of their advice and opinion on the ſubject of them."

An amendment to the foregoing motion being made, by omitting all the words after the word *That*, in order to introduce the following *viz.* "This court do confirm the unanimous reſolutions of the court of directors of the 4th February laſt; and that the court of directors do, without delay, act upon the principles detailed in thoſe reſolutions."

And the queſtion being put, "That the words propoſed to be left out ſtand part of the queſtion," the ſame was declared from the chair to have paſſed in the negative.

Whereupon a diviſion being demanded, and tellers appointed, the court divided accordingly, and the tellers reported the number to be, for the queſtion, 80; againſt it, 135.

Then the ſame was declared from the chair to have paſſed in the negative.

It was then moved, "That the amendment ſtand part of the queſtion:"—And the queſtion thereon being put, the ſame was carried in the affirmative.

A ballot on the queſtion, as amended, being then demanded by the under-mentioned proprietors, *viz.*

James Law, Thomas Henchman,
George Johnſtone, Arthur E. Impey,
Robert Macfarlane, Samuel P. Cocherell,
Edward Maxwell, Peter Lawrie, and
George Durant, Peter Moore,

It was reſolved, that the ſaid queſtion, ſtanding as follows, *viz.* "That this court do confirm the unanimous reſolutions of the court of directors of the 4th of February laſt; and that the court of directors do, without delay, act upon the principles detailed in thoſe reſolutions," be put by the ballot at this houſe, on Friday the 5th of June next, from eleven o'clock in the forenoon until ſix in the evening.

The court then on the queſtion adjourned.

At a court of directors, held on Wedneſday the 28th May 1801:

Draft of an advertiſement, giving notice that a general court will be held at this houſe on Friday the 5th June next, from eleven o'clock in the forenoon till ſix in the evening, to ballot on the following queſtion, *viz.* "That this court do confirm unanimous reſolutions of the court of directors of the 4th February laſt; and that the court of directors do, without delay, act upon the principles detailed in theſe reſolutions," was read and approved.

At a court of directors, held on Friday, 29th May 1801:

An addreſs to the proprietors, on the ſubject of the proceedings of the general court held the 28th inſtant, was read, unanimouſly approved, and ſigned.

Ordered, That the ſame be publiſhed in the newſpapers, and printed, and ſent to the proprietors.

At a court of directors, held on Monday, 1ſt June 1801:

The chairman acquainting the court, that, at the deſire of ſeveral directors, he had been induced to withhold from publication the addreſs to the proprietors approved at the laſt court, and had ſummoned a meeting of the directors this day, ſpecially for the purpoſe of taking the ſame into further conſideration;

It was agreed to withdraw the ſaid addreſs:

And draft of an addreſs to the proprietors, propoſed to be ſubſtituted in lieu thereof, was read, approved, and ſigned, being as follows, *viz.*

"*To the Proprietors of East-India Stock.*

"LADIES and GENTLEMEN,

"An appeal has been made to a general court by forty-three proprietors, againſt the deciſion of the court of directors, when the conduct of your executive body was approved by a very conſiderable majority. We ſhould have been ſatisfied if the buſineſs had reſted there; but a ballot has been demanded, which makes it our indiſpenſable duty, not only to ſtate briefly the nature of the queſtion, but to explain the motives of ſome of thoſe who have been concerned in bringing it forward.

"On a former occaſion, when the Company applied for a renewal of their charter, they experienced ſome difficulty, and even oppoſition, from the public at large; but after a full diſcuſſion and mature deliberation, every wiſe and impartial perſon was ſatisfied, that India ought not to become a colony, and that it could only be adminiſtered in a ſafe and beneficial manner, politically as well as commercially, through the medium of an excluſive Company. After various contending, and even oppoſite intereſts, had thus acquieſced in this general principle, judge of our ſurprize, to find forty-three proprietors come forward, to contend for what had been yielded by the public at large; and ſtill more, to find that a conſiderable part of them, agents to the merchants in India, were perſonally intereſted in the deciſion of the queſtion.

"The demand for a general court was after we had produced a report, in defence of the rights, and even the exiſtence of the Company, which all the ingenuity of the gentlemen who called the court, ſtimulated by the perſonal intereſt in the queſtion which many of them poſſeſſed, has not been able to impeach, they therefore attempted a very extraordinary meaſure, namely, that of calling for the opinions of the high and reſpectable characters now reſident in Europe, who have formerly been governors-general in India. This propoſal was, however, negatived in the general court of proprietors.

"Such a reference would, in fact, have been an arbitration between the conſtituent and the executive bodies, extremely invidious to the great and reſpectable characters whoſe names were mentioned on the occaſion, unconſtitutional in itſelf, and would have degraded the dignity of the proprietors, who alone poſſeſs the power of deciding, at the ſame time that it would have proved humiliating to ourſelves, after we had ſought for information from every competent ſource.

"The pretence was, to bring home the ſurplus produce of India, in order to conceal, if not its real object, at leaſt its prominent feature. But this veil is completely drawn aſide, in a letter from the firſt merchant at Calcutta to the board of trade, at a time when the merchants were not only encouraged

to

to ſend their goods to Europe, but ſhips were offered to convey the ſame. He ſays: "It is true, that the Company offer us tonnage for goods at this time; but the great ſubject is, being permitted to ſend them on our own ſhips, by which means we obtain the profit of freight, and have an opportunity of being otherwiſe ſerviceable to our friends.—

"Shall Britiſh ſhips, hired by the Company, and ſent to India for the expreſs purpoſe of bringing home the private trade, return with ſhort cargoes, in order to gratify the intereſts and the patronage of individuals? Experience induces us to believe, that the owners of Britiſh ſhips need not fear a conteſt with thoſe of India in regular times.—Whilſt our ſeamen are chiefly employed againſt the enemies of the country, their wages are high, and Laſcars will be found at a much cheaper rate; but will you ſuffer Britiſh ſeamen to be deprived of their bread for this reaſon, and for the emolument of perſons reſident in India? On the other hand, will it be endured, to ſee thoſe wretched objects, who periſh every winter from the inclemency of the climate, and other cauſes, increaſe to an indefinite number? Their place muſt be ſupplied, on the returning voyage, by Europeans, who may quit their ſhips, and fill India with the worſt kind of adventurers, when Laſcars will again be ſubſtituted at a lower rate of wages. A moment's reflection is ſufficient to perceive, that the return of the few remaining Laſcars to India, emaciated in their health, and depraved in their minds, muſt prejudice the Britiſh name and character in the eyes of the natives; and this prejudice, the manner, and conduct of the European ſeamen, carried out in Indian ſhips, and left in the country, muſt greatly increaſe.

"Every conſideration, therefore, of humanity, as well as policy, combine to prevent the progreſs of evils, which will gradually introduce the colonial ſyſtem, and thereby ſap the foundation of our Indian empire.

"The views of Mr. Dundas, on the renewal of the charter, were to furniſh the means of exporting Britiſh manufactures to the fulleſt extent, to bring raw materials from India, to open full ſcope to the remittance of fortunes from India, and finally, to cruſh or bring to the river Thames, the clandeſtine trade. The Company now offer, without any limit as to the extent, Britiſh ſhips to convey manufactures to India, and to bring raw materials from thence. If the fortunes to be remitted home were double or treble the amount, the Company would gladly receive the ſame in India, to be paid for in Europe; ſo that there only remains the clandeſtine trade as to which the leaſt doubt can exiſt. On this ſubject, the court, in their report, truſt they have demonſtrated, beyond the poſſibility of contradiction, the very ſmall inſignificant amount employed in this manner, compared with the vaſt trade which has grown up under the auſpices of the Company, and even with the private or privileged trade of individuals to and from India. It is on this point, however, the parties intereſted have raiſed a clamour; and having acceſs to perſons in power, an impreſſion has been made, and opinions produced, on which they found their pretenſions. It is remarkable, that amongſt all the voluminous papers which have appeared previous to the labours of the committee, not a complete document can be found, and very rarely the ſlighteſt argument, in defence

fence of the rights of the Company, or ſtating the dangerous conſequences which muſt reſult from the indulgences, for which the merchants in India and their agents at home contend.

"We may, therefore, venture to aſſert, that the Company have ſcrupulouſly fulfilled their part of the engagement on the renewal of the charter; that they have been forward, on every occaſion, to extend, in the moſt liberal manner, every conceſſion and facility conſiſtent with a *regulated monopoly*, which either government or the public can deſire: they therefore truſt, that as they have ſtrained indulgence to ſo large an extent, thoſe rights and privileges, which have been granted for the preſervation of their remaining excluſive trade, will not be wreſted from them to gratify a very few individuals; in ſhort, that the rights of the Company, ſanctioned by the Legiſlature for the advantage of the Nation, ſhall ſerve for more extenſive purpoſes than to cover an actual monopoly of the trade to India, for the benefit of Indian agents and Indian ſhips, which are the real objects of the parties.

On the whole, we truſt the views of the directors will be found to reſt, not upon partial grounds and excluſive rights alone, but upon great national foundations. We cannot, however, attempt to convey to you, in a ſhort addreſs, all the facts and arguments which attach to this momentous queſtion, ſtill leſs to explain the extenſive and dangerous conſequences which would flow from the pretenſions of the merchants in India, their agents and friends, and which, we are perſuaded, will, by degrees (if admitted), prove fatal to the Britiſh empire there, and terminate in the deſtruction of the Company. We muſt therefore refer to our report on the occaſion; and truſt that your votes *for the queſtion*, on the ballot, will enable us to defend the rights and exiſtence of the Company, againſt a moſt powerful and dangerous combination.

"We have the honour to be,
"Ladies and Gentlemen,
"Your moſt faithful, and
"obliged humble ſervants,

"P. Le Meſurier, D. Scott, *Chairman*,
"John Manſhip, C. Mills, *Dep. Chair.*
"T. Theo. Metcalf, F. Baring,
"Thomas Parry, W. Benſley,
"Edward Parry, Jacob Boſanquet,
Abraham Roberts, J. Smith Burges,
John Roberts, Joſeph Cotton,
"George Tatem, Lionel Darell,
"G. W. Thelluſſon, W. Elphinſtone,
"R. Thornton, Simon Fraſer,
"John Travers, John Hunter,
"S. Williams, Hugh Inglis."

Ordered, That the foregoing addreſs be publiſhed in the newſpapers, and printed, and ſent to the proprietors.

At a court of directors, held on Wedneſday, 3d June 1801:

On reading a letter from the right hon. the board of commiſſioners for the affairs of India, (*Vide Appendix* No. I.) dated the 2d inſtant, ſtating the reaſons for their opinion, that the paragraphs relative to the private trade propoſed by the court to be ſent to Bengal, ſhould not make a part of the diſpatches now about to be tranſmitted to India, that the commiſſioners may be enabled to conſider the ſubject more maturely, and to apply to it that degree of inveſtigation which its importance evidently demands;

It was moved, and on the queſtion,

Reſolved, That a deputation from this court, conſiſting of the chairman, deputy chairman, Sir Francis Baring, bart. Jacob Boſanquet, eſq. and Hugh Inglis, eſq. be requeſted to wait upon the right hon. the

preſident

preſident of the board of commiſſioners for the affairs of India, and to communicate with him upon the ſubject of the letter above-mentioned.

A note from the hon. William Brodrick, dated the 2d inſtant, being read, requeſting to be furniſhed with the accounts undermentioned, for the information of the board of commiſſioners, *viz.*

An account of the amount of bills drawn from India and China, from 30th April 1795, to 30th April 1800, diſtinguiſhing each year, and the amount of bills from China and from India, either on account of the bond-debts or other purpoſes;

An eſtimate of the coſt of private trade and privilege goods imported from India, and ſold in the ſales of March and September 1796, to September ſale 1800, diſtinguiſhing each year;

An eſtimate of the coſt of private goods ſhipped for India in the ſeaſon of 1794 to the ſeaſon 1798 incluſive, diſtinguiſhing each year;

An account of the ſale amount of goods from India, ſold on the Company's account, and on private account, in the ſales of March and September 1793, to March and September 1800, diſtinguiſhing each year;

An account of the prime coſt, ſale amount, profit and loſs per cent. on the company's goods from India, ſold in the March and September ſales 1787, to March and September 1800, diſtinguiſhing each year:

Ordered, That the ſaid liſts of accounts be referred to the conſideration of the committee of accounts.

At a court of directors, held on Friday, 5th June 1801:

The following letter was read, *viz.*

From the right hon. lord Lewiſham, preſident of the board of commiſſioners for the affairs of India, dated the ———, ſtating, in reply to the chairman's letter, (*Vide Appendix*, No. II.) of the 3d inſtant, that he is at preſent confined to his houſe at Blackheath by illneſs, which prevents him receiving in town, on Friday next, the deputation appointed by the court on the 3d inſtant to wait on his lordſhip.

At a general court, held on Friday, 5th June 1801:

The court being met to receive the votes that may be brought in this day, for the determination of the queſtion reſolved on the 28th ult. to be this day put by the ballot;

The under-mentioned proprietors were appointed ſcrutineers, to examine the ſaid votes, and to report the determination of the queſtion, *viz.* Alexander Champion, George Durant, John Prinſep, and Richard Twining, eſquires.

At ſix o'clock, the glaſſes being finally cloſed, were delivered to the ſcrutineers; and about eight the ſame evening, the hon. W. Elphinſtone in the chair, George Durant, eſq. chairman of the ſcrutineers, delivered in their report, which was read, being as follows, *viz.*

"Eaſt-India Houſe, 5th June 1801.

"We, whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, being appointed by the general court of the united Company of merchants of England trading to the Eaſt-Indies, to examine the votes delivered in this day, for the determination by ballot of the following queſtion, *viz.* That this court do confirm the unanimous reſolutions of the court of directors of the 4th of February laſt, and that the court of directors do, without delay, act upon the principles detailed in thoſe reſolutions."

"And being alſo appointed to report the number of votes for and againſt the ſaid queſtion, have accordingly examined the ſame, and find

"For

"For the queſtion . . 809
"Againſt it 234
"Majority . . . ——575
"GEORGE DURANT,
"RICHARD TWINING,
"ALEXANDER CHAMPION,
"JOHN PRINSEP."

Whereupon the ſame was declared from the chair; and the court then, on the queſtion, adjourned.

At a court of directors, held on Wedneſday, 10th June 1801:

A note from Mr. Brodrick, dated the 5th inſtant, requeſting, by direction of the board, to be furniſhed with copies of the written opinions given by ſome members of the ſpecial committee, relative to the trade between India and Europe, was read.

Draft of the ſecretary's letter to Mr. Brodrick in reply, *(Vide Appendix*, No. V.) was read and approved.

The chairman acquainted the court, that the deputy, Sir Francis Baring, Sir Hugh Inglis, Mr. Boſanquet, and himſelf, had waited on the right hon. lord Lewiſham, agreeably to the court's reſolution of the 3d inſtant; and that the reſult was, that his lordſhip had not been able to make up his mind on the ſubject, but that it ſhould have his earlieſt conſideration.

At a court of directors, held on Wedneſday, 17th June 1801:

The following note was read from Mr. Brodrick, *(Vide Appendix*, No. III.) dated the 10th inſtant, requeſting that the ſeveral accounts and eſtimates, applied for by him on the 2d inſtant, may, if poſſible, be ſent to the board on the following day at one o'clock, as ſome of the commiſſioners, who have expreſſed a wiſh to ſee them, will be at the office for that purpoſe.

Draft of the ſecretary's note to Mr. Brodrick in reply, *(Vide Appendix*, No. IV.) dated the ſame day, was read and approved.

The following orders from the hon. houſe of commons being laid before the court, *viz.*

"Veneris, 12° Die Junii 1801.

"*Ordered*, That there be laid before this houſe, a copy of the papers concerning the trade between India and Europe, printed by order of the court of directors of the India Company, and laid before the court of proprietors of India ſtock on the 28th of May laſt.

"*Ordered*, That there be laid before this houſe a copy of the paragraphs lately tranſmitted by the directors of the Eaſt-India Company to the commiſſioners for the affairs of India, as intended to be ſent out to the governor and council of Fort William, on the ſubject of the trade by Britiſh ſubjects between India and Europe, together with the anſwer returned by the ſaid commiſſioners.

"*Ordered*, That there be laid before this houſe a copy of the proceedings of a general court of proprietors of India ſtock, held on the 28th of May laſt, together with the reſult of the ballot on a queſtion then adopted.

"*Ordered*, That there be laid before this houſe a copy of a memorial of certain merchants and agents in London, delivered to the commiſſioners for the affairs of India, dated 8th June 1801, concerning the trade between India and Europe.

"*Ordered*, That there be laid before this houſe a copy of a memorial from the directors of the Eaſt-India Company to the treaſury, dated 7th May 1797, on the ſubject of regulating the duties on Eaſt-

East-India goods, together with copies of the papers thereunto annexed.

"J. Ley, *Cl. D. Dom. Com.*"

The chairman acquainted the court, that the above orders had been complied with, except the fourth, no such papers as the memorial therein mentioned having ever been in the Company's possession, and which has accordingly been stated to the house.

At a general court, held on Wednesday, 24th June 1801:

The under-mentioned papers having been presented to the house of commons, the same were, in conformity to the 5th section of the 1st chapter of the bye-laws, laid before the court, and the titles thereof were read, *viz.*

A paper entitled "Particular items of the gross sum of 2,672,440*l.* set forth in the account (No. 24) presented to the honourable house of commons on the 8th day of May last, from the East-India Company, as a debt due from Government to the said Company."

"Copy of the papers concerning the trade between India and Europe, printed by order of the court of directors of the East-India Company, and laid before the court of proprietors of India stock on the 28th May 1801."

"Copy of the paragraphs lately transmitted by the directors of the East-India Company to the commissioners for the affairs of India, as intended to be sent out to the governor in council of Fort William, on the subject of the trade by British subjects between India and Europe, together with the answer returned by the said commissioners."

"Copy of the proceedings of a general court of proprietors of India stock, held on the 28th May 1801, together with the result of the ballot on a question then adopted."

"Copy of a memorial from the directors of the East-India Company to the lords of the treasury, dated the 7th May 1707, on the subject of regulating the duties on East-India goods, together with copies of the papers thereunto annexed."

The chairman then declared it to be a quarterly court, summoned in pursuance of the Company's charter; and no further business offering, the court on the question adjourned.

At a court of directors, held on Wednesday, 24th June 1801:

A letter from the hon. William Brodrick, (*Vide Appendix*, No. VII.) dated the 20th instant, was read, stating that the board of commissioners for the affairs of India, since their letter of the 2d instant, have had draft, No. 150, under their consideration: but as various papers respecting the private trade with India have been laid before the house of commons, preparatory to an investigation of the subject, which it is the obvious intention of parliament to enter upon early in the ensuing session, they feel it inconsistent with their sense of public duty, by any intermediate step, to anticipate the decision of the legislature on a question of such magnitude, and so closely connected with the maritime strength of the country; and that they therefore have directed him to signify to the court, that they withhold their approbation from the draft proposed.

The letter to Bengal in the public department, dated the 25th May 1798, was read; also

A letter from the late deputy chairman, David Scott, esq. (*Vide Appendix*, No. VIII.) dated the 27th January last, to the special com-

ittee to whoſe conſideration ſeveral letters from the right hon. Henry Dundas were referred.

Ordered, That the letter from the hon. William Brodrick, now read, be referred to the conſideration of the ſaid ſpecial committee.

On a motion, *Reſolved*, That Joſeph Cotton, eſq. be a member of the ſaid ſpecial committee.

At a court of directors, held on Thurſday, 25th June 1801:

The chairman acquainted the court, that the ſpecial committee to whoſe conſideration the letter from the hon. William Brodrick, dated the 20th inſtant, was referred, have deliberated thereon; and the committee being unanimouſly of opinion, that the buſineſs is of ſo much importance as to require further conſideration, they have agreed to adjourn the further conſideration thereof till Wedneſday next.

At a court of directors, held on Wedneſday, 1ſt July 1801:

The chairman from the ſpecial committee ſubmitting to the court draft of a letter (*Vide Appendix*, No. IX.) to the hon. William Brodrick, in reply to his letter of the 10th of laſt month; the ſame was read, and unanimouſly approved.

At a court of directors, held on Wedneſday, 15th July 1801:

A letter from the hon. William Brodrick, (*Vide Appendix*, No. X.) dated the 14th inſtant, being read, ſtating the reaſons which induce the board of commiſſioners for the affairs of India to perſevere in withholding their approbation from the paragraphs reſpecting private trade, contained in the draft, No. 159;

Ordered, That the ſaid letter be referred to the conſideration of the committee appointed to conſider ſeveral letters from the right hon. Henry Dundas.

The chairman from the ſpecial committee appointed to take into conſideration ſeveral letters from the right hon. Henry Dundas, laying before the court draft of a letter to the hon. William Brodrick, (*Vide Appendix*, No. XI.) in reply to his letter of the 14th inſtant; alſo,

Circular clauſes in the commercial department (*Vide Appendix*, No. XII.) referred to therein;

The ſame were read and approved.

At a court of directors, held on Wedneſday, 22d July 1801:

A letter from the hon. William Brodrick, (*Vide Appendix*, No. XIII.) dated the 21ſt inſtant, returning the draft No. 159, (*Vide Appendix*, No. XIV.) approved by order of the board of commiſſioners for the affairs of India, with the exception of the ſecond and fourth paragraphs, and ſtating the grounds upon which the board diſapproved thoſe paragraphs, was alſo read;

And draft of a letter to Mr. Brodrick, (*Vide Appendix*, No. XV.) in reply, tranſmitting amended paragraphs, was read and approved.

At a court of directors, held on Wedneſday, 5th Auguſt 1801:

A letter from the right hon. Henry Addington, (*Vide Appendix*, No. XVI.) dated the 31ſt ultimo, was read, ſtating, having learnt, from a printed advertiſement, that the court propoſe to contract for the building of ſhips in this country, for the ſervice of the Company, to an extent far beyond what can be deemed neceſſary for the purpoſes of their regular trade, he is induced, by a ſtrong ſenſe of public duty, to repreſent

repreſent to the court the inexpediency of entering into ſuch contracts, until the very important ſubject, which has recently occaſioned a correſpondence between the commiſſioners for the affairs of India and the court of directors, has undergone the inveſtigation and diſcuſſion which it may be preſumed will take place in the enſuing ſeſſion of parliament.

A letter from the hon. William Brodrick, (*Vide Appendix*, No. XVII.) dated the 4th inſtant, was alſo read, ſtating, that the board of commiſſioners for the affairs of India think it neceſſary that the court of directors ſhould explicitly underſtand, that, however much it may be their wiſh that their ideas of the intereſts of the East-India Company and of the public (intereſts, in their opinion, inſeparable) ſhould coincide with thoſe of the court, they are by no means diſpoſed, for the ſake of ſecuring that coincidence, to relinquiſh any points by which they think thoſe intereſts may be materially promoted: that they dare not ſhew a marked contempt for what may be the opinion of the legiſlature: that they dare not riſk the adoption of meaſures which may counteract the regulations of parliament in a matter of great public importance, where they have the power of reſiſting them: that they have too much regard for what they conceive to be the real intereſts of the East-India Company, to give their approbation to any meaſures which may expoſe the Company to public obloquy, and awaken prejudices, now perhaps dormant in the breaſts of a few individuals, but which may eventually, if revived, extend themſelves even within the walls of parliament: that they are aware that paragraphs may be worded in ſuch a manner, as, by bringing them within the letter of the act of 1793, may prevent their giving them a decided rejection, even where they cannot approve; and that they are ready to concur where the law points out to them the path of their duty, but that no law can oblige them to approve; and that they do not heſitate to declare, that it is their opinion that, in the preſent circumſtances, it is not expedient that any paragraphs whatever, reſpecting the private trade, ſhould be ſent out to India: that as, however, it is poſſible that, in this reſpect, they may not obtain the concurrence of the court of directors, they return them the paragraphs ſo corrected as to leave the queſtion entirely open for future arrangement and diſcuſſion; and that they are determined that no powers which the legiſlature has veſted in them ſhall remain unexerted, to prevent any attempts to fetter ſuch future diſcuſſion.

The paragraphs amended by the board of commiſſioners, (*Vide Appendix*, No. XVIII.) and incloſed in Mr. Brodrick's letter, were alſo read.

Ordered, That the ſaid letters and paragraphs be taken into conſideration on Friday the 14th inſt.

At a court of directors, held on Friday, 14th Auguſt 1801:

The court, purſuant to order of the 6th inſtant, proceeding to take into conſideration the letter from the right hon. Henry Addington, (*Vide Appendix*, No. XVI.) dated the 31ſt ultimo, and the letter from the hon. William Brodrick, (*Vide Appendix*, No. XVII.) dated the 4th inſtant;

The chairman laid before the court the under-mentioned correſpondence upon the ſubjects, ſtated in the ſaid letters, *viz.*

Letter from Lord Lewiſham, (now Earl of Dartmouth), *(Vide Appendix*, No. XIX.) to the chairman, dated the 21ſt July laſt.

Copy of a letter from the chairman *(Vide Appendix*, No. XX.) to the right hon. Henry Addington, dated the 11th inſtant.

Copy of a letter from the chairman *(Vide Appendix*, No. XXI.) to Lord Dartmouth, dated the 12th inſtant.

A letter from Mr. Addington *(Vide Appendix*, No. XXII.) to the chairman, dated the 13th inſtant; and

A letter from Lord Dartmouth *(Vide Appendix*, No. XXIII.) to the chairman, dated this day.

On a motion, *Ordered*, That the letters from the right hon. Henry Addington and the Hon. William Brodrick, read in court on the 5th inſtant, be referred to the ſpecial committee appointed to conſider ſeveral letters from Mr. Dundas.

At a court of directors, held on Thurſday, 24th September 1801:

The court, proceeding to take into conſideration the report from the committee of ſhipping which was read the 16th inſtant, recommending that the ſhips therein mentioned be taken up for the Company's ſervice.

Letter from Mr. Meheux, *(Vide Appendix*, No. XXIV.) dated the 18th inſtant, requeſting, by order of the board of commiſſioners for the affairs of India, to be furniſhed with a copy of the above report, and all papers immediately connected with the ſubject, was read; alſo, draft of the ſecretary's reply thereto, *(Vide Appendix*, No. XXV.) and the court's advertiſement for engaging ſhips for the Company's ſervice, dated the 22d of July laſt.

It was moved, and, on the queſtion, *Reſolved*, That the above-mentioned report of the committee of ſhipping be recommitted, and that the further number of ſhips to be taken up for five or ſix voyages do not exceed ſix.

At a court of directors, held on Wedneſday, 30th Sept. 1801:

On reading a letter from the Earl of Dartmouth, dated the 29th inſtant, referring to the court's conſideration, previouſly to their coming to a deciſion upon the ſubject of the ſhipping which it is now in their contemplation to engage, two papers contained in his lordſhip's letter, *viz.*

Copy of a memorial preſented to the preſident and commiſſioners for the affairs of India, on the part of the merchants whoſe names are thereunto annexed, being agents for perſons reſiding in the Eaſt-Indies, dated the 25th inſtant, ſtating their apprehenſions, that the ſhips of an inferior claſs, tendered in conſequence of the court's advertiſement of the 22d of July laſt, are intended to be appropriated ultimately to the conveyance of the goods of individuals, and ſtating the grounds upon which they pray the board's interference to prevent the adoption of that ſyſtem; alſo,

Copy of a letter to Lord Dartmouth from the managing owners of ſeveral ſhips of 800 tons and under, in the regular ſervice of the Eaſt-India Company, dated the 25th inſtant, contending that the eſtabliſhment of a new claſs of ſhips for the Company's conſtant ſervice, under the head of extra ſhips, is in expreſs contradiction to the proviſions of the act of the 89th of his Majeſty's reign; and that the late contracts of the court of directors for five ſhips for eight voyages are illegal,

illegal, of courſe void, and that they ought to be annulled.

Ordered, That the ſaid letter from the Earl of Dartmouth, and the memorial and letter encloſed therein, be referred to the ſpecial committee appointed to conſider ſeveral letters from the right hon. Henry Dundas, to examine and report.

At a court of directors, held on Friday, 2d October 1801:

The chairman from the committee of ſhipping laid before the court the opinion of the company's ſtanding counſel, (*Vide Appendix*, No. XXVI.) dated this day, upon a caſe prepared by the Company's ſolicitor, as to the deſcription of ſhips upon which tonnage is to be allotted for the private trade to be carried out under the act of the 33d Geo. III. cap. 52, and as to the manner regulated by the act of the 39th Geo. III. cap. 89, for hiring and taking up ſhips for the Company's ſervice, and the ſame was read.

And it being agreed to omit the *Juliana* in the liſt of ſhips recommended by the committee of ſhipping, in the report above-mentioned, to be taken up for the Company's ſervice; it was, on the queſtion, *Reſolved by the ballot unanimouſly*, That the under-mentioned ſhips be taken up for the Company's ſervice, at the freights under-mentioned, and in every reſpect agreeably to the terms and conditions preſcribed for this deſcription of ſhips, and dated the 29th of July laſt, *viz.*

New ſhip, building at Ipſwich by Mr. Woolmore, 550 tons, 12*l.* 19*s.* per ton for ſix voyages.

New ſhip, ditto Liverpool, by Mr. Clay, 600 tons, 13*l.* 15*s.* ditto.

New ſhip *Tottenham*, building at Stockton by Mr. Wigram, 520 tons, 14*l.* ditto.

Fame, 520 tons, 14*l.* ditto.

New ſhip, building by Mr. Temple, 560 tons, 14*l.* ditto.

Ordered, That the caſe with the above-mentioned opinion of the Company's ſtanding counſel, be referred to the conſideration of the ſpecial committee appointed to conſider ſeveral letters from the right hon. Henry Dundas.

At a court of directors, held on Wedneſday, 7th October 1801:

The chairman from the ſpecial committee laying before the court draft of a letter to the Earl of Dartmouth, (*Vide Appendix*, No. XXVII.) in reply to his Lordſhip's letter of the 29th ultimo, the ſame was read and approved.

At a ſecret court of directors, held on Monday, 9th November 1801:

The chairman acquainted the court, that himſelf and the deputy had waited upon the chancellor of the exchequer on Friday laſt the 6th inſtant, under the idea of Sir William Pulteney's immediately introducing the ſubject of the private trade in the Houſe of Commons.

The chairman, after relating the ſubſtance of what paſſed on the occaſion, acquainted the court, that after the above conference he received a letter from Sir William Pulteney, (*Vide Appendix*, No. XXVIII.) ſignifying his intention of giving notice in the Houſe of Commons this day, of a motion he ſhould make on Wedneſday, concerning the Eaſt-India Company, the ſaid letter was read; likewiſe, a letter from the chairmain (*Vide Appendix*, No. XXIX.) to the chancellor of the exchequer, dated the 7th inſtant, in conſequence of the above letter from Sir William Pulteney.

The chairman then acquainted the court, that he had received a letter from Nicholas Vanſittart, Eſq.

(*Vide Appendix*, No. XXX.) dated at the Treaſury, this morning, informing him that Mr. Addington had prevailed on Sir William Pulteney to defer his notice of a motion relative to Indian affairs.

Draft of a letter from the chairman, (*Vide Appendix*, No. XXXI.) in reply, was read, and unanimouſly approved.

At a ſecret court of directors, held on Tueſday, 17th November 1801:

The chairman acquainted the court, that the committee had prepared certain propoſitions to ſerve as the baſis of an arrangement reſpecting the trade of individuals with India, which were now ſubmitted to the court.

The ſaid propoſitions were then read and unanimouſly approved.

And the chairman was requeſted to tranſmit copies of the ſame to the chancellor of the exchequer and to the Earl of Dartmouth, the ſaid propoſitions being as follows, *viz.*

1. That in addition to the quantity of 3000 tons of ſhipping, now annually allotted to the exports of individuals from India, three, four, or five thouſand tons more, or as much as may be wanted, ſhall be aſſigned.

2. That the ſhipping to be thus annually employed ſhall be wholly applied to the uſe of private traders, and ſhall neither be deſtined nor detained for political or warlike ſervices in India, but ſail from thence directly for the port of London, at fixed periods within the fair weather ſeaſon.

3. That all commodities of the produce of the continent or of the Britiſh territories in India, ſhall be permitted to be laden on thoſe ſhips; excepting only piece goods, which ſhall not be laden, unleſs by ſpecial licenſe from the Company or their governments abroad, and ſaltpetre, which any of the governments in India ſhall have the power to prohibit or reſtrain.

4. That the goods to be exported on private account be, as now, received into the Company's warehouſes in India; and that the ſame care be taken in aſſorting them into cargoes, in due proportions of light and heavy goods, according to the deliveries into the warehouſes, as is obſerved in forming the Company's own cargoes.

5. That theſe goods ſhall be brought to the Company's warehouſes in London, and thence to their ſales, in the regular order, ſubject to the charge of three per cent. now allowed to the Company, for landing, warehouſing, and ſelling private goods.

6. That when the private goods provided for exportation from India ſhall not ſerve to fill all the ſhips ſent out for them, the Company ſhall put gruff goods into thoſe ſhips on their own account.

7. That no perſon ſhall be permitted to embark in this trade, as principal or agent, except ſuch as may lawfully engage therein, according to the proviſions of the act of the 33d Geo. III. chap. 52.

8. That the ſhips to be employed in this ſervice ſhall be built for the purpoſe, either in Great-Britain or India, the Company contracting with thoſe who may undertake to build or be the owners of them for their ſervice eight voyages; and that the conſtruction of them ſhall be agreeable to a plan already adopted by the Company in England for ſhips intended to carry their own gruff goods.

9. That in order to aſcertain the rates at which ſhips of this conſtruction, built of teak, can be obtained

tained for eight voyages certain in India, the court will authorize their governments there immediately to advertiſe for ſuch a number of ſhips of the above deſcription as are likely to be required, and to engage them for the Company, provided the freight demanded ſhall not exceed the rate of thoſe lately contracted for in England.

10. Or ſhips already built in India may be tendered to the governments in India for two or more voyages, for the purpoſe of carrying the private trade, if they ſhall not exceed the rate of peace freight actually paid by the Company for ſhips of the like deſcription this ſeaſon, and provided they are in all reſpects approved by their maſter attendants, or other proper officers in India; provided that nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued to make void any contract or agreement, into which the Company may have already entered, or to prevent the Company from taking up hereafter, or contracting to build ſhips in Great-Britain, on equal or more advantageous terms than thoſe of India.

11. That the above ſhips ſhall be relet by the Company, without profit, to ſuch merchants as may be diſpoſed to export goods to India, or to import goods from India, as above deſcribed, charging to the exporter and importer, reſpectively, ſuch proportion only of the total freight for the voyage as ſhall be due, according to the proportion eſtabliſhed by the act of the 33d Geo. III. chap. 52.

At a ſecret court of directors, held on Tueſday, 24th November 1801:

The chairman acquainted the court, that a further communication had taken place between the ſpecial committee and Mr. Vanſittart, who had very obligingly attended the committee at this houſe, upon the ſubject of the arrangement to be formed reſpecting the trade of individuals with India, and that, in conſequence thereof, the chairman and deputy are to wait upon the chancellor of the exchequer to-morrow.

The chairman laid before the court a letter from lord Dartmouth, (*Vide Appendix*, No. XXXII.) dated the 20th inſtant, acknowledging the receipt of the propoſitions agreed to by the court on the 17th inſtant, and expreſſing his lordſhip's earneſt wiſh, that they may tend to ſuch an accommodation as ſhall be to the mutual advantage of the Eaſt-India Company and the Public.

At a ſecret court of directors, held on Wedneſday, 25th November 1801:

The chairman acquainted the court, that the deputy and himſelf waited on the chancellor of the exchequer this morning, and that at the conference ſome amendments were propoſed to be made to a paper, containing the ſentiments of the ſpecial committee, which the Chairs were yeſterday deſired to ſtate to Mr. Addington.

The ſaid paper, as amended, was then read and approved, being as follows, *viz.*

"The committee conceive, that the propoſitions herewith encloſed, are calculated to meet the wiſhes of his majeſty's miniſters, and to form the baſis of a final and ſatisfactory arrangement. But as much depends on the manner in which this arrangement ſhall be made known in India, the committee preſume that the beſt mode in which it can be done will be by paragraphs to India, to be approved by the board of commiſſioners. In theſe the court

will acquaint marquis Wellesley, that they confirm the agreement which he has made with the owners of Indian ships taken up for the Red Sea, for one voyage to Europe, and that the same, at the discretion of marquis Wellesley, be extended to all the ships engaged in that service, provided they, or the ships built to replace such as may have been lost or disabled, leave India before the 1st April 1803. But as his lordship cannot have received in India the whole of the information necessary to enable him to form a correct judgment on the subject, which is of a most extensive nature, the committee, in consenting to confirm the contracts entered into, cannot agree to extend the principle in the manner before proposed by his lordship; and the court will therefore direct, that no other teak or Indian-built ships shall be employed on a voyage for Europe, except under and in conformity with the eleven resolutions, sanctioned by the court of directors on the 17th instant."

And the chairman and deputy were requested to transmit a copy of the above paper to the right hon. the chancellor of the exchequer.

At a court of directors, held on Thursday, 26th November 1801:

The chairman acquainted the court, that sir William Pulteney having yesterday made a motion in the house of commons, for the appointment of a committee to take into consideration the papers laid before parliament, respecting the trade between Great-Britain and the East-Indies, the chancellor of the exchequer had moved the previous question thereon, and that the previous question was carried in the negative without a divi-

At a court of directors, held on Wednesday, 2d December 1801:

The chairman laid before the court the proceedings of the secret courts of directors of the undermentioned dates, and the same were approved, *viz.* the 9th, 17th, 24th, and 25th November, already entered from page 25 to 28.

At a court of directors, held on Tuesday, 22d December 1801:

The court referring to their proceedings respecting the proposed arrangement for the privilege trade with India, as stated on the minutes of court of the 2d instant,

Resolved, That the said minutes, together with the several papers therein referred to, lie for the inspection of the proprietors of East-India stock, and also such papers as were laid before the house of commons under their order of the 12th June last.

APPENDIX.

No. I.—*Letter from the Board of Commissioners.*

Whitehall, 2d June 1801.

GENTLEMEN,

We have read with attention the accompanying paragraphs relative to the private trade, proposed by the court of directors to be sent to their presidency at Fort William.

Though the paragraphs are denominated commercial, and may be therefore supposed not to be within the exercise of the powers of the commissioners for the affairs of India, yet the proposition, extended as it is, fixing permanently and finally the condition of the private trade, and confining it solely to British ships, appears to us to involve in it much more than merely commercial considerations, and to embrace points of great political import-

importance, which may, in their conſequences, deeply affect the intereſts of the ſtate.

Upon the general queſtion great difference of opinion has exiſted among thoſe who cannot be regarded but as of the moſt unqueſtionable authority, and whoſe minds had been long turned to conſider the ſubject with the attention it deſerved. The preſent governor-general, as well as the late preſident of the board of control, to whoſe ability and experience the greateſt deference is due, have impreſſed a conviction entirely adverſe to that of the court.

Under theſe circumſtances, and the obvious neceſſity of conſulting the ſentiments of other departments of his majeſty's government, we muſt decline giving, on the inſtant, any definitive judgment on a queſtion of ſuch magnitude, and we are of opinion, that theſe paragraphs ſhould not make a part of the diſpatches now about to be tranſmitted to India, that we may be enabled to conſider the ſubject more maturely, and to apply to it that degree of inveſtigation which its importance evidently demands.

We have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient,
humble ſervants,

(Signed, by order of the board of commiſſioners for the affairs of India)
W. BRODRICK.

The Hon. Court of Directors of the Eaſt-India Company.

No. II.—*Letter from the Chairman to Lord* LEWISHAM.

East-India Houſe, 3d June 1801.

MY LORD,

In conſequence of a letter which the court of directors have received of yeſterday's date, reſpecting the private trade between Great-Britain and India, they have deputed the following gentlemen to wait upon your lordſhip: Mr. Mills the deputy chairman, ſir Francis Baring, Mr. Boſanquet, Mr. Inglis, and myſelf. If Friday, at any hour after twelve, would ſuit your lordſhip, it would be particularly convenient to us. Your lordſhip will be kind enough to favour us with an interview as ſoon as agreeable to you.

I have the honour to be, &c.
D. SCOTT.

The Rt Hon. Lord Viſt. Lewiſham, &c.

No. III.—*Note from Mr.* BRODRICK *to the Secretary.*

Mr. Brodrick preſents his compliments to Mr. Ramſay, and reminds him of the ſeveral accounts and eſtimates applied for on the 2d inſtant, and requeſts that he will, if poſſible, cauſe them to be ſent to the board by one o'clock to-morrow, as ſome of the commiſſioners, who have expreſſed a wiſh to ſee them, will be at the office for that purpoſe.

Whitehall, 10th June 1801.

No. IV.—*Note from the Secretary to Mr.* BRODRICK.

Mr. Ramſay preſents his compliments to Mr. Brodrick, and begs to acquaint him, that his letter, applying for ſeveral accounts and eſtimates, is referred to the committee of accounts, who have not yet reported on it; Mr. Brodrick will therefore perceive, that it is not in Mr. Ramſay's power to furniſh him with the papers as deſired.

East-India Houſe, 10th June 1801.

No. V.—*Letter from the Secretary to Mr.* BRODRICK.

East-India Houſe, 10th June 1801.

SIR,

I am ordered by the court of directors of the Eaſt-India Company to acknowledge the receipt of your

note of the 5th inſtant, and to inform you, in anſwer thereto, that the papers therein mentioned had only for their object a free and full interchange of ſentiments amongſt the members of the ſpecial committee, preparatory to their laying their opinions upon the important matters referred to them before the court at large; that they made no part of their report to the court of the 27th January laſt, and have never been made uſe of to influence the deciſion of the court upon that ſubject. The papers, therefore, are conſidered by the members, whoſe ſignatures they bear, as well as by the court at large, as private papers.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WM. RAMSAY, *Sec.*

The Hon. William Brodrick.

No. VI.—*Letter from the Secretary to Mr.* BRODRICK.

East-India Houſe, 12th June 1801.

SIR,

In conſequence of your note to me of the 2d inſtant, requeſting to be furniſhed with ſeveral accounts for the information of the right hon. the commiſſioners for the affairs of India, I am ordered to tranſmit to you,

An account of the amount of bills drawn from India and China, from the 30th April 1793 to the 30th April 1800;

An account of the ſale amount of goods from India, ſold on the company's account and on private account, in the ſales of March and September 1793 to March and September 1800, diſtinguiſhing each year; and

An account of the prime-coſt, ſale amount, and profit per cent. on the company's goods from India, ſold in the March and September ſales 1787, and March and September ſales 1800, diſtinguiſhing each year.

I am further ordered to acquaint you that there are no documents in this houſe, from which the coſt of private imports or exports can be aſcertained.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WM. RAMSAY, *Sec.*

The Hon. William Brodrick.

No. VII.—*Letter from Mr.* BRODRICK.

Whitehall, 20th June 1801.

GENTLEMEN,

The board of commiſſioners for the affairs of India, ſince their letter to you of the 2d of June, have had your draft, No. 139, under their conſideration; but as various papers reſpecting the private trade with India have been laid before the houſe of commons, preparatory to an inveſtigation of the ſubject, which it is the obvious intention of parliament to enter upon early in the enſuing ſeſſion, they feel it inconſiſtent with their ſenſe of public duty, by any intermediate ſtep, to anticipate the deciſion of the legiſlature, on a queſtion of ſuch magnitude, and ſo cloſely connected with the maritime ſtrength of the country; and they therefore have directed me to ſignify to you, that they withhold their approbation from the draft propoſed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WM. BRODRICK.

The Hon. Court of Directors of the Eaſt-India Company.

No. VIII.—*Letter from the late Deputy Chairman* (D. SCOTT, *Eſq.*) *addreſſed to the Special Committee*

East-India Houſe, Jan. 27, 1801.

GENTLEMEN,

As the report and reſolutions on the ſubject of private trade, which are now before the committee, differ materially, in ſome points, from my opinions which I have more than once given in writing, I hope, for the purpoſe of preventing my being hereafter

hereafter accuſed of inconſiſtency, owing to miſapprehenſion, I ſhall be forgiven if I ſtate the reaſon for my putting my name to them this day.

Independent of my opinions having ever coincided with the great outlines of thoſe very able papers, as touching the rights and privileges of the Eaſt-India Company, I have ſigned them, not only from conceiving it my duty as deputy chairman, but alſo from that deference to the better judgment of this committee, which I truſt I ſhall always obſerve.

I have the honour to be, &c.

D. SCOTT.

No. IX.—*Letter from the Secretary to Mr.* BRODRICK.

Eaſt-India Houſe, 2d July 1801.

SIR,

The court of directors have received your letter of the 20th of June, by which they obſerve that the board of commiſſioners for the affairs of India are pleaſed to withhold their approbation of the paragraphs reſpecting the private trade of individuals.

If by theſe terms the board mean to prohibit the tranſmiſſion of the paragraphs to India, the court take the liberty of repreſenting, that ſuch prohibition appears to them not to be within the legal exerciſe of the powers delegated to the board by the act of 1793, and the acquieſcence of the court would, in its conſequences, ſweep away all the excluſive privileges of the Eaſt-India Company. It was for the ſole purpoſe of protecting thoſe privileges that the authority of the board of commiſſioners was limited to the control over the civil and military government of India, and the management of its revenues.

The act of 1793, which paſſed after the fulleſt and moſt deliberate diſcuſſion, has defined, with great accuracy, the rights which were reſerved to private traders. Subject to ſuch expreſs reſervations, the excluſive right of trading to and from India is granted for a limited time to the Company, and to ſuch perſons as ſhall be *licenſed* by them. It is impoſſible, therefore, that the legiſlature could mean to veſt in the board of commiſſioners a power, which, by prohibiting the orders neceſſary to vindicate the rights of the Company on ſubjects purely commercial, may at pleaſure annihilate the excluſive commerce ſo granted. The paragraphs in queſtion are not only, in the opinion of the court of directors, purely commercial, and do not relate to the civil and military government or revenues of India, but they are moreover wholly confined to a voluntary, temporary, and conditional dereliction of the legal commercial rights of the Company in favour of private traders, which rights ſecured by law, and by the plighted faith of parliament, cannot be exerciſed by individuals, except under the expreſs voluntary *licenſe* of the Company.

The court muſt therefore inſiſt moſt ſtrenuouſly, in behalf of their conſtituents, on the right of ſending theſe paragraphs to India. At the ſame time they would feel great concern to treſpaſs, even inadvertently, on the juſt authority veſted in the board of commiſſioners; for which reaſon, the court requeſt that the board will be pleaſed to point out what parts of the paragraphs they deem not commercial, and which may therefore be conſidered as falling within the legal exerciſe of their power, in order that the court may be enabled to remove every reaſonable objection, for the purpoſe of tranſmitting to India,

without

without further delay, their orders on the ſubject above-mentioned.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. RAMSAY, *Sec.*

The Hon. William Brodrick.

No. X.—*Letter from Mr.* BRODRICK.

Whitehall, 14th July 1801.

GENTLEMEN,

It was the intention of the board in their former letters, without entering into the queſtion of right, to expreſs the opinion which they had entertained, that, in the preſent circumſtances, it would be neither neceſſary nor expedient to adopt the regulations propoſed with regard to the private trade of individuals, and they conſequently thought themſelves called upon, by the duty they owe the public, to withhold their approbation from the paragraphs which had, for their object, finally and deciſively to regulate the manner in which that trade ſhould in future be conducted. The board are fully convinced of the neceſſity of maintaining unimpaired the excluſive commerce of India in the hands of the Company. They do not pretend to, nor would they accept any powers, which might enable them to annihilate, or even infringe the excluſive right of trading to and from India, which the wiſdom of the legiſlature has veſted in the India Company. The board do not think themſelves called upon to enter minutely into the ſubject of the different paragraphs of the diſpatch propoſed to be ſent to India. Conſidering the weighty opinions which have been ſtated upon this ſubject, they think it ſufficient to expreſs a ſtrong doubt how far paragraphs can be conſidered as empty and purely commercial, the immediate effect of which may be to prevent the public enjoying the full advantages of the immenſe reſource which it is contended the foreſts of India may afford to the maritime ſtrength and commerce of Great Britain, at a time when the great and increaſing ſcarcity and dearneſs of the materials for ſhip-building threaten the moſt ſerious detriment to both. As it is, however, the underſtood intention of parliament fully to inveſtigate the ſubject, and certain ſteps preparatory thereto having already been taken in the Houſe of Commons, the board are induced to perſevere in withholding their approbation from paragraphs, by which the manner of carrying on the private trade of individuals may be affected.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WM. BRODRICK.

The Hon. Court of Directors.

No. XI.—*Letter from the Secretary to Mr.* BRODRICK.

Eaſt-India Houſe, 16th July 1801.

SIR,

The court of directors obſerve, with great regret, that the board of commiſſioners perſiſt in withholding their approbation from the paragraphs which relate to the private trade, and which, in the opinion of the court of directors, are purely commercial.

As much time has elapſed, and as the conduct of the governor-general in India operates in a manner hoſtile to the rights of the Company, in regard to its excluſive trade, the court of directors think it abſolutely neceſſary that ſome inſtructions ſhould be tranſmitted to India forthwith, in order to preſerve thoſe rights which cannot be impaired without violation of the excluſive commerce of India in the hands of the Company, which the board of commiſſioners diſclaim any attempt to annihilate, or even to infringe.

With

With this view the court of directors have prepared the enclosed paragraphs, which they conceive cannot be objected to.

The court think it will be clearly proved, by the accounts drawing out for the inspection of parliament, that the opinion which the commissioners have formed upon the subject of India shipping is totally unfounded; but they beg leave to add, that if government shall notwithstanding be of opinion that it would be expedient to build in India for the public service, the court of directors will contribute their best assistance thereto, under proper regulations, which may be settled hereafter.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. RAMSAY, *Sec.*

The Hon. William Brodrick.

No. XII.—*Proposed Paragraphs for India, approved in Court, 15th July* 1801.

No. 159.—*Bengal.—Commercial.* (*Circular.*)

1. For some time past we have had under our serious consideration the letter from our governor-general, dated the 30th September 1800, as well as the subject at large of the private trade with India.

2. It was our intention to have conveyed to you by this dispatch the reasons, very amply detailed, which induce us to disapprove of the plan suggested by the governor-general for the future conduct of this trade; those reasons, together with the opinions we entertain on the subject, have been submitted to our constituents, and received their approbation in a most decisive, unequivocal manner.

3. In consequence of a motion in parliament, papers have been delivered to the House of Commons, and we are informed that it is intended to bring the subject before the House in the ensuing session. We shall therefore forbear, for the present, to enter into the consideration of the question in the manner we had proposed; but deeming it essential, under such circumstances, to be watchful over the rights and privileges of the Company, we direct our different presidencies in India not to suffer any part of the exclusive trade, to which the Company are entitled by the act of 1793, to be infringed; and we likewise direct, that until they receive further instructions from us, they strictly confine the trade and intercourse of individuals with this country, to the privileges conceded to them by the said act of 1793.

4. To these plain and simple directions we require and expect the most implicit obedience to be paid.

No. XIII.—*Letter from Mr.* BRODRICK.

Whitehall, 21st July 1801.

GENTLEMEN,

It is certainly very far from the intention of the board to arrogate to themselves any right of interference with the court of directors, in matters that are purely commercial; and it is their decided opinion, that the regulation of all such matters cannot be better placed than in the hands to which it has been committed by the wisdom of the legislature. If it had been clear to the board that the important business in agitation between the court of directors and the board had been simply of a commercial nature, no difference of opinion could possibly have subsisted between them on this point.

The board think it necessary to observe, that though in their last letter they expressed a strong doubt, and referred to weighty opinions, they have never given a decided opinion of their own upon the subject in discussion.

Under

Under the preſent circumſtances, they conceive that it would be unneceſſary to ſend out any paragraphs, the tendency of which might be to occaſion uneaſineſs in the mind of the governor-general, who has no doubt acted, upon this occaſion, in the manner which he conceived would be moſt to the advantage of his employers. It is on this account that they object to the ſecond and fourth of the propoſed paragraphs. With regard to the others, as they leave the private trade of individuals to and from India open to the future diſcuſſion of parliament, and have ſimply for their object to direct the governments in India to adhere to the regulations of the act of 1793, the board are very happy not to find themſelves reſtrained, by their ſenſe of public duty, from giving their conſent to the tranſmiſſion of them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. BRODRICK.

The Hon. Court of Directors.

No. XIV.—*Draft Paragraphs propoſed by the Court of Directors to be ſent to their Preſidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George, and Bombay.*

No. 159.—*Commercial Department.*

1. For ſome time paſt we have had under our ſerious conſideration the letter from our governor-general, dated the 30th September 1800, as well as the ſubject at large of the private trade with India.

2. *It was our intention to have conveyed to you, by this diſpatch, the reaſons, very amply detailed, which induce us to diſapprove of the plan ſuggeſted by the governor-general for the future conduct of this trade. Thoſe reaſons, together with the opinions we entertain on the ſubject, have been ſubmitted to our conſtituents, and received their approbation in a moſt deciſive, unequivocal manner.*

3. But in conſequence of a motion in parliament, papers have been delivered to the houſe of commons, and we are informed that it is intended to bring the ſubject before the houſe in the enſuing ſeſſion; we ſhall therefore forbear, for the preſent, to enter into the conſideration of the queſtion in the manner we had propoſed: but deeming it eſſential, under ſuch circumſtances, to be watchful over the rights and privileges of the Company, we direct our different preſidencies in India not to ſuffer any part of the excluſive trade, to which the Company are entitled by the act of 1793, to be infringed; and we likewiſe direct, that, until they receive further inſtructions from us, they ſtrictly confine the trade and intercourſe of individuals with this country, to the privileges conceded to them by the ſaid act of 1793.

4. *To theſe plain and ſimple directions we require and direct the moſt implicit obedience to be paid.*

W. RAMSAY, *Sec.*

East-India Houſe, 16th July 1801.

Whitehall, 21ſt July 1801.

Approved by order of the board of commiſſioners for the affairs of India, with the exception of the ſecond and fourth paragraphs.

W. BRODRICK.

No. XV.—*Letter from the Secretary to Mr.* BRODRICK.

East-India Houſe, 23d July 1801.

SIR,

The court of directors, while they expreſs their great concern if any circumſtance ſhould ariſe to occaſion a difference of opinion between the right honourable the board of commiſſioners and the court, receive with much ſatisfaction the board's

board's aſſurance, that they do not wiſh to interfere in matters that are purely commercial, and that it is their decided opinion, that the regulation of all ſuch matters cannot be better placed than in the hands to which it has been committed by the wiſdom of the legiſlature.

On this ground, it was the intention of the court of directors to convey to the governor-general their marked diſapprobation of his conduct as a ſubject purely commercial, and which conduct, if perſiſted in, the court think would operate to the deſtruction of the Company's excluſive trade. They now ſend an amended draft of paragraphs propoſed to be tranſmitted, and which the court hope the board of commiſſioners will not heſitate to approve: the more ſo, as this part of the queſtion is perſonal, and attaches ſolely to the commercial, and not to the political conduct of marquis Welleſley.

If, however, the board are ſtill deſirous that the paragraph which relates to the governor-general ſhall be omitted, the court of directors are ready to acquieſce, under a reſervation, that ſuch acquieſcence ſhall not be conſtrued to impeach the rights and privileges of the Company, and alſo under a firm perſuaſion that the preſidencies in India will manifeſt a ſtrict obedience to the orders intended to be tranſmitted, not to ſuffer any part of the excluſive trade, to which the Company are entitled by the act of 1793, to be infringed, and ſtrictly to confine the trade and intercourſe of individuals with this country to the privileges extended to them by the ſaid act of 1793.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WM. RAMSAY, *Sec.*

The Hon. Wm. Brodrick.

Part of the ſecond paragraph propoſed to be reſtored.

It was our intention to have conveyed to you by this diſpatch the reaſons, very amply detailed, which induce us to diſapprove of the plan ſuggeſted by the governor-general, for the future conduct of this trade.

No. XVI. — *Letter from Mr.* ADDINGTON,

Downing-ſtreet, 31ſt July 1801.

GENTLEMEN,

Having learnt from a printed advertiſement, that the court of directors propoſe to contract for the building of ſhips in this country, for the ſervice of the Eaſt-India Company, to an extent far beyond what can be deemed neceſſary for the purpoſes of their regular trade, I am induced, by a ſtrong ſenſe of public duty, to repreſent to you the inexpediency of entering into ſuch contracts, until the very important ſubject, which has recently occaſioned a correſpondence between the commiſſioners for the affairs of India and your court, has undergone the inveſtigation and diſcuſſion, which, it may be preſumed, will take place in the enſuing ſeſſion of parliament.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY ADDINGTON.

The Hon. Court of Directors.

No. XVII. — *Letter from Mr.* BRODRICK, *including Draft, No.* 163, *amended by the Board.*

Whitehall, 4th Auguſt 1801.

GENTLEMEN,

The board think it neceſſary, that the court of directors ſhould explicitly underſtand, that however much it may be their wiſh, that their ideas of the intereſts of the Eaſt-India Company and of the public (intereſts, in their opinion, inſeparable,) ſhould coincide with thoſe

thoſe of the court of directors, they are by no means diſpoſed, for the ſake of ſecuring that coincidence, to relinquiſh any points, by which they think thoſe intereſts may be materially promoted. They dare not ſhew a marked contempt for what may be the opinion of the legiſlature; they dare not riſk the adoption of meaſures which may counteract the regulations of parliament in a matter of great public importance, where they have the power of reſiſting them. They have too much regard for what they conceive to be the real intereſts of the Eaſt-India Company, to give their approbation to any meaſures which may expoſe the Company to public obloquy, and awaken prejudices, now perhaps dormant, in the breaſts of a few individuals, but which may eventually, if revived, extend themſelves even within the walls of parliament. They are aware that paragraphs may be worded in ſuch a manner as, by bringing them within the letter of the act of 1793, may prevent their giving them a decided rejection, even where they cannot approve; and they are ready to concur where the law points out to them the path of their duty, but no law can oblige them to approve. And they do not heſitate to declare, that it is their opinion, that, in the preſent circumſtances, it is not expedient that any paragraphs whatever, reſpecting the private trade, ſhould be ſent out to India: as, however, it is poſſible, that in this reſpect they may not obtain the concurrence of the court of directors, they return them the paragraphs ſo corrected as to leave the queſtion entirely open for future arrangement and diſcuſſion; and they are determined that no powers which the legiſlature has veſted in them, ſhall remain unexerted, to prevent any attempts to fetter ſuch future diſcuſſion.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. BRODRICK.

The Hon. Court of Directors of the Eaſt-India Company.

No. XVIII.—*Draft Paragraphs propoſed by the Court of Directors to be ſent to their Preſidency at Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George, and Bombay.*

No. 165.—*Commercial Department.*

N. B. The paragraphs propoſed by the Court are in Italicks—thoſe ſubſtituted by the Board are in Roman type.

No. 1. *For ſome time paſt, we have had under our ſerious conſideration, the letter from our governor-general, dated 30th September* 1800, *as well as the ſubject at large of the private trade with India.*

2. It was our intention to have conveyed to you by this diſpatch, our ſentiments at large upon this important ſubject; but in conſequence of a motion in parliament, papers have been delivered to the houſe of commons, and we are informed, that it is intended to bring the ſubject before the houſe in the enſuing ſeſſion. We likewiſe underſtand, that there are parts of this ſubject which his majeſty's miniſters

2. *It was our intention to have conveyed to you by this diſpatch the reaſons, very amply detailed, which induce us to diſapprove of the plan ſuggeſted by the governor-general, for the future conduct of this trade.*

3. *But in conſequence of a motion in parliament, papers have been delivered to the houſe of commons; and we are informed that it is intended to bring the ſubject before*

the

miniſters conceive to be materially connected with the naval intereſt of the kingdom, and that probably conſiderations of that nature may lead to ſome arrangements with the Eaſt-India Company. Under theſe circumſtances, we forbear, for the preſent, from ſending any detailed directions upon the ſubject of private trade; but ſhall not fail, at the earlieſt poſſible moment, to furniſh you with our opinions, and explicit directions for your conduct, to which of courſe we ſhall expect your implicit obedience.

Eaſt-India Houſe, 23d July 1801.

Whitehall, 4th Auguſt 1801.

Approved, after cancelling the ſecond and third paragraphs, and ſubſtituting one in their place, by order of the board of commiſſioners for the affairs of India.

W. BRODRICK.

No. XIX. — *Letter from Lord* LEWISHAM *to the Chairman, read in Court* 14*th Auguſt* 1801.

Whitehall, 21ſt July 1801.

SIR,

I cannot return the paragraphs upon the private trade, without expreſſing my individual happineſs in having it in my power to concur with the court of directors in the object of thoſe paragraphs.

It has been, I aſſure you, a matter of great regret to myſelf, to have felt myſelf called upon to differ in opinion with the court upon the ſubject. The proceedings inſtituted by the houſe of commons to bring the buſineſs of the private trade before them, were nearly coeval with my appointment to the office I have now the honour to hold; and in all the ſteps I have been compelled to take, I have ever had it in my view, and have found myſelf reſtrained by the conſideration, that the ſubject is to undergo a diſcuſſion before a higher and more powerful tribunal than the board at which I preſide. Allow me now to expreſs my ſtrong conviction, that the diſcretion of the court will induce them not to adopt any further meaſures upon this ſubject, which may anticipate the future proceedings of parliament. I am the more grounded in this expectation, from a thorough perſuaſion that the legiſlature will never be induced to adopt any meaſures which may have a tendency to invade the charter of the Eaſt-India Company, or to diſturb that general ſyſtem upon which the affairs of India have been ſo proſperouſly conducted.

the houſe in the enſuing ſeſſion. We ſhall therefore forbear, for the preſent, to enter into the conſideration of the queſtion, in the manner we had propoſed; but deeming it eſſential, under ſuch circumſtances, to be watchful over the rights and privileges of the Company, we direct our different preſidencies in India, not to ſuffer any part of the excluſive trade, to which the Company are entitled by the act of 1793, *to be infringed; and we likewiſe direct, that, until they receive further inſtructions from us, they ſtrictly confine the trade and intercourſe of individuals with this country, to the privileges conceded to them by the ſaid act of* 1793.

W. RAMSAY, *Sec.*

I have the honour to be, &c.

LEWISHAM.

The Hon. Chairman of the Eaſt-India Company.

No.

No. XX.—*Letter from the Chairman to the Right Hon.* HENRY ADDINGTON, *dated 11th Auguſt 1801—Read in Court 14th Auguſt 1801.*

The difference in opinion between the commiſſioners for the affairs of India and the court of directors, reſpecting the tranſmiſſion of paragraphs to Bengal, on the ſubject of private trade, has lately aſſumed ſuch an appearance, as, when taken into view with your letter of the 31ſt ultimo, gives me real uneaſineſs.

To the harmony which has hitherto ſubſiſted between theſe two boards may be aſcribed, in a great degree, the proſperity which has attended the affairs of the Eaſt-India Company, and without ſuch harmony between them I fear there cannot be expected long that degree of cordiality which at preſent ſubſiſts within the court of directors, or as is neceſſary for the purpoſe of carrying on the buſineſs well.

Situated, ſir, as you know the Company to have been for ſome years, with an immenſe increaſing debt abroad, owing to an expenditure far beyond their revenue; and if even (as is the fact), ſince the deſtruction of our moſt formidable enemy in India, and our acquirement of ſuch rich and extenſive poſſeſſions, the increaſed revenue falls ſhort of our diſburſements, you may believe that the united efforts of the court muſt be neceſſary to find out and apply a proper remedy. In conſequence of the above alarming ſituation, and ſeeing the proſpect of an actual failure of reſources for furniſhing the uſual inveſtments, unleſs immediate relief could be given, my attention has been for ſome months almoſt continually engroſſed on planning radical improvements in our expenditure abroad. So far has this been ſucceſsful, that I can already ſee within our reach at leaſt half a million ſterling per annum of practicable and proper reduction. Of this I flatter myſelf with laying before the court tomorrow to the amount of about 250,000*l.* and which, I am confident, if nothing elſe ſhall occur to divert their attention, will, as ſoon as it has had their conſideration, be carried into immediate execution.

Upon this part of the retrenchments I have now before me the decided approval of the firſt opinions in the kingdom. As ſoon as opinions of ſimilar high authority can be obtained upon the other 250,000*l.* the accounts of which are more complex, I cannot doubt but they will be equally favourable; and, after the court has had them under their conſideration, that they will alſo be put into immediate execution. The ſteps that are about to be taken for rendering our native cavalry and European artillery in India, (which have lately been conſiderably increaſed,) more efficient than they have ever been, and this without in future weakening our European infantry, as has been until now the caſe, by ſelecting all the beſt men therefrom for theſe particular corps, are leading on faſt to this deſirable object.

A variety of other matters moſt important for giving permanent ſecurity to our now extenſive poſſeſſions, are at preſent in ſuch a favourable train, that I am ſure, ſir, you would make great ſacrifices, ſooner than allow any difficulty to impede their progreſs, which you could with propriety prevent.

In regard to your letter of the 31ſt ultimo, if the court ſhall agree to take up no more ſhips of 800 tons, in the firſt inſtance, than are required

quired to keep up their regular eſtabliſhment, and no more extra ſhips, in the ſecond inſtance, than may be immediately neceſſary for bringing home their own gruff cargoes, I truſt you will agree to the expediency of their entering into ſuch contracts. The idea of advertiſing for a ſmaller deſcription of ſhips than is uſual for the Company's regular trade, of a different conſtruction, and for eight voyages, is certainly novel; but although, under the preſent circumſtances, you may deem it inexpedient for the Company to take up ſuch ſhips, yet as the advertiſement has gone abroad, I ſubmit to you, whether it might not be proper to act upon it to the extent of one or two ſhips, if only for the purpoſe of obtaining a knowledge of the rate of freight at which ſuch ſhips can be procured, in caſe of their being wanted in future? The difficulty in which the court was involved on Wedneſday laſt in conſequence, and the anxiety I felt to get the above-mentioned reductions matured for their conſideration, before their attention could be arreſted by other ſubjects, made me requeſt them to put off the diſcuſſion of your letter of the 31ſt of July, and that of the commiſſioners, until Friday next. If you acquieſce in what I have propoſed as to the advertiſement, it might probably, as far as it went, ſatisfy the court on that point; but I find from lord Dartmouth, there can be no alteration expected in the opinion of the commiſſioners, on the ſubject of ſending out the paragraphs.

Under all circumſtances, as it appears to me that this miſunderſtanding, reſpecting the advertiſement and the paragraphs, grows merely out of the queſtion of private trade, I can myſelf ſee no proſpect of being able to diſcharge my duty, either with that benefit to the public, which, from the ſtation I have the honour of holding, they have a right to expect, or in any manner ſatisfactory to the court, unleſs the extent of your wiſhes, in regard to this ſubject, ſhall be made known to them, and that at as early a period as poſſible. If adminiſtration have determined on the extent of the conceſſion required, it certainly would be gratifying to the court to know what that extent is; becauſe, if the difference could be accommodated without the queſtion going into parliament, it would ſave much unneceſſary trouble. If this would be gratifying to the court, it certainly would be more particularly ſo to me, owing to the preſent ſingularity of my ſituation as chairman. In that quality, as organ of the court, I have, according to uſage, appeared to profeſs the ſame opinions as the court; and indeed, in the general court of proprietors, upon the ſame principle, have ſupported them, although I have differed from the majority of the court of directors on ſome material points in this queſtion; and of courſe, if it comes into parliament, from my duty there being paramount to all others, it may be impoſſible for me to withhold my real ſentiments on the occaſion.

Under this view of the ſubject, I ſhould feel it proper, previous to the meeting of parliament, to ſubmit to the diſcretion of the court of directors, whether it might not be more deſirable for them to elect another chairman in my room, who, from being of the ſame opinion with the majority on this queſtion, might manage it more to their ſatisfaction than I could pretend to do; and if they did think ſo, I ſhould from

choice reſign the chair, as ſoon as the very important matters ſtated in this letter are accompliſhed. The queſtion of private trade ſeems to have been, though without intention, a legacy from the former board of commiſſioners to the preſent board; for though the late preſident had repeatedly given his opinion upon it, yet, until ſir William Pulteney's motion in the houſe of commons, it never can be ſaid to have come fairly into diſcuſſion between the two boards. I have made this latter remark, in caſe of its being ſuppoſed that it was poſſible for me to mean any reflection on the noble lord who now preſides at that board, and who, from the official intercourſe which I have already had with his lordſhip, I without heſitation ſay, will, in my humble opinion, do great credit to that high ſtation. In the conferences at which I have been preſent, he has ſhewn every inclination to accommodate, and, indeed, in a private letter to me as chairman of the ————————, which in juſtice to him I took the liberty of communicating to a ſecret court, he certainly gave ſuch unequivocal proofs of his earneſt deſire to preſerve harmony as could not be miſunderſtood. When I look to ſo ſhort an acquaintance in public buſineſs having convinced me of this diſpoſition in Lord Dartmouth, and when I look to theſe diſpoſitions in you, Sir, which your long ſervices in a public life muſt have brought home to the conviction of every man who has had the honour of ſerving in the different parliaments, in which, with ſo much benefit to the public and credit to yourſelf, you ſo ably preſided, I am confident that you will not be ſurpriſed if I flatter myſelf with every good and conciliatory effect ariſing from this letter which exiſting circumſtances will admit of. At all events, if his lordſhip and you could ſo far favour me, as to give me, for the information of the court, the clear outline of the conceſſion which is required from them, it could have no bad effect; but if, on the contrary, it is ſuch as may lead the court to propoſe opening a conference, reconciliation might be effected, and, in conſequence, the adjuſtment of this great queſtion be amicably adjuſted.

The deputy, Mr. Mills, at preſent abſent, is as anxious as myſelf on the ſubjects of reduction and reform.

No. XXI.—*Letter from the Chairman to Lord* DARTMOUTH, *dated 12th Auguſt* 1801.

MY LORD,

It is impoſſible for me to expreſs the uneaſineſs which the late appearance of miſunderſtanding between the board of commiſſioners and the court of directors has brought upon my mind.

The interviews which I have had with your lordſhip (few as they have been), have convinced me of your ſtrong deſire to preſerve harmony, and on the part of the court a ſimilar deſire, I hope, cannot be doubted. As your lordſhip, however, is decidedly of opinion that there can be no reaſonable expectation of the commiſſioners altering their ſentiments as to the paragraphs for India, and as it appears to me that further correſpondence, inſtead of drawing the boards cloſer together, may have a contrary tendency, unleſs ſome ſatisfactory explanation takes place upon the ſubject of thoſe paragraphs, I truſt your lordſhip will forgive me, if I expreſs a hope that the queſtion of private trade may be brought out of its

preſent obſcurity, and that the court may have the ſatisfaction of knowing the extent of the conceſſion which your lordſhip conceives it neceſſary for the court to make. As no bad conſequence can be produced from ſuch an eclairciſſement, but on the contrary, if the court, upon being put in poſſeſſion of the clear outline and extent of the propoſed conceſſion, ſee an opening for conferences on the ſubject, the moſt happy anticipation of the extinction of all difference may follow the adjuſtment of this great queſtion, and this without the diſagreeable neceſſity of its being brought into parliament.

As the ſubject of this letter is equally applicable to Mr. Addington, and I have written him fully thereon, and as I wiſh that not only the ſituation of the court, but alſo the very ſingular one in which I ſtand as chairman, ſhould be likewiſe perfectly known to you, I hope you will forgive me for encloſing a copy of my letter to Mr. A.

I do it, my lord, with at leaſt this ſatisfaction to myſelf, that after having revolved the ſubject in my mind ever ſince Wedneſday laſt, and after having viewed it in all its different bearings, I propoſe the only poſſible mode by which accommodation ſeems to me attainable.

No. XXII.—*Letter from Mr.* ADDINGTON *to the Chairman.*

Wimbledon, 13th Auguſt 1801.

SIR,

From the preſſure of other buſineſs, I am induced to confine myſelf, at preſent, to thoſe parts of your letter, received laſt night, which appear to require immediate attention.

I had good reaſon to believe that the additional ſhipping, for which the court of directors had offered to contract, were not intended ſolely for the purpoſes which you have now deſcribed; and accordingly I thought it incumbent upon me to repreſent to the court the inexpediency, as it appeared to me, of a meaſure, which I feared might have the effect of embarraſſing the proceedings of parliament, and of eventually laying the foundation of a claim upon the public. If, however, it ſhould be agreed that the additional ſhipping is only to be made uſe of in the manner mentioned in your laſt letter, my objections will be removed.

With reſpect to the main queſtion, I am really not yet ſufficiently informed to have made up my mind to any other opinion, than that timber produced in India may be ſo applied to the purpoſe of ſhip-building in that country, as to lead to conſequences highly important and advantageous to the commercial and political intereſts of the united kingdom.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY ADDINGTON.

The Hon. Chairman of the Eaſt-India Company.

No. XXIII.—*Letter from Lord* DARTMOUTH *to the Chairman.*

Blackheath, 14th Auguſt 1801.

SIR,

That any appearance of a miſunderſtanding ſhould ſubſiſt between the court of directors and the board of commiſſioners cannot poſſibly be a ſubject of greater uneaſineſs to you than it is to me. It has ever been my opinion, that the important intereſts ſeverally committed to our charge can alone be adminiſtered to the advantage of the Company and of the Public, by an amicable co-operation between the two boards. And I flatter myſelf that I ſhall obtain

from you full credit, when I aſſure you, that it is not the moſt agreeable circumſtance attending my ſituation, to have inherited (together with the office I hold), any thing like a diſagreement with the court of directors. Believe me, Sir, it is perfectly adverſe to my habits and inclinations to be engaged in ſuch a conteſt as that in which I find myſelf involved: a conteſt which nothing but the moſt decided conviction that the time I have adopted is clearly marked out to me by the duty I owe the Public and the Company would induce me to maintain, but from which, whilſt under the influence of that conviction, I cannot ſhrink.

It is moſt ſincerely my wiſh that it were in my power, at the preſent moment, to bring forward any propoſal, which, by ſerving as a baſis for conferences on the ſubject, might have a tendency to extinguiſh all difference, by the adjuſtment of this great queſtion; but I confeſs that it does not appear to me that that can now be done. The buſineſs (I think) muſt be brought on in parliament; and I have no heſitation in declaring it to be my opinion, that parliament and the public will not now be ſatisfied, without ſuch a participation in the trade of India, as can only be obtained by allowing that portion of it, which the Company's inveſtments cannot embrace, to be ſent home by the Britiſh merchants reſident in India, upon ſhips built in that country.

Though it form no part of the letter I had the honour to receive from you (and to which this is an anſwer), there is another ſubject to which, on the preſent occaſion, I cannot but advert, in a letter from you to Mr. Addington (the ſubſtance of which has been communicated to me.) You hint at an intention of reſigning the honourable ſituation which (with ſo much credit to yourſelf and advantage to the Company) you now hold. Allow me, Sir, to ſay, that I ſhould, on every account, and at any time, moſt ſincerely regret that you ſhould find yourſelf under the neceſſity of taking ſuch a ſtep, but more particularly ſo at the preſent moment. I have often expreſſed to you my anxiety that ſuch a ſyſtem of radical reform ſhould be introduced, as, by reducing the enormous expenditure in India, ſhould put the diſburſements of the Company in that country upon a par with their revenues. It is a matter of the higheſt ſatisfaction to myſelf to obſerve, that your aſſiduous and patriotic exertions have already provided and laid before the court a ſyſtem of reduction, to the annual amount of 250,000*l.* one half only of what you intend to propoſe. I own I cannot but think it material to the intereſts of the public and your conſtituents, that you ſhould remain in your preſent ſituation, till the court ſhould have given the finiſhing ſtroke to what you have ſo happily begun, and the work of reduction ſhall be completed.

I propoſe accompanying my family to Ramſgate on Monday; but ſhould I receive information from you that it could in any degree accommodate the court, I ſhall, with the utmoſt readineſs, ſuſpend my intention.

I have the honour to be, &c.

DARTMOUTH.

The Hon. Chairman of the East-India Company.

No.

No. XXIV.—*Letter from Mr.* MEHEUX.

Whitehall, Sept. 18, 1801.

SIR,

I am directed by the board of commiſſioners for the affairs of India to requeſt that you will be pleaſed, as ſoon as poſſible, to ſend to me, for their information, copies of the whole proceedings of the committee of ſhipping, held on or about Wedneſday laſt, for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the tender of ſhips of five and ſix hundred tons, to bring home gruff goods and the tonnage of individuals, with their deciſion thereon, and all papers immediately connected with the ſubject. I am, Sir, &c.

JOHN MEHEUX.

William Ramſay, Eſq.

No. XXV.—*Letter from the Secretary to Mr.* MEHEUX.

Eaſt-India Houſe, Sept. 19, 1801.

SIR,

In conſequence of your letter of yeſterday's date, requeſting, by direction of the board of commiſſioners for the affairs of India, to be furniſhed with copies of the papers therein mentioned, I herewith tranſmit you the following, *viz.*

Copy of the report of the committee of warehouſes, dated 8th July 1801.

Copy of the report of the committee of ſhipping, dated the ſame day.

Extract of the minutes of the court of directors, of the ſame date.

Copy of the report of the committee of ſhipping, dated 28th Auguſt 1801.

Extract of the minutes of the court of directors, of the ſame date.

Copy of the report of the committee of correſpondence, dated 9th September 1801.

Extract of the minutes of the court of directors, of the ſame date.

Copy of the report of the committee of ſhipping, of the 16th September 1801.

Extract of the minutes of the court of directors, of the ſame date.

I am, Sir, &c.

WILLIAM RAMSAY, *Sec.*

John Meheux, Eſq.

No. XXVI.—*Opinion of the Company's Standing Counſel, as to the Deſcription of Ships to be allotted for Private Trade Tonnage.*

CASE

For the Eaſt-India Company.

Pleaſe to refer to ſuch parts of the act of 33 Geo. III. cap. 52, as relate to private trade, to be carried on to and from India on board the Company's ſhips; alſo to the act of 39 Geo. III. cap. 89, regulating the manner in which the Company are to hire and take up ſhips for their ſervice.

Your opinion is requeſted,

1ſt. Whether the Company are obliged to allot tonnage on board their fully equipped ſhips for the private trade to be carried on under the act of 33 Geo. III.; or whether they may allot any fit tonnage, ſuch as they uſe for their own goods, of a deſcription ſimilar to what private traders may tender for conveyance?

2d. Whether the Company may enter into contracts for ſhips for their ſervice for eight voyages?

3d. Whether the Company may enter into contracts for ready-built ſhips for their ſervice for ſix or more voyages; or whether they can only contract for ſhips to be built ſpecially for their ſervice?

4th. Whether, in caſes of unforeſeen exigency, the Company may hire ſhips for leſs than ſix voyages?

The act of the 33d Geo. III. requires the Company to furniſh a certain quantity of ſhipping for the uſe of private traders, but does not preſcribe the quality of the ſhips, or the manner in which theſe ſhips ſhall be equipped. In every undefined obligation, juſtice requires that the duty ſhall be fulfilled with integrity, according to its nature.

The ſhips allotted to individuals muſt be ſuch as, in the beſt judgment of the Company, appear well adapted to the particular ſervice. It is impoſſible to do more than ſtate the general rule; but it ſeems to me, the fair and beſt rule which can be preſcribed is for the Company to act towards individuals as they act for themſelves, and to appropriate for the trade of individuals the ſame ſhips on which they lade goods of the like nature and quality, for the ſame voyages, on the account and riſk of the Company. The ſubſequent act, made for a different purpoſe, appears to me to make no change in the obligation of the Company towards private traders, but was intended to render permanent the principles of economy, which the Company had embraced, to prevent unneceſſary expenditure in contracts for their ſhipping.

To render intelligible the opinion I have formed on this ſubject, under the act 39 Geo. III. it may be uſeful to premiſe, that the Company, like every individual, have a right to form contracts for ſhips of the ſize, quality, and equipped in ſuch a manner, and during ſuch a period, as to them may appear beſt adapted to their own purpoſes, except ſo far as they are reſtrained by poſitive law. The poſitive law reſtrains the Company from employing in their regular ſervice ſhips, unleſs contracted for to ſerve in trade and warfare, or in any other ſervice, for ſix voyages. Regular ſervice is here uſed, I apprehend, as contradiſtinguiſhed from occaſional ſervice; the object of the proviſion being to require the contract ſhould extend to ſix voyages, from an apprehenſion that the perſons contracting with the Company would furniſh ſhips on lower freight, if aſſured that their ſhips would remain in the ſervice of the Company, as long as the ſhips might probably continue in a ſtate fit to be ſo employed. I think, therefore, that the Company may contract for eight voyages, which is only extending the principle further than the law requires.

I am of opinion, alſo, that this act does not reſtrain the Company from contracting for ready built ſhips for ſix or more voyages; and in proof that ſuch reſtraint was not in contemplation of the legiſlature, I ſhall only obſerve, that the contrary conſtruction of the act would have excluded many ſhips, at the time underſtood to be, or actually engaged in the ſervice of the Company, few of which were, at that time, contracted for or hired for a longer period than one voyage.

I am of opinion, likewiſe, that the Company may, in caſes of unforeſeen exigency, hire ſhips for leſs than ſix voyages. The caſe of unforeſeen exigency is expreſsly excepted in the act; becauſe, to have extended the reſtraint to ſuch a caſe, would not only have often impeded the public ſervice, but have defeated the object of this law, the principle of which is to leſſen the expenditure in ſhipping, as it would have obliged the Company to extend their contracts beyond what their ſervice required, and increaſed, conſequently, the expenditure in this article, by engaging an unneceſſary number of ſhips in the ſervice. The caſe of unforeſeen exigency, as I underſtand it, means an occaſional, or temporary, as oppoſed to a permanent want of ſhipping, which can be provided for in the manner preſcribed by law.

GEORGE ROUS.

October 2, 1801.

No.

No. XXVII. — *Letter from the Chairman to Lord* DARTMOUTH.

East-India House, 7th Oct. 1801.

MY LORD,

I have laid before the court of directors your lordship's letter, dated the 29th ultimo, enclosing a copy of a memorial presented to the president and commissioners for the affairs of India, on the part of the merchants, whose names are thereunto annexed, being agents for persons residing in the East-Indies; and likewise a copy of a letter from several ship-owners, who conceive themselves aggrieved by the court's intention to take up ships of the burthen of from 500 to 600 tons, to carry out the exports of the present season, and to bring from India such gruff goods as may offer there.

As the subject is purely commercial, the court are at a loss to guess why those persons should address the president of the board of commissioners upon this occasion. At the same time, I am directed to express to your lordship the high sense which the court of directors entertain of the obliging manner in which you have been pleased to make the communication, and the desire of the court to manifest their respect for your lordship, by furnishing every information which may be desired relative to the affairs of the East-India Company.

After what has lately occurred, it cannot be surprising that expectations and imaginary claims should be converted into rights, in the opinion of these parties. Encouragement to encroach upon the exclusive trade of the Company will naturally excite further attempts for that purpose. Nearly all the parties who have signed the letter in question, and who are very few in number, compared with the large mass of owners of ships of 800 tons, were competitors themselves for building ships of 500 or 600 tons; but when their offers were refused by the court, as being too dear, then, and not before, they came forward to remonstrate against the present plan. Some of these persons are also owners of small ships, actually employed in the service of the Company; so that their conduct, on the present occasion, must appear still more extraordinary.

On the renewal of the charter in 1793, stipulations were made to encourage the export of the manufactures and produce of Great-Britain, and the court of directors have exerted their utmost endeavours to promote and increase that object. After employing every ship of 800 tons, and every other ship that has any claim on the Company, they have not room or tonnage for the exports to India. In this predicament, after employing every ship of 800 tons that is at home, the court have advertised for ships to carry out the remainder of the exports for India. The persons who have signed the letter to your lordship resist this proceeding, under the circumstances I have described. It is evident they are supported by the Indian agents, who, by checking the Company's exports, would experience a greater increase of their own.

But the resources of the Company in India require every aid, and the produce of the exports from Europe is indispensable to enable the Company to purchase in India the homeward cargoes.

The objects of the Company, in introducing small ships, were to obviate an objection, on the part of government, to the consumption of timber of a large size, to furnish tonnage to private traders at the

loweſt rate of freight, and to enable the Company to export ſome articles of Britiſh manufacture and produce which will not bear a high rate of freight. It ſhould ſeem, from the papers now before the court, that private traders claim a right to tonnage in the ſhips of 800 tons, although contrary to their own intereſt, and to their conſtant arguments in favour of a cheap rate of freight.

It cannot eſcape your lordſhip's obſervation, that attempts are now made by the private traders to obſtruct the Company in their endeavours to fulfil the object which they themſelves profeſs to have in view, and by the very mode which they propoſe for accompliſhing it, namely, that of bringing, by reduced freights, to this country, the largeſt poſſible ſhare of the trade of India.

The court, however, not admitting the legal obligation, have no objection to give private traders their choice of the two deſcriptions of ſhips, if ſignified in proper time, as the Company will find no difficulty to occupy the ſmall ſhips with gruff goods, and thereby to avail themſelves of the cheapeſt rate of freight.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES MILLS.

The Rt Hon. the Earl of Dartmouth, &c.

No. XXVIII.—*Letter from Sir* WILLIAM PULTENEY *to the Chairman.*

London, 6th November 1801.

SIR,

I intended this day to give notice in the houſe of commons of my intention to make the motion concerning the Eaſt-India Company, which the lateneſs of the ſeaſon obliged me laſt ſeſſion to poſtpone. The houſe, however, adjourned before I went down, and was not to return, as had been intended, after preſenting the addreſs to day to his majeſty. I cannot therefore give notice before Monday; and as I intend to propoſe Wedneſday next for my motion, I think it right to acquaint you, for the information of the directors, that no inconvenience may arise from my being prevented to day from giving the notice I intended.

I am, Sir, &c.

WILLIAM PULTENEY.

Charles Mills, Eſq
Chairman of the E. I. Company.

No. XXIX.—*Letter from the Chairman to Mr.* ADDINGTON.

Manſfield-ſtreet, 7th November 1801.

SIR,

I yeſterday evening received an intimation from Sir William Pulteney, of his intention to give notice in the houſe of commons on Monday, that he ſhould, on the Wedneſday following, make a motion on the ſubject of Eaſt-India affairs.

Were I to conſult my own perſonal eaſe, I ſhould rejoice that the very complicated ſubject, the claims of private traders to and from India, were to be diſcuſſed in the houſe of commons, of which I have not the honour to be a member; but as chairman of the Eaſt-India Company, I have felt it my duty to preſs on your attention how impoſſible it appears, that any ſatisfactory reſult can be the conſequence of ſuch a mode of proceeding. To undefined claims, urged before the legiſlature, on the ground of political expediency, the Eaſt-India Company, I apprehend, are compelled to oppoſe their rights, founded on a deliberate compact with the public, after a laborious and minute diſcuſſion confirmed by parliament. The rights of private traders, and alſo the mode in which

theſe

thefe rights ſhall be enjoyed, form a part of this compact, and theſe ſtipulations are minutely detailed and ratified by the act of 1793. If theſe ſhould be violated without the conſent or concurrence of the Eaſt-India Company, I profeſs myſelf at a loſs to conceive how any rights can remain to them, or to other bodies of men dependent upon the public faith. The excluſive trade to and from India has been ſecured to the Company for a limited period by the plighted faith of parliament, ſubject to limitations and reſtrictions minutely ſpecified in the act of 1793. Theſe were adopted under the impreſſions of public intereſts and private rights, which miniſters and parliament received at that period, the term is not at preſent half expired; and if, from a different view of public or private intereſts, the rights of the Company may be narrowed, they may alſo be overturned; and it muſt be underſtood in future, that thoſe who form compacts with the ſtate, hold what they have underſtood to be rights during the good pleaſure of parliament.

You, ſir, who muſt be ſtrongly impreſſed with the great exertions made by the Company, and a large expenditure of their property incurred during the arduous conteſt in which this nation has been engaged, will, I flatter myſelf, concur in thinking that the firſt dawn of peace and of opening proſpect of re-eſtabliſhment to their affairs, neceſſarily deranged by their efforts in the public ſervice, is a time rather ungraciouſly choſen for this attempt. I need not ſuggeſt to your enlightened mind the danger which may reſult to the government of India, now become ſo important a part of the empire, by a too curious inquiſition into the preſent ſtate of their affairs, juſt emerging from the diſtreſs of an eight years war.

At the ſame time I am ſenſible that the Eaſt-India Company are ſtrongly implicated with the public government of the country, and that it may appear equally ungracious on their part to oppoſe legal rights in the rigid letter of their compact to any reaſonable change which the public intereſt may ſeem to require; but it cannot eſcape your obſervation, that the changes made on ſuch a principle muſt be the reſult of mutual and friendly diſcuſſion; and I believe I ſpeak the ſentiments of the court of directors, in profeſſing myſelf ready to concur in any meaſure which may, after diſcuſſion, appear conſiſtent with the higher and more important public intereſt, the ſafety and ſecurity of the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India, while the government of theſe poſſeſſions ſhall be conducted on the preſent plan, which I preſume to think wiſely choſen by the legiſlature, the financial property of the Company muſt be eſſential to their ſafety; and this cannot exiſt, if the beneficial commerce ſhall be transferred to others, and the burthens only thrown upon the Company.

I cannot cloſe this letter, without returning you my thanks for the candid and even friendly manner in which you have been pleaſed to receive my obſervations, in the various converſations with which I have been honoured; if, therefore, I again preſume to trouble you, I requeſt it may be attributed to its true cauſe, the anxiety which my public ſituation inſpires, and to a ſincere deſire that any arrangements which the public intereſt may really require, ſhould not be impeded by

the

the manner in which the buſineſs ſhall be conducted.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES MILLS.

The Rt. Hon. Henry Addington, &c.

No. XXX. — *Letter from Mr.* VANSITTART *to the Chairman.* (Secret.)

Treaſury, Monday morn. 9th Nov. 1801.

DEAR SIR,

I am deſired by Mr. Addington to inform you that he has prevailed on ſir Wm. Pulteney to defer his notice of a motion relative to Indian affairs; and to add, that he is very ſeriouſly engaged in the conſideration of this important ſubject, and hopes to find both parties diſpoſed to ſuch an arrangement as may prevent the neceſſity of any public diſcuſſion.

I am, dear Sir, &c.

N. VANSITTART.

Charles Mills, Eſq.

No. XXXI. — *Letter from the Chairman to Mr.* VANSITTART. (Secret.)

Eaſt-India Houſe, 9th Nov. 1801.

DEAR SIR,

I have received the favour of your letter which has been communicated to a ſecret court of directors. And I muſt beg you to return my thanks to Mr. Addington, for the part he has taken in prevailing upon ſir Wm. Pulteney to poſtpone his motion relative to India affairs, as every view of the ſubject carries conviction to my mind, that no ſatisfactory reſult can be the effect of an adverſe proceeding. It is impoſſible not to feel great ſatisfaction in the aſſurance, that Mr. Addington is himſelf ſeriouſly engaged in the conſideration of this important ſubject; and I think I may venture to aſſure him, that the court of directors feel diſpoſed, as they always have been, to ſuch a reaſonable arrangement as may prevent a public diſcuſſion.

I am, dear Sir, &c.

CHARLES MILLS.

Nicholas Vanſittart, Eſq.

No. XXXII. — *Letter from Lord* DARTMOUTH *to the Chairman.*

Blackheath, 20th Nov. 1801.

SIR,

I received yeſterday the favour of your letter accompanying the propoſitions agreed to as the baſis of an arrangement for the private trade; and I aſſure you that it is my moſt earneſt wiſh that they may lead to ſuch an accommodation as ſhall be to the mutual advantage of the Eaſt-India Company and the public parties, whoſe intereſts, rightly conſidered, I conceive to be inſeparable.

I am, Sir, &c.

DARTMOUTH.

Charles Mills, Eſq.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT,

RELATIVE TO THE

AFFAIRS OF INDIA,

DURING THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1801.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, *June* 12.

Sir W. PULTENEY roſe, in purſuance of his notice, to move for the production of certain papers relative to the trade of the Eaſt-India Company. He made ſome obſervations on the riſe and progreſs of that trade, and of the different regulations under which it had been placed, from the earlieſt period of our eſtabliſhment in that country. The trade, he remarked, was now open to all foreigners; he did not diſapprove of the permiſſion thus granted to them, becauſe it tended to increaſe and encourage the commerce of the Company. He was only at a loſs to ſee why it was not extended to the ſubjects of the Britiſh government as well as to foreigners. The latter were, by that privilege, enabled to come into competition with the Company itſelf, and to injure it in the market in the ſale of ſeveral articles. In the objection urged againſt extending this privilege to Britiſh ſubjects at large, namely, that it would tend to the accumulation of Britiſh capital in India, from whence it would not return, and that it would tend to erect India into a colony ſo great as to endanger its connection with and dependence upon Great Britain, he confeſſed that he could not diſcover any very great weight. The arguments, however, it was not in his contemplation at preſent to diſcuſs. They embraced much matter both of political and commercial controverſy. At preſent he ſhould confine himſelf to move for certain papers, which contained information of a nature to enlighten and to regulate that diſcuſſion which he truſted would ſeriouſly take place in the enſuing ſeſſion of parliament. The hon. baronet concluded by moving, "That there be laid before the houſe copies of the ſeveral papers relative to the trade between India and Europe, which had been printed by order of the Eaſt-India Company for the uſe and information of the proprietors of India ſtock."

Some verbal amendments were afterwards made in this motion.

Sir F. BARING then roſe in defence of the directors. The allowing of ſhips built in India to import goods into this country, he contended, would be ruinous to the Company, and detrimental to the Empire at large. He urged the diſcouragement which would be given to Britiſh ſhipping, the danger of colonization, and the injuſtice of invading the Company's charter. [We are brief in our notice of the remarks of the hon. baronet, as his arguments are all to be found in the addreſs of the directors on this ſubject to their conſtituents.]

Mr. DUNDAS ſpoke in reply, and with uncommon animation. He declared himſelf as much alive

to

to the intereſts of the Eaſt-India Company as was the hon. baronet. If by ſuch a meaſure he thought that they were to ſuffer, he would reſiſt it to the utmoſt of his power. He was formerly convinced that the monopoly of the Company was neceſſary, and that on the permanence of the preſent form of government in India, depended all the advantages which we might reaſonably expect from that valuable country. He now thought that thoſe were not the true friends of the Company who held the language of the hon. baronet, which muſt tend to render it univerſally odious. There was not a man in this country, he was convinced, ſo bold as to aſk upon ſuch ground for a renewal of the Company's charter. The ſhipping of this country, he was equally certain, could not be injured by the meaſure propoſed. It was not againſt the navigation act, as that allowed every country to import into Great Britain its own produce in its own ſhipping. Why then ſhould this privilege be withheld from India? Was it becauſe it was a province of our mighty empire, and that whatever increaſes its proſperity ſerves to add to, and fortify our own? The right hon. gentleman here ſtated the ſubſtance of the diſpatch of the directors, which the board of controul had forbidden to be ſent to India, with the ground of that prohibition. He was ſo far from feeling any jealouſy with reſpect to the admiſſion of India ſhips into our ports, that he ſtill hoped to ſee our dock-yards filled with *ſhips of war* built in that country. Since our commerce had increaſed beyond the means of carrying it on, he, for one, could not ſee the policy of diminiſhing thoſe means. He had thought long and deliberately on this ſubject, and was now fixed to the opinions which he expreſſed. He was extremely ſorry that he had differed with the directors; but he had the ſatisfaction to know, that though all their names ſtood upon the report, yet ſome of the moſt intelligent of them agreed in ſentiment with him. But if all had been unanimous on a policy ſo illiberal, it muſt ſtill have had his reſiſtance. There were others fully as able as himſelf to form an impartial and a diſintereſted opinion on the affairs of India. All the moſt enlightened and beſt informed ſervants of the Company were for the trade being laid open. The late and the preſent governors-general, amongſt others, were of this opinion. He threw out ſome hints as to ſome of the directors oppoſing the meaſure, merely as *ſhip-owners*, and cenſured their efforts to raiſe a clamour againſt it, amongſt men who were ſimilarly concerned. The fear of aggrandizing our colonies, and the other arguments of the hon. baronet, he treated as unworthy of notice. It gave him pain, he ſaid, to ſee the Company thus deluded, and thus to ſtand upon the tiptoe of their privileges. The proprietors ſhould recollect, that over-zealous friends often prove to be the moſt dangerous of enemies.

Mr. THORNTON was apprehenſive leaſt a door ſhould be opened to an invaſion on the rights of the Company, as it might never again be ſhut whilſt any thing remained to the Company worth taking. He obſerved, that nearly an equal number of the court of directors was decidedly againſt the meaſure.

Mr. PITT ſaid, that in his judgment there could not be the ſlighteſt objection to the motion before the houſe. The public had a right to

be minutely informed of every thing relating to the affairs of the East-India Company. The queſtion involved points of the utmoſt importance, and that gentlemen ſhould be enabled to diſcuſs it in the next ſeſſion of parliament, they ſhould of courſe be put in poſſeſſion of every neceſſary document. The hon. baronet had ſaid, that he himſelf ſhould be a gainer by the meaſure. He did not ſee how this could be, unleſs the meaſure was beneficial to the Britiſh merchant and to Britiſh commerce. The hon. baronet then confeſſed that his intereſt as a merchant, and his duty as director, ſtood completely at variance!

After a few words from Mr. LUSHINGTON, Mr. JOHNSON, and Dr. LAURENCE, the motion was put and carried.

It was afterwards ordered, "that there be laid before the Houſe a copy of the diſpatch tranſmitted by the court of directors to the board of controul, and intended to have been ſent out to India—a copy of the proceedings at a general court of proprietors, held May 20"—and ſeveral other papers of a ſimilar nature.

INDIA BUDGET.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole Houſe on the accounts lately preſented reſpecting the finances of the Eaſt-India Company. Mr. DUNDAS, on this occaſion, reſumed his uſual ſeat, and addreſſed the chairman. He had annually laid, for the laſt ſeven years, he ſaid, a ſtatement of the affairs of the Eaſt-India Company. Upon this taſk he was now to enter, and he ſhould purſue the line which he had traced out on former occaſions. It was his duty, therefore, to give firſt a ſtatement of the affairs of each ſettlement, and then combining theſe together, to ſhew the whole amount of the debts, aſſets, &c. of the Company in India. He ſhould afterwards advert to the ſtate of their affairs at home, and leave it to be ſeen from the reſult of the whole, whether the ſituation of the Company was improving or becoming worſe. The minuteneſs of detail which was neceſſary upon former occaſions would not now be required, as the accounts were perfectly accurate, and not liable to any comment whatever. He felt ſome ſatisfaction in obſerving the thinneſs of the Houſes to which he had of late years addreſſed himſelf on this ſubject. In 1783 and 1784 the word "India" could not be mentioned without crowding the Houſe, and filling every bench. This ſpirit of party was of long continuance. Of late, however, the proſperous ſtate of the Company's affairs had left no doubt of the wiſdom of its government, and his ſtatements had met with no oppoſition. He had reaſon therefore to congratulate himſelf on the manner in which he was now attended to. [There were about ſixty members preſent.]

The accounts which he had to preſent were under *three* different heads.

In the *firſt* inſtance, they ſtated the average amount of the revenue and expenditure of the Company for the laſt three years.

Secondly, The eſtimates of the laſt compared with the reſult of the preſent year.

And, *thirdly*, The eſtimates of the preſent year, which were at a future day to be compared with the reſult.

The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to read the ſeveral accounts as follows:

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT OF STATEMENTS RELATIVE TO THE ACCOUNTS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

BENGAL 1801.

Current rupee at 2s.

Revenues No. 1. Aver. 1797-8 to 1799-1800 - - - £.	6,147,031
More than average laſt drawn	266,944
No. 3. Eſtimated for 1799-1800 - - - - - -	6,196,733
Actual amount - - - -	6,504,738
More than eſtimate - - -	308,005
Charges No. 3. Eſtimated for 1799-1800 - - - - -	4,157,553
Actual amount - - - -	4,332,991
More than eſtimate - -	175,438
Deduct exceſs of charge from exceſs of revenue, the net revenue is more than eſtimated	132,567

Eſtimates 1800-1801.

And the net revenue for 1799-1800 is - - - - - -	2,171,747
Revenues No. 1 - - -	6,299,201
Charges No. 2 - - - -	4,422,048
Net revenue - - - - -	1,917,156
Revenues eſtimated leſs than 1799-1800 - - - - -	167,531
Charges ditto more than ditto	89,057
Net revenue eſtimated for 1800-1801 leſs than preceding year - - - - - - -	254,591

MADRAS.

Pagodas at 8s.

Revenues No. 4. Average 1797-8 to 1799-1800, excluſive of Ceylon generally, and Myſore in the laſt year -	1,968,815
More than average laſt drawn -	97,363
No. 6, eſtimated for 1799-1800 - - - - - - -	2,307,594
Actual amount - - - -	2,822 536
More than eſtimate - - -	314,942
Charges. Eſtimated for 1799-1800 - - - - - - -	2,730,830
Actual amount - - - -	2,142,919
More than eſtimate - - -	393,689
Deducting exceſs of revenue from exceſs of charge, the net charge is more than eſtimated - - - - - - -	78,747
And the net charge of the year 1799-1800 is - - - -	2,250,383

Eſtimates 1800-1801.

Revenues No. 4 - - - -	3,273,271
Charges No. 5 - - - - -	2,723,112
Net charge - - - - - -	450,041
Revenues eſtimated more than actual 1799-1800 - - -	450,535
Charges ditto more than ditto	590,193
Net charge for 1800-1801, eſtimated more than the preceding year - - - - -	139,658

BOMBAY.

Rupee at 2s. 3d.

Revenues No. 7. Average 1797-8 to 1799-1800 - -	376 146
More than average laſt drawn	33,342
Eſtimated for 1799-1800 -	368 366
Actual amount - - - -	415,663
More than eſtimate - - -	47,297
Charges. Eſtimated for 1799-1800 - - - - - - -	1,450,476
Actual amount - - - -	1,495,270
More than eſtimate - - -	44,794
Deduct the exceſs of charge from the exceſs of revenue, and the net charge is leſs than eſtimated - - - -	2,503
And the net charge of the year 1799-1800 is - -	1,079,607

Eſtimates 1800-1801.

Revenues No. 7 - - - -	300,475
Charges No. 8 - - - -	1,051,693
Net charge - - - - -	751,218
Revenues eſtimated leſs than 1799-1800 - - - - -	115,188
Charges ditto ditto ditto -	443,577
Net charge eſtimated for 1800-1 leſs than preceding year -	328 389

BENCOOLEN AND OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

Spaniſh dollars at 5s.

Revenues of Fort Marlbro', on average of three years, 1796-7 to 1798-9, the ſame as it ſtood laſt year - - -	5,539
Charges ditto ditto ditto, -	113,214
Net charge - - - - -	107,675

Supplies

Supplies from Bengal to Fort Marlboro', to Penang, &c. eſtimated for 1799-1800,		100,900
Actual amount		171,363
More than eſtimated		70,443
Supplies eſtimated for 1800-1		82,360

GENERAL VIEW.

Reſult of the year 1799-1800 *collectively.*

Revenues. Bengal	6,304,738	
Madras	2,822,536	
Bombay	415,663	
Total revenues		9,742,937
Charges. Bengal	4,332,991	
Madras	3,132,919	
Bombay	1,495,270	
Total charges		8,961,180
Net revenue of the three preſidencies		781,757
Deduct ſupplies to Bencoolen, &c.		171,363
The remainder is		610,394
And deducted from intereſt paid on the debts at		
Bengal -	612,818	
Madras -	253,667	
Bombay -	82,371	
		978,856
The deficit of revenue from the territories, &c is		368,462
And deducted from the amount of ſales of imports		706,495
The remainder		338,033

Is the amount applicable to the purpoſes of commerce.

Amount advanced for the purchaſe of inveſtments, payments of commercial charges, and in aid of China inveſtment.

At Bengal -	1,197,764	
Madras -	851,483	
Bombay -	315,993	
Bencooleu -	30,504	
Total advance for inveſtment		2,395,744
Cargoes invoiced from India to Europe in 1799-1800, with charges		2,168,302

GENERAL VIEW.

Reſult of the eſtimates 1800-1 *collectively.*

Revenues. Bengal	6,339,204	
Madras	3,273,071	
Bombay	300,475	
Total revenues		9,912,750
Charges. Bengal	4,422,048	
Madras	3,723,112	
Bombay	1,051,693	
Total charges		9,196,853
Net eſtimated revenue of the three preſidencies		715,897
Deduct ſupplies to Bencoolen		82,360
Remainder		633,537
Deducted from intereſt on debts No. 16		1,082,042
Shews the net deficiency of the revenues from the territories to be		448,505
Which deducted from the eſtimated account of ſales of imports No. 15		591,975
The remainder is		143,470

And is the amount eſtimated to be applicable in the year 1800-1 to purchaſe of inveſtments, payments of commercial charges, &c.

HOME ACCOUNTS.

Aggregate amount of ſales 1800-1		10,323,452
More than laſt year	162,842	
Exceſs on the Company's goods alone	234,314	
Exceſs on private trade goods -	45,112	
Deficiency on neutral property - -	116,584	
The ſale of the Company's goods eſtimated at - -		6,675,000
Actually amounted to - -		7,382,849
Being more than eſtimated -		927,041
The receipts of the ſales of the Company's goods eſtimated at		6,201,000
Actually amounted to - -		7,382,819
Being more than eſtimated -		1,181,819
Charges and profit on private trade eſtimated at - - -		100,000
Actually amounted to - - -		133,429
Being more than eſtimated -		33,429

GENERAL RESULT.

Although the actual receipts have fallen ſhort of the eſtimated upwards of 800,000l. from a diſappointment in an expected payment from government, and from deferring the diſpoſal of the loyalty loan; and although the

payments

payments have been exceeded by an enlarged supply to India, yet the very favourable produce from the sales of goods, and the extension of time for liquidation of the debts to the Bank, have so operated, that the balance of cash estimated to be, on the 1st March 1801, against the Company in - - - 968,013
Actually proved to be in their favour to the amount of - 930,590

Being more favourable than estimated by - - - - 1,298,603

DEBTS IN INDIA.

Amount stated last year - - 10,098,766
Amount this year by No 16 11,643,402

Increase - - - - - - - 1,644,876

Debts transferred in the year No 17 - - - - - - 345,307

Debts bearing interest
Amount last year - - - 10,190,578
Amount this year - - - 12,301,570

Increase of debts bearing interest - - - - - - - 2,111,042

Amount of interest payable by the accounts of last year - 915,687
Amount of interest payable this year by No. 16 - - - 1,080,042

Increase of interest payable annually - - - - - - - 166,355

ASSETS IN INDIA.

Consisting of cash, goods, stores, &c last year - - - - 10,259,107
Do do do by the present statements No 21 - - 11,569,553

Increase of assets - - - - 1,310,446
Deduct increase of assets from increase of debts, the state of the Company's affairs will appear worse by - - - - 334,430

Estimate 1801.

Receipt for sale of Company's goods - - - - - - 7,161,918

RESULT.

The estimated result of the cash transactions of this year is, after calculating on payments on account of India and China, in an amount exceeding four millions, and for the discharge of debts to the Bank, without reckoning in any extraordinary aids to the receipt, the balance on 1st March 1802 is expected to be in favour of the Company 486,732

DEBTS AT HOME.

On 1st of March 1800 - - 5,830,202
On 1st of March 1801 - - 5,393,969

Decrease - - - - - - - 436,233

ASSETS AT HOME AND AFLOAT.

On 1st March 1800 - - 16,185,950
On 1st March 1801 - - 15,404,736

Decrease - - - - - - - 781,214

Doubling decrease of debts from decrease of assets, the state of the concern at home is worse in this year by - 344,981

CHINA AND ST HELENA.

Balance at China last year against - - - 220,022
Balance in China, by the present accounts, in favour 1,926,079

Better this year at China - - - 1,446,101

Balance at St Helena in favour, Sept. 30 1798 - - - - 62,235
Ditto, ditto, Sept. 30, 1799 - - - 58,366
Worse at St. Helena by the present accounts - - - - 3,869

Net improvements at China and St. Helena - - - 1,442,232

GENERAL COMPARISON OF DEBTS AND ASSETS.

Increase of debts in India - 1,644,876
Decrease of debts at home - 436,283

Net increase of debts - - 1,208,643

Increase of assets in India - - - 1,310,446
Decrease of assets at home - - - 781,214

Increase - - - 529,232
Add net improved balance at China and St. Helena as follows—

China

China - - - -	1,446 101	
Deduct St. Helena -	3,869	
	1,442,232	
Total increaſe of aſſets - -		1,971,464
Deducting the above increaſe of debts from the increaſe of aſſets, an improvement would appear to have been made in the ſtate of the Company's affairs in the courſe of the year to the amount of - -		762,821
But the following ſums remain to be deducted for bills on account of India, adjuſted in No. 24, but not included by No. 16, or in that at home by No. 23 - -	319,915	
For the value of cargoes to India included in the home aſſets, but arrived ſo as to form part of the ſtock there on the 30th April 1800 - - - -	280,441	
		672,356
The remaining total - - - is the amount in which the general ſtate of the whole concern has amended during the laſt year, ſubject, however, to ſuch adjuſtments as may reſult from the ſettlement of the accounts between Government and the Company.		90,465

Mr. DUNDAS, after concluding this perſpicuous and ſatisfactory ſtatement, ſaid, that he at one time intended to have founded on it certain reſolutions, but, on a nearer conſideration, it had ſtruck him that he ſhould not be acting in a candid or manly manner, were he not to explain the means by which he propoſed, that the flattering views which he had held forth in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, ſhould be realized. He ſhould firſt remind the houſe of what he had then ſaid. [Here the right hon. gentleman read a long extract from his ſpeech of laſt year.] The expectations which he then held out, he now felt no doubt, would be accompliſhed; and he owed it to the public, to the government, and to his ſucceſſors, to ſtate explicitly in what manner he thought they would be fulfilled. He deſired to be indulged, in the firſt inſtance, whilſt making a few general obſervations. In the years 1793-4, the affairs of the Eaſt-India Company were in ſuch a ſtate of diſorder and embarraſſment, that many were of opinion that the Company muſt be abſolutely diſſolved. Others were inclined to believe, that, by introducing a clearneſs into the concerns of the Company, by laying a ſtate of its affairs regularly before the public, and by adhering to a ſtrict economy, it might be reſcued from its difficulties, and in time eſtabliſhed in independence and proſperity. Thoſe that were of the latter opinion procured their plan to be adopted; ſunſhine ſoon ſucceeded chaos, and from that time to the preſent, the politics and commerce of the Company had flouriſhed even beyond the hope of its moſt ſanguine well-wiſhers. From the wiſe councils and brilliant exploits of the Marquis Cornwallis, and of the preſent governor general, all our enemies in that quarter had been ſubdued, and our poſſeſſions in India placed upon the baſis of perfect ſecurity. The event, no doubt, moſt to be rejoiced at, was the fall of Tippoo Sultaun. Whilſt that reſtleſs tyrant was alive, confidence could not have exiſted, and all that could have been expected was an armed truce. He had even checked the agriculture of the Company's poſſeſſions, and in every way obſtructed their improvement. Every ſeditious Polygar and Circar was led to revolt, relying on Tippoo for aſſiſtance. The Nizam of the Decan, from a dangerous enemy, had lately been converted into an

useful ally, and now paid a large body of British troops employed to defend him. The prosperity of the country, in consequence of these changes, had advanced with the greatest rapidity, and the hope of its continuance was built on the surest foundation. Vigilance might still be necessary, but vigilance would not be sufficient. He advised his successors to keep a watchful eye on our great rival in Europe, and on the events which may take place in Persia, and towards the source of the Indus, and, if they did this, he could assure them that they had nothing more to apprehend. The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to give the outline of his plan. Notwithstanding the many disadvantages, he observed, with which the Company had to encounter for the last eleven years, the state of its affairs had been greatly meliorated. He did not think, therefore, that he spoke too sanguinely, when he said, that he was not afraid to meet an Indian debt of fourteen millions sterling. He did not hesitate now to declare, that, within the term of its charter, it had the means of discharging the whole of this debt, to accumulate the sum which it was required by act of parliament to have as a guaranty for the fulfilment of its engagements, and to pay to the public the sum which it had engaged to pay in consideration of the renewal of its charter. It was his purpose to recommend to the Company to borrow, on the conclusion of peace, the sum of ten millions, for the purpose of liquidating its Indian debt. He knew that there were objections to this plan, but there were none, in his opinion, which could not easily be obviated. He then stated the following heads of the plan, on which, he said, he founded his reliance. In the *first* place, by arrangements to be made abroad, one million annually is to be saved from the revenues of the Company, and applied to the purpose of investments. *Secondly*, investments are to be made every year to the amount of four millions in India and China, in equal proportions. In the *third* place, the Company is to avail itself, within the space of four years, of the power which it has by its charter to encrease its capital stock by 2,500,000*l.* to be advanced annually. *Fourthly*, the proceeds of the sales at Leadenhall street are to be employed to reduce the debt in India: and *lastly*, this plan is to go on until the debt is reduced to 4,500,000*l.* a sum as low as it can be reduced to with safety. The right hon. gentleman then entered into the consideration of each of these particulars, shewing the practicability of each of them, and the certainty of their joint operation. By the year 1809, he stated, the whole of this plan might be accomplished. He dwelt with great force on the advantages which would be derived from the reduction of the Company's debts. The great, and the only enemy we had to fear in India, was the Indian debt. After this was discharged, our empire in the East would be founded on an immoveable basis, and no enemy could contend with us in that quarter of the world. We could there keep on foot an immense army for five or six years, without being more embarrassed than we are at present; and even then we should have an unlimited credit arising from the good faith which we had previously shewn. It gave him no small consolation, on his retiring from office, to be able to give such an account of his administration, and to hold out such pleasing prospects.

ſpects. Having concluded this ſtatement of his plan for meliorating the finances of India, he proceeded to obſerve, that a plan, which was calculated to produce ſo great a revolution within the ſpace of a few years, would be likely to excite not merely ſurpriſe, but incredulity. But when the *data* on which it was founded were fairly laid before the public, he was convinced that they would do away every poſſible objection to the accuracy of the ſtatement. He had fondly looked forward to a period of peace for giving effect to his ſcheme; but though, from various circumſtances, he was not himſelf to carry it into execution, he rejoiced in the proſpect which offered itſelf to his ſucceſſors in office. He would rejoice in their joy, and participate in the pleaſure of their ſucceſs. He knew not whether he ſhould live to ſee the plan carried to perfection, but he ſhould never ceaſe to reflect with ſatisfaction on eighteen years of his life, employed in contributing to ſo great a national object, and in exerting every means in his power to promote the national proſperity. He would lay his head down in tranquillity on the pillow of death, in the proſpect of leaving this ſcheme in the hands of thoſe upright and able perſons who were to be employed to the ſame important public end.

Some converſation on the price of freight took place acroſs the table between Mr. Dundas and Sir F. Baring.

The reſolutions were then put, and agreed to.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE INDIA HOUSE,

From the 28th May 1801, *to the end of December following.*

THURSDAY, *May* 28, 1801.

This day a general court was held, when the chairman explained, that the proprietors were called together in conſequence of a letter ſubſcribed by forty-three proprietors, requiring a general court to be convened for ſpecial purpoſes.

The letter was read by the clerk, and was as follows:

"We, being proprietors of Eaſt-India ſtock, duly qualified according to law, requeſt that a general court may be ſummoned on ſpecial affairs, at which we ſhall ſubmit to the conſideration of the court, whether it is not expedient to obtain further information reſpecting the trade between India and Europe, in order to form an intelligent, juſt, and final concluſion on that ſubject."

(Signed by Mr. HENCHMAN, Mr. IMPEY, Mr. DURANT, and forty other Proprietors.)

Mr. HENCHMAN roſe and ſaid, before he entered into the buſineſs of the day he muſt aſk a queſtion of the chairman, which was very important in its nature, and that was, Whether the court of directors had held any further proceedings on this ſubject ſince the papers were printed? and if ſo, what thoſe proceedings were?

The Chairman anſwered, that a letter was prepared to be ſent out to the governor-general of India to carry the reſolutions of the directors into effect.

Mr. HENCHMAN then aſked, whether that letter had paſſed as unanimouſly as the reſolutions had done?

Mr. INGLIS (late chairman) ſaid, the chairman was not to be catechiſed in that manner, nor was it very reſpectful to the executive body for one individual proprietor to put queſtions of that nature.

Mr. HENCHMAN ſaid, he was not in the habit of doing any thing in that court or elſewhere, that violated the rules of decorum, or could be deemed diſreſpectful to any man or ſet of men; but that it was material to know, whether the letter was voted unanimouſly or not. But notwithſtanding the obſervation juſt made by the honourable director, he muſt take the liberty of aſking one queſtion more, and that was, whether the letter was agreed to, and tranſmitted to the board ſince the application was made to the general court?

The Chairman ſaid, it had. The letter having only been ſent to the board of commiſſioners on Thurſday or Friday laſt,

Mr. HENCHMAN then ſaid, he begged the proprietors would take notice, that after a general court had been ſummoned upon the ſubject, the directors had met and agreed to carry their own reſolutions into effect, ſigned a letter to the governor-general, and tranſmitted it to the India board for their approbation.

Mr. ELPHINSTONE ſaid, the paragraphs were not ſent to the India board for their approbation, but merely for their information.

The Chairman ſaid, all letters intended to be ſent out to India by the directors were uſually tranſmitted to the India board, in order that

that they might ſee whether their contents referred only to matters that were purely commercial, or whether they contained any thing of a political nature.

Mr. HENCHMAN went on and ſaid, he begged the proprietors' attention to this matter, becauſe he wiſhed the proprietors to obſerve, that the directors, who were ſo anxious about the preſervation of their own privileges, had, in this inſtance, actually infringed the privileges of the proprietors, by doing all in their power to conclude a matter, which the proprietors had expreſſed a wiſh to diſcuſs, and a general court had been poſitively determined to be held for that expreſs purpoſe. At preſent, Mr. Henchman ſaid, he would not detain the court longer on the ſubject, but proceed to the buſineſs for which the general court was ſummoned.

Mr. HENCHMAN began with obſerving, that the ſubject he had to bring forward was a ſubject of the higheſt importance, not only to the immediate intereſts of the Eaſt-India Company, but the great political intereſts of the nation. He ſaid, he was always ſorry when he found it neceſſary to appear in oppoſition to the court of directors, as no man entertained a greater reſpect for them than he did, but on the preſent occaſion he had the misfortune to differ totally from them. The ſpecial committee, in the firſt ſection of their report, admit the great importance of the ſubject, and ſay, "they have endeavoured to qualify themſelves for the taſk aſſigned them by diligent enquiry, &c. ſeeking to obtain from all the ſources of information within their reach a comprehenſive knowledge of facts and opinions relating to the ſubject." Would any man who read thoſe words imagine that the ſentiments of thoſe who had ſerved in the higheſt ſtations in India, and were likely to be beſt acquainted with the ſubject, and moſt capable of forming a judgment upon it, had not been ſtudiouſly taken; inſtead of which it did not appear from the face of the report that they had ever once been conſulted. In the houſe of commons, enquiries were proſecuted in a different manner; after a committee, conſiſting of the moſt able and competent men, was formed, they ſent for all perſons conſidered to be acquainted with the ſubject, to attend and be examined, in order that the committee might make themſelves as completely maſters of the matter under inveſtigation as the nature of the caſe would admit.

After commenting pointedly upon this, Mr. Henchman ſaid, it appeared to him, from as full a conſideration of the ſubject as he had been able to give it, and an attentive peruſal of the report, every paragraph of which he had again and again referred to and deliberated upon, it appeared to him, that before the court of proprietors could be competent to decide, whether the reſolutions of the court of directors, come to on the 4th of February, ought or ought not to be ſent out to India, in order to be acted upon, more information ought to be obtained upon it, than the directors ſeemed to have had before them. The true intereſts of the Company would probably be beſt conſulted in granting what the merchants deſired, their being allowed to bring home a greater portion of the ſurplus produce, which the Company either did not or could not conveniently take into their own hands, viz. the gruff goods and raw materials. This would at once in-

creaſe the trade and revenue of India, becauſe it would ſecure the bringing the greateſt part of that trade into the river Thames; and no man would deny the good policy of bringing all the trade carried on with Britiſh capital and credit to London. It has been often ſaid, that although a conſiderable ſhare of the trade was ſhipped on foreign bottoms for Europe, Britiſh capital was nevertheleſs employed in that trade to a great amount. If ſo, how much better would it be for the Company and for the public, if the whole of the Britiſh capital were uſed in freighting ſhips with goods that would come to ſale in Leadenhall-ſtreet? At the ſame time he was willing to admit that foreigners ought to be encouraged as far as their own capital extended, and that was the proper diviſion of the trade agreed on by all parties. One great object of the act of 1793 was to effect this; but that act being novel in its proviſions, could only be conſidered as an experiment; and, after the experience already had of its operation, it was found to require correction, and to call for amendment. Mr. Dundas ſays expreſsly in his letter, dated April 2, 1800, that the act has failed, and that "experience has proved that the proviſion made in the act, directing the Eaſt-India Company to appropriate 3000 tons to the private trade to and from India, has proved inadequate to the purpoſes for which it was intended." The directors themſelves ſay, that there are objections which ought to be remedied. This being the caſe, it was natural to look for a remedy; and, in every point of view, the employing of India-built ſhips appeared to be the beſt and moſt effectual remedy. This remedy the directors deprecate, and ſay it will ruin the Company, open the trade, and loſe India. On the other hand, Mr. Dundas and Lord Welleſley ſay, there is no ſuch danger; but that, on the contrary, many advantages are to be expected from it, and that the Company's rights would ſtill be ſecured. But in order fully to comprehend the conteſt concerning the private trade, it was neceſſary to underſtand what the merchants really deſired; and that was nothing more than the fair execution of the act of 1793, according to its ſpirit and meaning. He had often heard it ſaid, within thoſe walls and elſewhere, that the allowing the 3000 tons of freight was ſolely with a view to enable the Company's ſervants in India to remit home the amount of their private acquiſitions; but whoever would take the trouble to refer to the act, would find, that the intent and purpoſe of the act was not only the remitting the private fortunes of individuals, but the more important object of the advancement of the trade and navigation of theſe kingdoms, and alſo the encouraging individuals to engage in the importation of raw materials for the uſe of our home manufactures. Mr. Henchman read the words of two diſtinct clauſes of the act (87 and 101), which expreſsly ſupported his aſſertion. He added, that it was true that private acquiſitions were thought equal to this trade; but contended, that there was no intention of confining it to that alone, but that that was underſtood to form part of the capital, as far as it would go, and ſo were the returns for the manufactures and produce of Great Britain, as well as the bullion that might be exported. The next queſtion was, how had the objects above mentioned been encouraged and promoted? The com-

plaints

plaints of the merchants clearly evinced that they had met with difficulties and diſcouragements, as well on account of the high price of freight in the Company's ſhips, which would not allow them to import the ſpecies of goods in queſtion, as on account of the regulations of the Company. It was, however, generally agreed, that ſome alteration or other was neceſſary. The late preſident of the India board, and their governor-general, both concurred in recommending the allowing of India-built ſhips to be employed to bring home the India trade. This was as ſtrenuouſly oppoſed by the directors, and therefore, as they were at iſſue upon that point, it was the main queſtion to be decided on. In order to come at poſſeſſion of the means to enable either the directors or the general court to form a correct judgment, it was neceſſary to have more advice and fuller information on the ſubject, and that was at preſent requeſted. He ſhould not, therefore, go into a general review of the whole report and all the papers, but confine himſelf to a few remarks on the leading points.

Firſt, Mr. Henchman ſaid, he muſt remark, that Mr. Dundas, in his letter of April 2, 1800, takes a clear view of the ſubject in its various relations, gives his opinions diſtinctly, ſtates the principles on which they are founded, and ſtrongly recommends the giving a power, by a legiſlative act, to the Company's government abroad, to allow the Britiſh ſubjects reſident in India to bring home the ſurplus produce of India in India-built ſhips. The objections capable of being made to which propoſition, he anſwers completely, though he, all through his letter, uniformly contends for the maintenance of the monopoly of the trade to and from India in the hands of the Eaſt-India Company. With reſpect to the report of the ſpecial committee of directors, he could not but lament that no marks of reference were given, which would have rendered it more explicit and intelligible. The directors, in that paper, charge the merchants with wiſhing to annihilate the Company; a charge for which there is not the ſmalleſt foundation. All that the merchants contend for was a regulated trade, which the Company conſented to in 1793, as a part of the price of their charter.

It was not eaſy, he obſerved, to follow the directors through their ſtatement of imports and exports, and the concluſions with which they are followed up. At firſt ſight, however, it is evident that their account is imperfect; for they make no allowance whatever for the foreign trade of the coaſts of Malabar and Coromandel, although they are both conſiderable, and in value amounting poſſibly on the ſale to half a million ſterling. It was not candid to determine the balance of this trade at 25 lacks, when information might have eaſily been collected of the annual amount of the trade of other parts of India, which would have made it amount to a much larger ſum; nor is it ſo very invaluable a document, that the directors have had for their guidance in the Bengal trade. This *luminous* and *correct regiſter*, as it is called, is a modern inſtitution, and ſubject, as all inſtitutions are, eſpecially at their outſet, to many impoſitions and inaccuracies.

Inſtead of being accurate, Mr. Henchman ſaid, he was, upon examination, completely ſatisfied that it was the very reverſe; and he would proceed to ſhew the grounds of his conviction. In doing ſo,

he ſaid, he premiſed that he did not mean any reflection on the ability or the integrity of Mr. Browne. He made no doubt that his calculations and figures were correct, but the materials he had to work upon were not ſo. Mr. Browne is, by appointment, the reporter of internal and external commerce, and the documents he had to work upon were the returns of imports and exports at the cuſtom-houſe. By thoſe returns it ſhould appear that the amount of exports, &c. to foreign Europe and America is ſtated at

	1795-6	1796-7	1797-8	1798-9
Lacks.	66	57	38	23.

Upon examining further, Mr. Henchman ſaid, he adverted to the account of the number of foreign ſhips that had departed from Calcutta in thoſe ſeaſons, ſtrongly ſuſpecting the accuracy of this report, which is declared to be ſo *luminous and correct*; he found that the number of theſe veſſels were, in

	1794-5	1796-7	1797-8	1789-9
Lacks.	44	62	65	38.

So that the lading of 44 ſhips was only 66 lacks, of 62 ſhips only 67, 65 ſhips 38 lacks, and, laſtly, 38 veſſels were only to bring away 23 lacks as their cargo; ſo that the cargo of each of them would not amount to the ſum of 6000*l.* Mr. Henchman ſaid this was a thing impoſſible.—[One of the directors ſaid, ſome of the ſhips muſt have been coaſters, and others went to Batavia without any cargo.]—Mr. Henchman ſaid, that as to ſhips that went to Batavia, they all carried cargoes with them, conſiſting of opium and other articles. He did not believe that any of the veſſels were coaſting veſſels; but even if it was ſo, there were ſo many more than were neceſſary for the argument, that a conſiderable number even might be ſtruck off. Mr. Henchman here enforced what he had ſaid, by begging the court to take notice, that ſo many foreign ſhips ſhould carry away ſo little of the manufactures and produce of India, by the way of cargoes, to Europe and America, was next to an impoſſibility. Here Mr. Henchman ſaid, that, if further proofs were wanting, he had a ſtory to relate which would convince the court that this report of imports and exports was as incorrect as he had conceived it to be. He underſtood that, in the year 1799, it had been diſcovered, that the head native ſervant of the cuſtoms had been in the conſtant practice of receiving douceurs for permitting goods to paſs in and out, import and export, without paying the uſual duties. That an enquiry took place, and that the cuſtom-maſter and his ſervants were removed from the office; ſince which, under his ſucceſſors, the cuſtoms have increaſed in an extraordinary proportion. Mr. Henchman ſaid, he did not know but what it might amount to half as much again, and that would account, in a very great degree, for the extraordinary increaſe in the foreign trade in the years 1799, 1800, which, by Lord Wellesley's letter, is found ſtated at between 80 and 90 lacks of rupees; the fact certainly being, that the great deficiency that appears in the preceding years has ariſen from the ſmuggling which had been admitted in colluſion with the people of the cuſtom houſe, to the great prejudice of the Company's revenues. Under ſuch circumſtances, how is it poſſible that this ſtatement of Mr. Browne's can either be *luminous* or *correct?* And if, Mr. Henchman ſaid, he had made it out ſatisfactorily to the directors and

the

the court, it was not to be wondered at that their report ſhould be ſo erroneous, and the main foundation upon which they built their reaſoning relative to the foreign trade between India and Europe, was entirely cut from under them.

The next matter, Mr. Henchman ſaid, was a very material point indeed with the directors in their report, and that was colonization; a ſpectre conjured up to haunt and alarm every man who reads the report! This creature of the imagination preſented itſelf in almoſt every ſection, and it was not a little curious to obſerve upon what ſhallow pretences the phantom was raiſed. It was among other objections gravely aſſerted, that if India-built ſhips were allowed to carry home the private trade, Engliſh ſailors would not have employ in time of peace. The very reverſe of this aſſertion naturally preſented itſelf as the moſt probable conſequence of the meaſure contended for. It was well known that it was always deſirable to have as many European mariners employed in the navigation of India ſhips, whether built in India or at home, as poſſible. A new ſpecies of employ would, therefore, be created for Britiſh ſailors in time of peace, than they might otherwiſe find; a matter highly important to the national intereſt! But the next reaſon aſſigned was, if poſſible, ſtill more extraordinary, viz. that the Laſcars employed on board the private trade ſhips would do much miſchief in India, by ſpreading ſtrange reports of the reſult of their obſervation of our manners, &c. in England, which might degrade the Britiſh in the conſideration of the natives of India, and leſſen our influence in that quarter of the globe, by ſuggeſting to the people of that country, that at home we were not looked up to with that reſpect and profound attention which we exacted from them. Mr. Henchman ridiculed this idea as one of the moſt abſurd and idle that ever was entertained; in the firſt place, what claſs of people were theſe miſerable Laſcars to mingle with in England, and who were they to impart their crude notions of our manners to in India on their return? If for a ſingle moment the miſchief could be ſeriouſly apprehended, how happened it that the miſchief had not already taken effect? The ſhips homeward bound had for years been partly navigated by Laſcars, who had returned to India, as free from prejudicial notions of their employers as ever. But colonization was at all hazards to be avoided; how in the name of common ſenſe was colonization likely to take place in a country where the government was Britiſh, and that government armed with ſo much authority, that not a ſingle individual European could paſs to the interior, or leave Calcutta, without the expreſs permiſſion of the governor in council, an authority ſtrictly exerciſed at this and in all former periods? Some gentlemen might perhaps look to America, and take alarm at the example of our having eſtabliſhed flouriſhing colonies in that quarter of the globe; but compare the circumſtances of the two countries, and they would be found to differ ſo totally in every point of view, that no analogy whatever would be found to exiſt. America, an almoſt unpeopled country when viſited by Britiſh ſettlers, the ſavages reſident in the woods and mountains, rude, barbarous, and uncivilized, the ſoil uncultivated, and no towns or habitations adapted to European cuſtoms yet built. Was this the caſe in India? The Britiſh all confined to their

own

own ſettlements, and living, as it were, a diſtinct and ſeparate people from the natives, not only ſo in conſequence of the ſtrict regulations of the Britiſh government, but ſo much did the force of cuſtom and habit prevail, that if an European was to enter the diſtricts occupied by the natives, without permiſſion on public buſineſs, they would of themſelves give information ſo that he might be removed. In fine, the word colonization was an empty ſound, and meant nothing.

Another objection to opening the private trade in the manner deſired, was the competition that, it was ſaid, would ariſe in that caſe between the Company and the private traders. This, however, was by no means warranted; for what competition could ariſe when the trade was diſtinct? The Company's conſiſted of whatever goods they thought proper excluſively to trade in, and private traders had a right only to deal in ſuch articles as the Company did not, principally gruff and raw materials for the manufactures of this country: but if it was ſaid, in time the private trade might be a powerful competitor of the trade of the Company; that could never happen, becauſe it would always be open to the Company to embrace the whole of any ſpecies of trade, and prohibit the private merchant from dealing at all in the article. Indigo, for inſtance, or any thing elſe; at all times it was in the power of the Company to reſume and make it a part of their own monopoly. It was to be remembered, that beſides, if Britiſh merchants were not allowed to ſend home the gruff goods, foreigners would have their ſhips loaded with them, and inſtead of coming into the port of London, the goods would all go to foreign markets, to the great prejudice of the Company and the Nation. Mr. Henchman ſaid, that a ſtrong objection was raiſed in the report to the increaſe of this trade, becauſe it would lead to the employment of Britiſh capital, which the report reſiſts, as being prejudicial to the intereſts of the nation. Mr. Henchman ſaid, as far as his opinion was made up on this ſubject, he entertained a different idea; and he was led to doubt very much upon this point, when he reflected upon the ſtate of the remittances the Company were really at preſent engaged for by bills drawn by the governments of India upon the court of directors. Mr. Henchman obſerved that the calculation of the directors was to the extent of 1,500,000*l.* for the annual acquirements and ſavings of Britiſh reſidents in India; and this, after deducting 650,000*l.* for bills, was conſidered as the amount of what was to come home by private trade. Mr. Henchman ſaid, this ſurely was a very imperfect ſtatement of the fact; for, if he was not very much miſinformed, the Company were engaged to a much larger annual amount in bills. Indeed ſo much, that the whole million and a half was abſorbed by them. He held in his hand a liſt of thoſe remittances, and he would read it to the court:

On account of the India debt, - -	£.500,000
The trade from India to China, conſiſting of cotton, opium, and other articles, produced a very large ſum, which was paid into the treaſury at Canton for bills on the court of directors. Of thoſe bills there were brought to India and	

diſtributed

diſtributed amongſt individuals, at leaſt	£.900,000
Another remittance is on account of the intereſt of the decennial loan; the total is 380,000*l.* but he took only one half - - -	190,000
Next 25 per cent of the 12 per cent loan -	250,000
On account of a ſinking fund lately eſtabliſhed in Bengal to buy up the Company's own bonds, and other paper debts, for which they have reſolved to draw on the court of directors, having no other funds applicable to the purpoſe: ſay	80,000
For general purpoſes from Madras and Bombay	200,000
Making a total of	£.1,520,000

Beſides which it is underſtood that the court of directors have lately given authority to their governments abroad to draw for one million per annum more. Mr. Henchman ſaid, if theſe particulars were incorrect, he hoped the directors would ſtate what the caſe really was. He only ſtated the particulars, imperfect as they might be, to ſhew that, according to the reaſoning of the directors, no private trade at all ought to be allowed; for, what was very extraordinary, the remittances only by bills from India exceeded all that they allowed could be acquired by the induſtry or economy of the Britiſh merchants or ſervants of the Company in India. But if this is the caſe, what is the capital that carries on the trade, at preſent exiſting, both to the port of London and foreign ports of Europe? We are told it is Britiſh. It cannot be the property of Britiſh reſidents in India, for they remit more through the Company than they are allowed to acquire. From this ſtate of things, it is evident that the directors are in an error, and a very conſiderable one, both with reſpect to the acquiſitions and ſavings of men in India, and the amount of the trade at preſent carried on between India, Europe, and America. The directors, in ſpeaking of the great increaſe of tonnage, that is ſuggeſted to be poſſible to be required for this trade, extending even to 100,000 tons, ſay, it would draw from this country, to great public diſadvantage, a capital of at leaſt five millions ſterling. This they advance in ſpeaking of the poſſible increaſe of the article of ſugar. But Mr. Henchman ſaid, can it be any public inconvenience to furniſh a capital of five millions? Is it poſſible the directors could ſeriouſly aſſert that it cannot be done, without being taken from other employment where it is more advantageouſly engaged? He ſaid, he was ſpeaking before a large body of the merchants of the city of London, and he would put only a ſingle queſtion upon the preſent occaſion. If five millions could not be raiſed without taking it from ſome more profitable engagement, how did the miniſter year after year raiſe twenty or five and twenty millions for the public ſervice? There were gentlemen behind that bar who underſtood the matter perfectly, and they well knew that it was the credit and character of the nation that furniſhed the reſources for every enterpriſe of the public ſervice or of a commercial deſcription.

There was an article very neceſſary, Mr. Henchman obſerved, to become the ſubject of conſideration on this occaſion; and that was, the ſtate of ſhip timber both in this country

try and in India. At preſent, it is well known that oak timber, and all ſhip-building materials, are extravagantly high in Great Britain; and that the builder's price, which when the war commenced was only 12l. 10s. is now raiſed to 23l. 10s. per ton. Some years ſince an alarm was taken by the Miniſters of that day upon the effect that the trade of the Eaſt-India Company had upon the article of ſhip timber, and conſiderable apprehenſions were entertained leſt the quantity of timber of the ſize requiſite for the royal navy expended in building the Company's ſhips ſhould ſo diminiſh them as to prejudice the national intereſts. After much diſcuſſion of the matter, a bill was brought into Parliament to reſtrain the Company from building, till the amount of their tonnage was reduced to about 40,000 tons. Notwithſtanding which, within the laſt ten years, the apprehenſions of the approaching ſcarcity of ſhip timber, in conſequence of the rapidly increaſing number of ſhips built for the navy, and for purpoſes of commerce, became ſtill greater, and a commiſſion was iſſued, appointing three perſons to enquire into the ſtate of the woods and foreſts, and report upon the ſame. After full inveſtigation, theſe commiſſioners confirmed the public alarm, and reported, that if the conſumption of oak timber for ſhip building kept pace with the increaſing proſperity of the country, according to the ſtate of the growing timber, this country would probably experience an early want of great timber, and muſt reſt on ſome other ſource than the produce of Great Britain for the ſupport of the navy. No man need be told that the conſumption of ſhip timber had conſiderably increaſed ſince, and it has long ſince been acknowledged, that the trade of the country has far outrun its ſhipping. Under ſuch critical circumſtances the directors bring forward their plan for the accommodation of the private merchants with an additional quantity of tonnage of about 30,000 tons. Did it not become a ſerious conſideration, whether 30,000 tons of oak timber ſhould be taken out of the limited quantity of ſhip timber remaining in the kingdom, and uſed up, pending the very great demand for building and repairing the ſhips of the navy in a ſtate of war? and whether it was not abſolutely neceſſary to have recourſe to ſome external reference to ſupply the Company with the ſhipping required for the bringing home to the Thames the ſurplus trade of India? Fortunately their own poſſeſſions in the Eaſt would furniſh them with the wanted ſupply; the coaſts of Malabar were almoſt covered with extenſive foreſts of teek trees, a ſpecies of wood of an excellent and ſuperior quality for ſhip building. The numberleſs rivers that run through the Malabar mountains, and deſcended towards the ſea, afforded a ready opportunity of conveying the timber to the dock yards, and places where the ſhips are built; and add to this, abundance of timber fit for the purpoſe of ſhip building, grows on the mountains that border the provinces of Bengal. Lord Welleſley ſays, "large and thriving plantations of "teek have been made in Bengal, "and the cultivation of that timber "is ſpreading over the whole pro-"vince." Would it not, therefore, be bad policy not to avail themſelves of this valuable reſource? and ought they not to do ſo, not merely on account of the accommodation and economy of the Company, but on the larger conſideration of aſſiſting the public by diminiſhing the

con-

conſumption of ſo much of the ſhip timber produced at home, as the Company could avoid without inconvenience to themſelves? It was ſomewhat extraordinary, Mr. Henchman ſaid, that when America was loſt to this country, it never occurred to government, that above three hundred ſhips of one deſcription or other were loſt to this country; becauſe, while America was dependent on Great Britain, her ſhips were regiſtered and entitled to be conſidered as Britiſh-built bottoms. Some means of ſupplying ſo large a deficiency in our commercial marine ought to have been looked for.—Having laid conſiderable ſtreſs on the ſcarcity of ſhip timber at home, the dear price of ſhip building in conſequence, and the neceſſity of encouraging of building ſhips in India, Mr. Henchman ſaid, as many gentlemen, no doubt, would make their obſervations on the report as well as himſelf, he was ſorry he had detained the court ſo long, but that he ſhould now proceed to the concluſion of the report, which contained the plan of the court of directors for the conveyance of the goods of the private merchants in future. In the firſt place, Mr. Henchman begged to aſk of the chair, whether the court of directors really meant to build the ſhips themſelves, as was expreſſed in the report? for it ſaid, "the ſhips for this purpoſe "ſhall be built by the Company."

[Upon which the chairman ſaid, that the intention was to contract for them as they did for their regular ſhips.]

Mr. Henchman then ſaid, that the general items of the plan were, with very little variation, the ſame as the merchants had ſo long been complaining of. The court of directors, indeed, promiſed, in one of the articles, that theſe ſhips ſhall not be employed in extra ſervices, but be applied ſolely to conveying the goods of the merchants to and from India; yet at this very time it is repeated that out of ten ſhips that have been lately taken up of this deſcription, deſtined for Bengal, they have already ordered three to take in troops and ſtores for Bombay. So that it is impoſſible for the Company, under the public exigencies of their ſervice, to appropriate any particular ſhips, excluſively, to the uſe of the merchants.

Mr. Henchman ſaid, he ſhould not detain the court by enumerating many other inconveniences which the merchants had ſuffered, and under this projected plan would ſtill continue to ſuffer. He would only preſs upon the attention of the proprietors one very extraordinary principle, under which this plan was recommended to adoption, and that was, that the Company are to furniſh the Britiſh tonnage for private merchants as cheap as the India-built ſhips were freighted laſt ſeaſon. Comparing the price the Company pay for the ſhips they have lately engaged, that is 35l. or 36l. per ton, with the rate at which the India ſhips ſailed, being only 20l. the directors by this propoſition bind the Company to a loſs of 15l. on every ton of ſhipping furniſhed for private trade. If, therefore, the trade ſhould only extend to ten thouſand tons, the loſs muſt be 150,000l. per annum, and ſo in proportion according to the quantity, in peace as well as in war. Mr. Henchman ſaid, he knew it would be argued, as it had been practiſed, that a loſs was ſometimes to be incurred for the ſake of advantages ariſing from it in other places; and he could agree in that idea, as far even as the granting four hundred thouſand pounds for doing

doing away the right of perpetuity of the captains to the command of the regular ſhips; but he could not underſtand what could juſtify ſuch a propoſition as the preſent, where the expence was to be annual, and to increaſe as this trade might from time to time be enlarged. Were the proprietors prepared to agree to ſuch an annual loſs? With him it was ſufficient to induce him to withhold his conſent to the plan altogether.

Mr. Henchman here cloſed his remarks on the report, and proceeded to obſerve, that the letter of the Marquis of Welleſley did, to his ſurpriſe, but to his ſatisfaction, ſupport the opinions he entertained on the contents of thſis report, and if he had not diſcovered by its date that it was a thing impoſſible, he ſhould have ſuppoſed it to have been really an anſwer to the report itſelf. If gentlemen would but give it their ſerious attention, they would no longer entertain doubts and apprehenſions reſpecting the rights and privileges of the Company. They would no longer fear colonization, or that the admiſſion of Indian ſhips would be the deſtruction of their own trade, or bring on the loſs and ruin of their poſſeſſions in India.

On Mr. Dundas's ſecond letter, Mr. Henchman only remarked, that the right hon. gentleman, notwithſtanding he complimented the directors on ſome general principles contained in ſeveral of their reſolutions, ſtill remained unmoved with reſpect to the employment of India-built ſhips, which he had recommended in his letter of the 2d of April; and the right hon. gentleman further adds, that the Marquis of Welleſley's letter "demonſtrates the grounds of thoſe opinions, which he had from time to time "taken the liberty of laying before "the court of directors." So that inſtead of agreeing with the directors, it is evident that Mr. Dundas is convinced that the private trade muſt be brought from India in India-built ſhipping. The laſt paragraph of the right hon. gentleman's letter, it is true, ſtates this ſubject to be purely commercial; but Mr. Henchman ſaid, he could not clearly ſee how that matter could be purely commercial, connected as it was with ſo many different conſiderations in the report of the court of directors. The court of directors, in their ſecond report, wiſh to impreſs an idea of conſiderable alteration produced by their arguments on the mind of the right hon. the late preſident, which the papers did not ſufficiently authorize, in his humble opinion; it was now in the judgment of the proprietors, and they would form their own ſentiments reſpecting it.

Mr. Henchman ſaid, that after the various objections that he had been under the neceſſity of taking to the report, he was far from conſidering himſelf as able to make up his mind finally on this important ſubject. He knew, as he had ſaid in the outſet, that more very valuable advice and information might be obtained; and all he contended for, therefore, and intreated of the proprietors, was, that they would not come to a final determination till ſuch time as they had availed themſelves of the advice and opinion of the late governors of India. He therefore ſhould now ſubmit to the court a motion to that effect:

"*Reſolved*, That this court is highly ſenſible of the very great importance of the general trade between India and Europe to the political and commercial intereſt of Great-Britain, as well as of the Eaſt-

Eaſt-India Company; that they lament the wide difference of the opinions entertained on the ſubject by the court of directors on one ſide, and the late preſident of the board of commiſſioners and the governor-general of India on the other; and, anxious that the meaſures finally to be adopted may be formed on the fulleſt information, and matureſt deliberation, and thinking it may eſſentially conduce to that deſirable end, if the court were aſſiſted by the wiſdom and experience of the late governors-general of India, they recommend to the court of directors to tranſmit a copy of the printed papers to Marquis Cornwallis, Earl Macartney, Lord Teignmouth, Sir John Macpherſon, and Warren Haſtings, Eſq. with a requeſt that they will ſeverally favour the Company with a communication of their advice and opinion on the ſubject of them.

Mr. IMPEY ſeconded the motion.

The Chairman (Mr. D. SCOTT) wiſhed to ſay a few words; and firſt, he muſt take notice, that it was not uſual nor neceſſary for forty-three proprietors to ſign a letter to the chairman and deputy chairman, deſiring them to call a general court, &c. &c. the by-law requiring no greater number than *nine*; but ſo unuſual a circumſtance as forty-three coming forward on the occaſion, naturally excited ſome ſurpriſe, and called forth a degree of obſervation that might not otherwiſe have ariſen either in the minds of his worthy colleague and himſelf, and alſo of the court of directors. He was far from meaning to caſt any reflection on any of the gentlemen who ſigned that letter; on the contrary, he knew them to be men of character and reputation, men for whom, perſonally, he entertained the higheſt reſpect; but he muſt be permitted to obſerve, that when he conſidered that many of thoſe gentlemen were immediately concerned and intereſted as merchants or agents in the private trade to and from India, their opinions could not have the ſame weight with him as thoſe of more impartial and diſintereſted perſons. He could not avoid feeling that they might be acting under ſome degree of prejudice, and ſtill give a preference to the unanimous opinion of the directors, an opinion formed upon deep reflection, careful inveſtigation, and after full diſcuſſion. The hon. proprietor who moved the reſolution complained of Mr. Browne's report. There might poſſibly be ſome trifling errors in it. He had alſo laid ſome ſtreſs on the ſecond letter of the right hon. gentleman, late preſident of the India board. In the letter that right hon. gentleman ſtated his concurrence of the general principles on which the majority of the reſolutions come to by the directors on the 4th of February, expreſsly declares, that the ſubject is purely commercial, and not ſubject to the control of the board of commiſſioners for the affairs of India; but the concluſion of the right hon. gentleman's letter is highly deſerving the attention of the court, as he emphatically ends his addreſs to the chairman and deputy, with deprecating any further delay in acting on the reſolutions as the worſt reſult that can poſſibly attend the further diſcuſſion of the ſubject.

Mr. IMPEY, who ſeconded the motion, ſaid, he had concurred with the large and reſpectable body of proprietors, at whoſe requeſt the court had been called; he could not better expreſs their object than in the words of the directors themſelves at the beginning of their firſt report,

report: "That they ſought to obtain, from all the ſources of information within their reach, a comprehenſive knowledge of facts and opinions relating to this ſubject, that they might be aſſiſted in forming intelligent and juſt concluſions." As this was conſonant both to reaſon and the expreſſed ſentiments of the court of directors, he could ſcarcely believe it would meet with oppoſition; he could ſcarcely believe any proprietor would perſuade the court to give a final opinion on this queſtion, which was admitted to involve the deareſt intereſts of the Britiſh empire, before they were aſſiſted with the advice of thoſe great men, to whom we owed our poſſeſſions in the Eaſt, who were beſt acquainted with their actual ſtate, and muſt feel moſt anxious for their proſperity. He could not think the directors would wiſh for a blind concurrence in their meaſures, but would rather deſire all poſſible lights might be thrown on them, that, if they ſhould prove to be erroneous, they might be retracted. It was matter of regret to the proprietors when any wide difference of opinion prevailed between thoſe who had the chief direction of the affairs of the Eaſt-India Company; but on ſuch occaſions, it became particularly their duty, as well as intereſt, to be circumſpect, and ſeek for every poſſible information and advice before they decided between the contending parties. In this caſe the directors ſtood on one ſide, Mr. Dundas and the governor-general on the other; as he was bound to admit that the court of directors endeavoured to purſue the intereſts of the Company and the Public to the beſt of their judgment, they were bound to make the ſame admiſſion on their [illegible] Mr. Dundas and Lord Wel[illegible] he conſidered it as an error in judgment on one ſide or the other, and wiſhed the opinions of both to be fully inveſtigated before thoſe of either were adopted. He ſaid he ſhould refrain from ſaying any thing on the main queſtion at preſent, hoping the motion would not be oppoſed.

Mr. TWINING roſe next, and began with making ſome obſervations on the names ſubſcribed to the letter requiring the chairman and deputy chairman to call the court; and ſaid, that it was impoſſible not to take notice, that, among thoſe names, there were many gentlemen, however reſpectable or high in character, who were known to be concerned in the private trade to and from India. The conſideration of that circumſtance was of itſelf ſufficient to convince gentlemen that the general court had not been called at the inſtance of proprietors perfectly diſintereſted, and who had no object in view but the general intereſts of the Eaſt-India Company——

Mr. Twining was called to order by Mr. DURANT, who maintained that it was diſorderly, and contrary to all uſage, in public aſſembly, to call the motives of any man, or any ſet of men, in queſtion; in a much higher aſſembly than that court (the Houſe of Commons), let a man bring forward what motion he pleaſed, it was highly irregular to impute improper motives to him.

The CHAIRMAN ſaid, he conceived the hon. proprietor to have been ſtrictly in order. He had an undoubted right to obſerve, that the ſubſcribers to the letter were many of them concerned in the private trade, and to conſider whether the deſire to puſh their intereſts might not claſh with the general intereſts of the Company?

Mr. TWINING reſumed his ſpeech, and

and ſaid, he intended no diſreſpect to any of the gentlemen who ſigned the letter deſiring that the general court might be called; he knew them to be men of great character, and entitled to reſpect; but they would, he hoped, allow him to ſay, that they were not, of all others, the beſt entitled to be conſidered as impartial and independent proprietors, who ſought no other object than the promotion of the beſt intereſts of the Eaſt-India Company. With regard to what he had to offer that day, he thought it neceſſary to premiſe, that the general court muſt not look to him for profound reſearch or abſtruſe philoſophy; he ſhould merely endeavour to convey a few ſimple ideas, in plain reaſoning, limited by common ſenſe. Thoſe who might be ſuppoſed to feel themſelves intereſted in the ſubject of the preſent motion, appeared to him to reſolve themſelves into claſſes: Thoſe who were concerned in the private trade, and were not proprietors; thoſe who were proprietors, and were engaged in the private trade; and thoſe proprietors who had no private intereſt, but think it would conduce to the advantage of the Company. Had nine gentlemen of the latter claſs come forward with a letter, requeſting a general court to be called on the ſubject of the private trade, he was free to confeſs he ſhould have thought the manner of convening the court more reſpectable, and leſs liable to ſuſpicion, and the matter, for the diſcuſſion of which it was brought forward, better entitled to fair and candid conſideration. He owned he had, with ſome ſurpriſe, obſerved the name of the hon. gentleman who made the motion among the forty-three ſubſcribers to the letter. The report, to which the hon. proprietor had raiſed ſo many objections, was the reſult of a long and deliberate inveſtigation of the ſubject by a ſpecial committee of their executive body, who were neceſſarily led to take advantage of all the information that could be derived from a maſs of materials beyond the reach of common proprietors, and whoſe duty, as directors, plainly pointed out to them that they were bound to ſupport the general intereſts of the Eaſt-India Company, as the paramount object of their attention; they could have no private motives to prejudice their judgment, or bias their opinions; and it was due to them to admit, that, in deciding on a ſubject ſo extremely important, they had exerciſed their beſt wiſdom, and acted moſt conſcientiouſly. Their deciſion was obviouſly calculated to ſupport and enſure the ſtability of the Company, and to preſerve its valuable intereſts entire. What, on the other hand, was the complexion and character of the objections urged againſt the report, and the motion which the hon. proprietor had concluded with? Neither more nor leſs than an avowed charge againſt the directors for neglect of duty, a palpable innovation on the conſtitution of the Company, and an attempt to introduce a new and hitherto unheard-of ſuperintending power, to awe and influence their executive body, in whoſe hands, by the law of England, the direction and management of the commercial concerns of the Company were veſted. Is it the intereſt of the proprietors to abandon the trade of the Company? The general court would do well to pauſe, before they conſented to a motion that would lead ultimately to a ſurrender of the moſt valuable rights of the proprietors. He could not allow that the hon. gentleman (who had ſo politely interrupted him when he firſt roſe), or the hon. mover of the reſolution

reſolution before the court, had dealt in fair argument; the latter had certainly diſplayed much ingenuity, but he had ſaid nothing that brought conviction to his mind, that they might ſafely continue to confide in their executive body, and leave to them, as the law of the country had done, the free, full, and unembarraſſed management and direction of their commercial concerns. Mr. Twining ſaid, he ſhould conclude with moving an amendment, the purport of which was, "That this court do confirm "the unanimous reſolutions of the "court of directors on the 4th of "February laſt; and that the court "of directors do, without delay, "act upon the principles detailed "in thoſe reſolutions." — Mr. Twining called upon the court of directors, and all others who were proprietors, to come forward on this occaſion, and vote for the amendment, as the only effectual means of maintaining the authority of the executive body, and preſerving the rights and privileges of the proprietary.

Mr. CHISHOLME ſeconded the amendment, which having been read,

Mr. CHISHOLME roſe again, and ſaid, he had ſeconded the amendment, becauſe, though he had often acted with his honourable friend in ſupporting motions calculated, in his judgment, to promote the intereſts of the Eaſt-India Company, he could not bring his mind to concur in a motion which appeared to him to trench upon the beſt rights of the Company, through the medium of a direct and unqualified attack on their executive body, whoſe conſtitutional [illegible] it aimed at ſuperſeding, and inveſting in other hands. The report, which had been in ſo many inſtances objected to by his honourable friend, he had gone through with every poſſible degree of attention, and he muſt declare, that of all the papers he had ever read, (and, conſidering his time of life, they could not be ſuppoſed to be few in number,) he had never met with one more clear and perſpicuous in arrangement, more plain and unanſwerable in reaſoning, or more ſatisfactory in its deductions and concluſions, than the report in queſtion. He was ready at all times to give his honourable friend full credit for his great abilities; but he had that day diſplayed a degree of ingenuity, that, with all deference to his talents, he had not expected from him. He had diſcovered, what no other honourable proprietor dreamt of, that the late preſident of the India board, Mr. Dundas, had yet to learn the diſtinction between that part of the Company's affairs which was *political*, and that which was *commercial*, and that he was ready to teach him. To a man of his plain and ſimple underſtanding, Mr. Dundas, in his letter of the 21ſt of March, appeared to be perfectly maſter of that diſtinction; for he ſays, (ſpeaking of the private trade,) "It is a ſubject over which the commiſſioners for the affairs of India have no control;" and he ends that letter with recommending the avoidance of *further delay* in coming to a deciſion upon it. Mr. Chiſholme reaſoned upon this as an irrefragable proof, that the late preſident of the India board entertained a clear and deciſive opinion, that the private trade of the Company was purely commercial, and that he earneſtly recommended to the directors to uſe all poſſible diſpatch in acting upon the principles detailed in their reſolutions of the 4th of February. He obſerved, that, in ſpeaking of the danger of colonization in India, his honourable friend had introduced a compariſon

pariſon between colonization in America and colonization in India. In judging of this compariſon, gentlemen ſhould recollect the very different ſtate and condition of America, when firſt reſorted to by Britiſh ſubjects, and of India as it now ſtood. America was found to be a rude, uncleared, uncultivated country, thinly peopled, and that only by hordes of uncivilized ſavages; it was impoſſible, in the nature of things, for Britiſh ſettlers to look for ſafety or ſupport, but from numbers; increaſing colonization, therefore, neceſſarily was encouraged, and an early intercourſe eſtabliſhed with the Weſt-India iſlands. It took a long period of time to cultivate and eſtabliſh colonies along the coaſt, in the northern provinces eſpecially, and many, many years elapſed, before the ſtates felt themſelves ſufficiently ſtrong to throw off their dependence on the mother country. What was it that enlightened their minds, and enabled them to aſſert their independency? It was the gradual approach of literature, the introduction of acquaintance with the dead languages and the claſſics, the foundation of colleges and univerſities, and the ready acceſs opened to literature, which introduced philoſophy. Hence the youth of America were furniſhed with education at home; and it is well known that every man finds his mind endeared to the place of his education, and is naturally led to look to his native country as the ſeat of his future happineſs, his comforts, his proſpects, and ultimate fame and fortune. Does India ſtand at this moment in the ſame ſituation that America did when firſt reſorted to? Directly the contrary. India is a country rich in ſoil, genial in climate, extremely populous, unrivalled in manufactures of the moſt valuable kind, cultivated to an uncommon degree by its natives, who are perfectly civilized, enlightened, and religious. Does not every man ſee that, if colonization in India were not rigidly guarded againſt, it would take a much ſhorter time to enable India to aſſert her independence than it coſt America? Mr. Chiſholme ſtrongly reprobated the motion as an attack on their executive body, and an inſulting attempt to ſubject them to receive inſtructions from their former ſervants, who had not the ſame means of acquiring general knowledge in regard to the commercial and ſovereign intereſts of India, that they themſelves poſſeſſed. For theſe reaſons, among others, Mr. Chiſholme ſaid, he had ſeconded the amendment.

Mr. INGLIS (an American merchant), after ſpeaking for ſome time on the ſubject of the private trade, ſaid, he was not an advocate for building ſhips to be employed in trading to and from India, but he was a warm and anxious friend to building ſhips in India to be freighted home to Great-Britain, and, on their arrival, added to the Britiſh marine, becauſe that would be opening a moſt valuable influx of national reſource, viz. ſhip-building materials, which had better come home in the ſhape of a ſhip than in the rude form of a log; and he was the rather inclined to encourage this ſyſtem, as the materials for ſhip-building were ſo extremely dear in this country. He concluded with declaring that he ſhould vote for the amendment.

Sir STEPHEN LUSHINGTON ſaid, he did not intend to treſpaſs long on the time of the proprietors, but he thought it proper to obſerve, that the preſent appeared to him the moſt extraordinary proceeding that ever he had witneſſed in that court. Forty-three individual proprietors, moſt of them engaged in the private

trade to and from India, to ſet up their opinions againſt the judgment of the directors, their executive body, eſtabliſhed as ſuch by repeated acts of the legiſlature. Let the proprietors recollect the weight of the word *unanimity*. The four-and-twenty directors were unanimous. Not only ſo, but the ſix new ones, who came in but laſt month, had carefully examined all the papers on which the twenty-four old directors grounded their opinions, and they fully concurred with them; ſo that thirty directors, the majority of whom had patiently inveſtigated the ſubject, conſidered it again and again in every poſſible point of view, for many months, (he might ſay years, as it originated ſoon after 1793,) were clearly of one opinion, forty-three intereſted individuals of another. What was it that the reſolution that had been moved aimed at, but the ſetting up of a new board of control to inſtruct and direct the directors? The exiſting board of control, when firſt inſtituted, had not been ſo highly reliſhed as to make the proprietors very eager to have a ſecond inſtituted. Inſtead of this covert means of attacking the directors, it would have been far more manly to have come forward at once with a motion to diſmiſs the preſent directors, as unworthy of further truſt, and of the appointment of thoſe in their room, who ſtood forward on the preſent occaſion, and who, if they once found their way behind that bar, would no doubt introduce a new ſyſtem of management of the Company's affairs, ſince the preſent motion manifeſted their utter diſregard of the rights of the Eaſt-India Company. Sir Stephen ſaid, he was not a little amazed to ſee among the forty-three proprietors who ſigned the letter requeſting the court to be called, the names of many gentlemen who owed every ſhilling of their fortunes to the Eaſt-India Company. Among them, with equal ſurpriſe and regret, he perceived the name of a ſon of an honourable proprietor, now no more, who had made it one of the chief objects of his life to prove himſelf the ſtrenuous advocate of the rights and privileges of the Company; a gentleman whoſe merits as a proprietor, and whoſe zeal in maintaining their true intereſts were ſo univerſally acknowledged, that he ſhould not think too high a compliment had been paid to his memory if his buſt had been the ornament of a niche among thoſe of the honourable men whoſe ſtatues were placed above their heads. [Lord Clive, General Lawrence, Sir George Pocock, and Sir Eyre Coote.] What then muſt his regret be to ſee the ſon of that honourable proprietor, who had ſaid, on a former occaſion, that "he owed every thing he poſſeſſed to the Company," joining in and lending countenance to a motion calculated to ſubvert the rights and conſtitution of the Company? That honourable proprietor might be conſidered as the immediate child of the Company; and was his conduct in the inſtance alluded to a natural return for paſt favours, or rather for parental kindneſs? But would that court be led away by an argument, however ingenious, and induced to loſe ſight of the great national importance of the Eaſt-India Company? Would they forget that the wiſdom of ages had uniformly ſhewn that it was the policy of the ſtate to have the trade to the Eaſt-Indies carried on by an excluſive monopoly in the hands of the Company? Did gentlemen recollect what a vaſt engine of revenue the Company was to the government of the empire? Had they forgot the large ſums paid in duties of exciſe and cuſtoms; and

would

would they on light grounds take a ſtep that might ſhake the conſtitution of the Company to its foundation? The report of Bengal imports and exports was ably referred to by the honourable proprietor who moved the reſolution; it might, for aught he knew, be in ſome points erroneous. It was impoſſible, in matters of that magnitude, to be minutely correct; but whatever errors there might be found in Mr. Brown's report, they could not weaken the authority of ſo valuable a paper. With regard to the objections made by the honourable gentleman to the report of the ſpecial committee of directors, if the able ex-director who drew it, (and who was confined to his houſe by indiſpoſition,) had been preſent, he was perſuaded every argument that had been advanced by his honourable friend who opened the debate, would have been completely anſwered and overthrown, notwithſtanding the acknowledged abilities of his honourable friend. Sir Stephen added various other arguments againſt the reſolution, and declared he ſhould vote for the amendment.

Mr. JOHNSTONE obſerved, that after the perſonal alluſion of the hon. Baronet, it was ſcarcely neceſſary for him to offer an apology for preſenting himſelf to the notice of the chairman; though his obſervations would naturally be very ſhort, as the forcible argument of his hon. friend (Mr. Henchman) remained totally unanſwered, and was, in fact, unanſwerable. The hon. Baronet, after alluding to a deceaſed relation, in terms which, while they inſpired him with pride and ſatisfaction, demanded his acknowledgments. The hon. Baronet expreſſed his aſtoniſhment that he, whom he juſtly termed the child of the Company, ſhould unite in an attack upon its privileges. Mr. Johnſtone ſaid, "Sir, I muſt repeat what I ſaid in this court on a former occaſion. The example of that reſpected relation, and the zeal he ever felt for the Company, taught me to feel an infantine attachment for its rights; and, placed in its ſervice at a very early period of life, and advanced in a degree very far beyond my deſerts, I have never ceaſed to look on the Company with a reverential attachment, matured by years and reflection. If, owing every thing I poſſeſs to the Company, I could join in an attempt to invade its rights and endanger its permanence, I ſhould be the moſt ungrateful of human kind, and deſerve the reprobation of every juſt and good man. But before ſuch inſinuations are uttered, let gentlemen ſhew what right is ſought to be invaded, what privilege is attacked. That has not been done by the hon. Baronet—that has not been done by any perſon in this court; and, indeed, ſuch a charge muſt aſtoniſh every reaſoning and diſpaſſionate man, who does not reflect how ready are the executive members of every public body to repreſent a diſſent from their meaſure as an attack on the vital intereſts of the community. Sir, it is becauſe I feel that ardent zeal for the intereſts of the Company, which it is my duty and my pride to feel, that I ſupport this motion. I have ever thought the firſt and laſt ſecurity for the permanency of this Company to be the impoſſibility of placing its patronage and authority in any other hands, without overturning the balance of the conſtitution; for if to the influence of the crown, already ſo enormouſly increaſed, were added the diſpoſal of the revenues of the Eaſt-India Company, there would be an end of our

liberties. Standing on ſuch a baſis, if, in our conduct, we adopt a liberal and generous policy; if, uninfluenced by that narrow ſpirit of which all excluſive companies have been accuſed, we grant ſuch liberal facilities to the trade of India, as ſhall render London the emporium of eaſtern commerce, as ſhall enable this nation to be ſupplied with the produce of India cheaper than ſhe can be ſupplied by any other means; then, I ſay, the ſafety and permanency of the Company will be perpetual. To do this, is it required that the Company ſhould diminiſh its inveſtments, ſhould forego any part of its trade? No! All that is aſked is merely to be permitted to ſend to Europe the exuberant produce of India, which the Company cannot purchaſe, ſubject to every check, and reſtraint, and regulation, which can be deviſed. It is admitted on all hands, even in the report itſelf, that this produce muſt come to Europe; and, therefore, the only queſtion is, whether it ſhall be brought to England in the firſt inſtance, or go directly to thoſe parts of the continent where it is to be conſumed? In either way, it muſt enter into competition with the ſales of the Company; for it is notorious that the greater part of the purchaſers buy with a view to exportation. But if this produce is brought here, the people of England will obtain it cheaper than foreigners, by all the coſt and charges attendant on tranſportation from hence to the continent. But if it goes directly to the continent, and private traders are excluded from ſending their goods to England, the nations of the continent will conſume the produce of our poſſeſſions cheaper than we do. To produce ſuch an event is to hazard the ſafety of the Company, for what anſwer can be oppoſed to its enemies when they ſtate ſuch a fact?

"Now, Sir, as to colonization and its dangers. It is evident that, if colonization is attempted, it will be with a view to facilitate the purchaſe and manufacture of thoſe articles of Indian produce for which there is a demand in Europe. Whether the demands of Europe are to be ſupplied by the agency of Foreigners or Engliſhmen, colonization is equally likely to be attempted; and, therefore, the only queſtion is, whether the attempt can moſt eaſily be defeated when made by Foreigners, over whom our Indian government has no legal authority, or when made by Engliſhmen, over whom the law has granted an unlimited power of control.

"An honourable friend (Mr. Chiſholme) has complimented my honourable friend on the ingenuity he diſplayed in one part of his argument; but I ſay that the beſt and juſteſt tribute that has been paid to his talents is, that the honourable proprietor (Mr. Twining) has not anſwered any one of his arguments. Of the various facts he ſtated, and the inferences he drew, not one has that gentleman even attempted to controvert; and whoever calls to mind his talents and ingenuity, ſo often diſplayed in this court, muſt conſider his ſilence as a convincing evidence that the arguments are in themſelves unanſwerable. He has indeed told us, that the ſupporters of this meaſure may be divided into ſeveral claſſes, ſome of whom he warmly reprehends as chargeable with ingratitude for an attack on the Company, through whoſe protection they have thrived ſo greatly; but he likewiſe neglected to ſhew in what that attack conſiſted, and I again challenge

every

every gentleman on the ſame ſide to explain diſtinctly in what the attack and the ingratitude conſiſts. When they ſhall do ſo, I will with due contrition acknowledge my error; but until it is done, I muſt be of opinion that ſome of his obſervations are not conſiſtent with the candour and fairneſs he has uſually manifeſted.

"But, ſays my honourable friend (Mr. Chiſholme), I object to this meaſure, becauſe it leads to innovation. The utmoſt latitude of privilege which is deſired has ſubſiſted ſince 1795, has ſubſiſted in a greater or leſs degree for ſeven years, without producing any evils, without leading to any infringement on the Company's rights, without proving injurious to the Company's trade. It cannot, therefore, be called an innovation, but has undergone ſuch wholeſome trial as ſhould ever precede meaſures of importance. But the ſyſtem now propoſed is indeed an innovation, an innovation of a moſt alarming kind, by which the Company propoſes to bring to Europe the goods of individuals at a certain and increaſing loſs. My honourable friend ſtated, that 10,000 tons of ſhipping would be required, for which the Company would pay 87*l.* per ton, while they would receive from the merchant 21*l.* being a loſs of 160,000*l.*; but the amount of India goods brought home in Indian ſhips laſt year was 20,000 tons; ſo that if the ſame quantity of goods comes home this year, and the Company do what the report propoſes, there will be a loſs of 8,80,000*l.* But is this all? No! The loſs muſt increaſe annually. The report would lead to a belief that the trade of India has not increaſed; but he who does not ſhut his eyes againſt conviction, muſt be ſenſible that the uſe of articles of Indian produce and manufacture is increaſing daily throughout Europe; ſo that if this ſyſtem were adhered to for half a century, and the Company annually furniſhed, at a loſs of 16*l.* per ton, all the ſhipping likely to be required, which is in reality the purport of their undertaking, it is no exaggeration to aſſert, that the whole territorial revenue would not ſupply adequate funds for the purpoſe."

Sir FRANCIS BARING roſe immediately, and warmly repelled the aſſertion, that the arguments of the hon. mover of the reſolution were unanſwerable, nor would he allow that the report was liable to the objections that had been made againſt it. There was not a part of it which he declared, he was not ready to diſcuſs with the hon. mover, or any other proprietor. The motion was a direct attack upon the executive body, and an infringement of the rights, privileges, and conſtitution of the Eaſt-India Company. Looking at the names of the forty-three proprietors who ſigned the letter deſiring the court to be called, there were among them many who were known to be deeply concerned in the private trade, and from the attempts that have been more than once made to open the trade to and from India, and break that excluſive monopoly that the Company held under the ſanction of repeated acts of the legiſlature, a ſuſpicion could not but ariſe that ſome of the ſubſcribers to the letter were more actuated by a wiſh to promote their own intereſted views, than that due conſideration for the welfare and proſperity of the Eaſt-India Company, it was their duty as proprietors to make the rule of their conduct in that court. Why were forty-three gentlemen required to examine into the conduct of the

directors? If the majority of those who signed the letter were not actuated by a predominant regard for their own interest, why need more than nine respectable and independent proprietors, all that the bye-law required, have come forward and called upon the chairman and deputy to call a court? Sir Francis reminded gentlemen of the transactions that took place in the year 1793, previous to the passing of the act for renewing the Company's charter. He had at that time the honour to sit in the chair, and he remembered the various negociations that then took place upon the subject of the private trade. Mr. Dundas then acted under the influence of repeated applications of the East-India agents, and others concerned in that trade. A *carte blanche* was offered to Mr. Dundas as to the quantity of tonnage to be provided by the Company for that object, and after considerable discussions, Mr. Dundas himself fixed the quantity at 3000 tons. Had that quantity been ever occupied? Who was it then that complained? Did the merchants of London in a body? No such thing. They wanted none of the trade; and, two or three years ago, an offer was made to the Manchester manufacturers to send out as many ships as they pleased to Bombay to bring home cotton, but the Manchester people declined the offer; a clear proof that they were not desirous of engaging in that trade. Those who were clamorous for an extension of the tonnage on that account, were those who were immediately engaged in the trade, and had an interest in building teak ships in India. The honourable proprietor who moved the resolution had said a great deal about the foreign trade and the increase of it. It was true that the Portugal trade had of late increased amazingly, and consisted almost wholly in carrying of bullion. Did gentlemen wish to annihilate that trade because it was foreign? With regard to the report, it was unanimously approved by the court of directors, after the most deliberate consideration for months together; and it was a circumstance unparalleled in the history of the Company, that the whole twenty-four directors who had sat at the board during the progress of the investigation of the subject, and also that the six new directors, should concur unanimously in every part of the report. That circumstance was of itself a general answer to all the arguments of his honourable friend who brought the business under discussion in the general court. He might, Sir Francis said, add to this, that it would be nugatory and useless to ask the opinions of their former governors-general on the subject, as they were in possession of those opinions already. Before he sat down, he observed, that it was apparent from Mr. Dundas's letter of the 21st of March, that he was convinced by the arguments of the directors as to the general principles of most of the resolutions come to on the 4th of February; and in the last section of his letter he says expressly, that the private trade "is a subject over which the commissioners for the affairs of India have *no control*;" adding, in the last paragraph of that section, "I trust that you will not delay acting upon the principles detailed in the resolutions you have done me the honour to communicate to me, for the worst result that can arise from its discussion is any further delay in coming to a decision upon it."

Sir

Sir Francis concluded with declaring that he ſhould vote for the amendment.

Mr. John Adair ſaid, at that late hour of the day he would not detain the houſe long. He conſidered the motion to be a direct attack upon the Company's executive body, the gentlemen behind the bar, and, through the means of an attempt to undermine their authority, to violate and infringe the rights and privileges of the Eaſt-India Company. The court of directors were legally inveſted by their charter with the excluſive management of the commercial concerns of the Company, and before that excluſive right was torn from them, more than one act of parliament muſt be broken through. At any rate, thoſe who wiſhed to make the attempt, were bound to wait till the expiration of the act of 1793, before they ventured to ſubvert the conſtitution of the Company, and take upon themſelves to direct the directors. With regard to the report of the directors, he thought it did thoſe gentlemen the higheſt credit, it unanſwerably proved the very great attention they had paid to the whole of the ſubject. It ſhewed that they had taken it into their conſideration on a large and comprehenſive view, ſo as at once to embrace all the different and truly important objects connected with it. So ſatisfied was he of this, that, Mr. Adair ſaid, at one time his intention had been to have moved the thanks of the general court to their directors; but, upon reflection, he had been induced from making that motion, as it would have precluded the directors from favouring the general court with their ſentiments on the report. Mr. Adair took ſome notice of what had fallen from Mr. Impey, as to the probability of there being no oppoſition to the motion. How could the learned gentleman for a moment entertain the idea that the general court would blindly abandon their own intereſts, and give up their rights and privileges? Mr. Adair alſo endeavoured to ridicule Mr. Johnſtone's having talked of his infantine attachment to the rights and privileges of the Eaſt-India Company, obſerving, that his having been one of the forty-three proprietors, and ſupported the reſolution, manifeſtly proved that his infantine attachment to the intereſts of the Company, and his mature conduct as a proprietor, appeared to be at war with each other. Mr. Adair added a few obſervations on the ſuſpicion to which the ſignatures to the letter were liable from their known intereſts and concerns in the private trade. He aſked, was it the buſineſs of the governor-general to decide, or was it the duty and office of the directors? Mr. Adair concluded with declaring that he ſhould vote for the amendment.

Mr. R. Thornton (a director) ſaid, he was anxious to declare what ſeemed to him to be the complexion of the propoſition that was ſuggeſted. He looked upon it as an attempt to wrench the privileges of the Company from the hands of thoſe that were appointed to guard them, but they had perceived the danger and made every reſiſtance.

Thoſe honourable gentlemen who had called the court, were inconſiſtent upon their own principles; they did not act in a manly and deciſive manner, their aim was to be gueſſed at, but it was not avowed. Why did they not declare their intentions if they wiſhed to throw the trade open? Their ſpeeches ſhewed that ſuch was their object, and he did not mean to charge them with diſhonourable motives; no doubt, the

the hon. mover and the reſt thought it would be for the benefit of the country at large; but he (Mr. Thornton) thought it would not be for the benefit of the public, nor of individuals, except in a temporary point of view, and certainly not for the benefit of the East-India Company. But if they wiſhed to throw the trade open, and ſaw the eligibility of ſuch a meaſure, why not avow the propriety of it? The propoſition offered for the acceptance of the court mentioned no ſuch thing; it only went to appoint a committee of ex-governors general from India, and thus ſet aſide the directors, to carry on their deliberations, and to execute their duties. Theſe noblemen, and theſe gentlemen, are certainly well informed men upon the points in queſtion; but if they are to decide, or even to bias and direct ſuch a great general meaſure, let them at leaſt do that which the court of directors have done; let them meet together, compare their opinions, hold conſultations, and ſtrike out ſome grand reſult from ſuch conferences.

The honourable mover charges the directors with too much precipitancy, with too haſty a determination, with too raſh a judgment: let not this committee of governors general decide more haſtily, let them collate and compare; for it is to be acknowledged, that there was a ſhade of difference among ſome of the directors, as to this ſubject, when it was firſt agitated; but, on full diſcuſſion, they all ended at the ſame point, and arrived at the ſame concluſions, and the report is ſanctioned unanimouſly. We ought then to give up the India Houſe to thoſe who are now to deliberate on the plan of the honourable gentleman; let us make over to them our clerks, let them examine our records, let them ſit from day to day as the directors have done, and then let them propoſe the meaſure, fit to be adopted under preſent circumſtances, and I think at laſt they will come to the ſame concluſions. But certainly this will not be according to our preſent conſtitution, it will form a new board of control, a commercial board of control, which is unacknowledged upon our preſent ſyſtem. Mr. Thornton ſtated, that the value of our Indian poſſeſſions, and our trade in thoſe parts was felt and admitted by all the world; in this country, and in that of our moſt inveterate enemies, the ſame ſentiments prevailed. We made the greateſt ſacrifices, and had ſhed the beſt blood of the country to protect our Indian poſſeſſions and the trade of the Eaſt; our enemies were ſtruggling to wreſt them from us. We were fighting for India in the territory of Egypt. Shall we then put to the riſk, in a voluntary manner, that which we defended at ſo great a ſacrifice? Mr. Thornton conceived that, in a few years, we might loſe the country if the monopoly was diſturbed.

There might be a preſent gain to a few individuals, but it would end in general loſs and in complete diſappointment to every party; our enemies only would be likely to profit eventually by ſuch a meaſure. If the door were opened for a change of our ſyſtem, it was impoſſible to calculate what riſks might ariſe, and many dangers might be foreſeen and anticipated. At any rate, if gentlemen are diſpoſed to make experiments, Mr. Thornton begged that they would defer them till the expiration of the charter, that no rights might be violated, and that they might not diſſolve engagements ſolemnly entered into; it would be unjuſt to take away that for which a due

due compenſation had been given, and which was eſtabliſhed on the mutual conſent of all parties.

Mr. BENSLEY (a director), in a ſhort ſpeech, defended the report, and ſaid, if the reſolution that had been moved was to paſs, it would give a death blow to the conſtitution and intereſts of the Eaſt-India Company; and when he talked of the intereſts of the Eaſt-India Company, he embraced the intereſts of the Nation, for they were now ſo interwoven with each other that they were inſeparable. Mr. Benſley declared that he ſhould vote for the amendment.

Mr. DURANT ſaid, he felt his character called in queſtion by ſome reflections that had been thrown out in the courſe of the debate, reſpecting the motives of the forty-three gentlemen who ſigned the letter deſiring the chairman and deputy chairman to call a general court. He had been one who ſigned that letter, but he would not yield in independence and integrity to any man in that court. Before the court ſat, he had told a director, that he did not know which way he ſhould vote; no more did he when he ſigned the letter, but underſtood that it was in order to call for more papers, and further information, previous to the proprietors coming to any deciſion on the reſolutions of the court of directors. The motion before the court went to the ſame point, and therefore it ſhould have his ſupport. Mr. Durant argued in favour of the reſolution of his honourable friend, and denied that any of his arguments had been anſwered, or even attempted. He ſpoke of the great abilities of his honourable friend, and ſaid, in point of knowledge of buſineſs and clear underſtanding, no man in that court was his ſuperior, few, if any, his equal, as he had proved that day, by the perſpicuous and maſterly manner in which he had opened the ſubject and ſpoken to every part of it. At the ſame time the known integrity of his honourable friend ſet him far above the reach of the looſe and illiberal inſinuations on the motives of thoſe proprietors who had ſigned the letter to the chairman and deputy, that had been ſcattered about that day by thoſe proprietors who in their ſpeech had taken the oppoſite ſide of the queſtion, and declared themſelves in favour of the amendment.

Sir HUGH INGLIS (late chairman) ſaid, as his ſentiments were detailed in the report, it would be unneceſſary to trouble the court with a repetition of them, and therefore he ſhould not detain them very long. He would only make a few obſervations that had occurred to him in conſequence of the matters referred to and treated of in the ſpeech of his honourable friend who had moved the reſolution. His honourable friend was certainly under ſome error in reſpect to the ſhips that were cleared out from the port of Calcutta. The honourable proprietor could not have to learn, that not only all the ſhips cleared out at that port did not come to Europe, but that a great number of them were coaſting veſſels, or veſſels bound to ſome adjacent iſland, and never quitted the Indian ſeas. In regard to the great ſtreſs that his honourable friend and the learned ſeconder had both laid on the authority of the governor-general's opinion, he certainly entertained a great reſpect for Marquis Welleſley, but it was recollected that the Marquis muſt derive all his information from the reſidents in Bengal, who were intereſted in the trade, and conſequently his judgment was likely

to

to be prejudiced and turned aſide from a comprehenſive view of the great and leading intereſts of the Company and the Nation. With regard to the complaints of the merchants, of which ſo much had been ſaid, would any gentleman undertake to ſay that the directors had ever withheld permiſſion to export the manufactures of this country, when it was applied for? He could take upon him to aſſert, that no perſon would venture to come forward upon ſuch a charge. He aſked, how would the directors be able to pay the Company's bills, particularly from India, but by their trade? If the trade was thrown open, men of bad principles might go in their ſhips to India, and, by ſpreading their pernicious notions and doctrines abroad on their arrival, might entail the moſt miſchievous effects on their ſettlements, and ultimately bring down ruin on their authority and government. Another circumſtance ſeemed to have eſcaped the notice of thoſe who contended againſt the report, and that the only mode that the Company had of increaſing their revenues was by their trade. Sir Hugh added ſeveral other obſervations, all tending to ſupport the reaſoning of the report, and to ſhew that the arguments were inconſiderate or inapplicable.

Mr. PETER MOORE defended the forty-three proprietors who convened the meeting againſt the ſevere inſinuations of Sir Stephen Luſhington and Mr. Robert Thornton, and contended, that, if the honourable mover of the amendment had to form another claſs, he would place thoſe ex-directors in a claſs of extravagants. Whatever he might think of the diſcordant claſſes of the forty-three, even according to his own definition, they contained all the wholeſome ingredients of a good ſallad, forming a conſtitutional union in ſupport of the beſt intereſts of the Company, and of the Nation. He ſhould reſerve his ſentiments for the general diſcuſſion: he ſupported the motion for information and opinions for the benefit of others; he had long conſulted the ſoil and climate of the country, and the bountiful influence of nature, and the ſubject had occupied his mind many years ago: in the mean time, he ſhould tell thoſe who inſinuated that they formed an hoſtile combination, that whenever they joined them, which ſoon or late they would, they would find themſelves in the moſt honourable company of independent men, who had the honour and proſperity of the Company and of the Nation as ſincerely at heart as any ſubjects of England. Their opponents, indeed, repreſented their objects to threaten the overthrow of the Company: he maintained, on the contrary, they were their beſt friends and ſupporters: they did not demand what was idly called a diſturbance of chartered rights. No ſuch thing! They came forward on the part of the mercantile intereſts of England with this petition to the court—The vaſt empire acquired in India yields abundantly more products of mercantile enterprize than the Company chooſe to avail themſelves of: allow us to try our ſkill and employ our induſtry in ſuch articles as you reject, at preſent allowed to foreigners, our rivals or enemies. Licence us in this abandoned commerce, ſubordinate to your authority, regulations, and controuling juriſdiction. We will implicitly conform to them, pay all your dues, and the duties of the State. This, ſaid Mr. Moore, was reaſonable, and the conſiſtent object of

our

our charter; and while it improved the navigation, brought wealth into the kingdom. The ſubject was of vaſt magnitude, both to the Company and to the State; and they were the beſt friends of both who ſeconded the meaſure. And what, ſaid he, will be the reſult? It will fill the docks of England with ſhipping, the warehouſes of the Company with goods, and repleniſh their exhauſted coffers with money, now ſo much wanted. It would convert their ſpare rooms into an opulent cuſtom-houſe. It would prove a moſt valuable nurſery for ſeamen, and add great ſtrength to the Britiſh navy; improve the legal income, and unite us amongſt ourſelves in thus proſperouſly conducting thoſe portions of eaſtern commerce, at preſent loſt to our nation, but of which our enemies and rivals feel the full value. He contended that the whole ought to be brought into the Thames, either by the Company or individual Britiſh merchants. If ſuch were the crimes of thoſe who argued for the meaſure, Mr. Moore ſaid, he ſhould proudly boaſt of the guilt.

The deputy chairman (Mr. MILLS) made a ſhort ſpeech, in which, among a few other matters, he ſaid he had ſometimes conſulted the governor-general, but that he ſaid was no good reaſon for conſulting him or his predeceſſors on the preſent occaſion, the court of directors being by law the executive body, and fully competent to decide for themſelves from the information they had collected from the beſt ſources. Mr. Mills aſked why the honourable gentleman had not ſent him a copy of his motion, for which he had waited all the morning?

Mr. IMPEY ſaid, he was not ſurpriſed that gentlemen who entertained ſuch opinions as the honourable proprietor who ſpoke laſt, who thought that the Eaſt-India Company ſhould rather have reſigned its charter than admitted any of its fellow-ſubjects to a participation of the Indian trade, and that it ought to conſult its own intereſt alone, without conſidering that of the nation, ſhould vote for the preſent amendment. He had ſeconded the preſent motion, becauſe he held an opinion directly oppoſite. He thought no amendment was ever moved in a more extraordinary manner; the honourable mover profeſſed to expect that nothing would be ſaid upon the main queſtion, that a motion would be made for further information only; he himſelf advanced no one argument upon the main queſtion, and yet his amendment propoſed that the main queſtion ſhould, without any further information, be decided. From the manner in which ſome gentlemen took up the matter, one would think that a conſpiracy had been formed to overturn the Eaſt-India Company. [*The directors nodded aſſent.*] Mr. Impey ſaid, if this was a conſpiracy againſt the Company, Mr. Dundas and Lord Welleſley were among the conſpirators, and before they proceeded further, he wiſhed to add Lord Cornwallis, Lord Macartney, Lord Teignmouth, Sir John Macpherſon, and Mr. Haſtings, to their number. An honourable baronet had ſaid, the directors had already taken the opinions of the late governors-general on this ſubject; if they have, why are they not laid before the proprietors? But, ſays the honourable baronet, they were *ex parte* opinions; we wiſh to hear what opinions they will give when they have heard both ſides of the queſtion. From what the honour-

able

able baronet ſaid, one would imagine that Mr. Dundas had quite changed his ſentiments on this ſubject, and now thought with the directors. To ſhew he did not, Mr. Impey read a paſſage from Mr. Dundas's laſt letter, in which he expreſſed his full concurrence with Lord Welleſley. It was the univerſal cry on the other ſide, that this was an attack on the excluſive privileges of the Company. Nothing was further from the fact: Mr. Dundas and Lord Welleſley contended, that the Company ſhould be fully ſecured in the excluſive poſſeſſion of Indian commerce, as far as their capital would enable them to carry it on; that it would be equally unjuſt and impolitic to encourage private trade in oppoſition to them; that the Eaſt-India Company's trade ought to be carried on in the regular ſhipping; that no private merchant or agent ſhould reſide or act in India without their licence, and under their regulations; that the private ſhips, their officers and crews, the paſſengers, and cargoes they carried, ſhould be directly under their control and inſpection; that the private goods ſhould be ſold at the Company's ſales only, and that the Company ſhould receive duties on them. How, then, could this be fairly called an attack on the Company?

Mr. Impey then entered at large into the queſtion. He ſtated, that the Company's capital would not embrace half the trade of Britiſh India; that the remainder of it was carried on by private individuals, Britiſh or foreigners; that a large part of the Indian trade carried on by foreigners was ſupplied by Britiſh capitals; to what amount, or what part of thoſe capitals was drawn from India or from England, it was impoſſible to aſcertain. The act of 1793 was intended to remedy the evil, but had failed; according to Lord Welleſley's letter, the foreign trade had increaſed to ſo aſtoniſhing a degree, that, he emphatically ſaid, "it has become eſſential to the Company's and the Nation's welfare to check it." He ſtated Mr. Dundas's and Lord Welleſley's argument to be, "that it was more advantageous to the Britiſh empire and the Company to encourage Britiſh merchants to carry on that ſurplus trade, which the Company cannot embrace, than to leave it to foreigners; for which purpoſe it would be wiſe to remove every temptation to Britiſh merchants to veſt their capitals in foreign merchandize, and to enable them to rival foreigners in the markets of India and Europe." The directors had laid much ſtreſs in their report on ſome ſuppoſed difference in the opinions of Mr. Dundas and Lord Welleſley; perhaps, if they had favoured the proprietors with a ſight of their individual written opinions, which they had alluded to, the word "unanimous" would not appear very applicable to them, at leaſt it ſeemed ſo from what had fallen from one of the directors (Mr. Thornton). He contended, that there was no eſſential difference in the opinions of Mr. Dundas and Lord Welleſley; the latter thought much of the capital employed by neutral nations in Indian commerce was drawn directly from England; if the trade was advantageous, and we had a ſurplus capital applicable to it, it was impoſſible to prevent that application; whenever peace ſhould be concluded, the Britiſh merchant might, if he pleaſed, croſs over to Antwerp, which is declared a free port, domiciliate himſelf there,

there, and carry on the Indian trade from thence, if we did not by ſome wiſe prevention deſtroy the temptation to it. Mr. Impey contended, that although we could not prohibit foreigners from trading in our Indian ports, that was no reaſon why we ſhould not endeavour to rival them, or why we ſhould ſurrender to them the whole Indian commerce of foreign Europe and America; he thought the opinion of the directors on this point favoured more of the narrow ſpirit of monopoly, than the liberal and emulous ſpirit of Britiſh commerce.

Mr. Impey ſaid, a great evil exiſted in the great increaſe of foreign trade in India, for which the directors on the one ſide, and Mr. Dundas and Lord Welleſley on the other, had propoſed remedies. The proprietors would judge which was the wiſeſt. The directors propoſed to build, or contract for in England, a new fleet of ſhips, to carry on the private trade, for which they agreed to charge the private merchants no higher freight than that of the India ſhips in this ſeaſon. This plan would raiſe to an exorbitant degree the preſent immoderate prices of all the articles of ſhipbuilding; would be a certain loſs to the Company, even at the preſent rate of 15l. a ton; and, after all, would not enable the Britiſh merchant to rival the foreigner, from the embarraſſments he would be under in his trade, by the interference of the Company. Lord Welleſley and Mr. Dundas propoſed, that the Britiſh merchant ſhould be allowed, under ſuch reſtrictions as the Company thinks proper, to employ the India ſhipping; this would convey his goods at the cheapeſt poſſible rate, and enable him at once to rival foreigners in the European market. To this the directors object, firſt—That it would enable the private trade to rival that of the Company, and reduce their commercial profits; he thought it would have no more effect on their commercial profits, than the ſame trade carried on by foreigners. Secondly—That it would lead to the colonization of India. He thought that impoſſible, while no Engliſhman could enter India, or reſide there, without the Company's licence, and under the ſevereſt reſtrictions. Thirdly—That the reports of the Laſcars employed in the India ſhipping, when they returned, would deſtroy all veneration in the Eaſt for the Britiſh character? He thought no ſuch derogatory reports would be ſpread by them, or if they were, that the reports of ignorant, common ſailors, could have little or no effect. Fourthly—That it would throw Britiſh ſeamen out of employ. He thought it would furniſh them more employment, by greatly increaſing our trade. Mr. Impey agreed with the directors, that, if probable danger would ariſe from the meaſure propoſed, it would be a ſufficient reaſon for rejecting it, but it ought not to be rejected upon any idle and improbable ſpeculation of diſtant evils; whether the evils apprehended by the directors were probable, the late governors-general, who were perfectly verſed in the ſtate of India, muſt be the moſt competent judges; he wiſhed the proprietors to hear and to we what they ſaid. He agree the directors, that the intereſts the Nation and the Company were inſeparably united; the beſt ſecurity for the Company's excluſive rights was, that they were for the benefit of the Public; but if ever the Public ſhould be led to believe that the Company employed their

powers

powers and privileges not to protect themſelves, but unneceſſarily to cramp and fetter the commerce of their fellow-ſubjects, the foundation on which they ſtood muſt be cut from under them. If the proprietors think the meaſure propoſed by Lord Wellesley and Mr. Dundas is an invaſion of the Company's excluſive rights, let them, after the fulleſt information and inveſtigation of the ſubject, concur with the directors, and thank them for their reſiſtance to that meaſure; but if they ſhould think the excluſive rights of the Company cannot be probably affected by it, let them not, out of deference for their executive body, however reſpectable, reject a meaſure that is obviouſly for the advantage of the nation.

Mr. BOSANQUET ſaid, it appeared to him to be a queſtion of great indifference, on the preſent occaſion, what the opinions of their former governors-general were: and with regard to the preſent governor-general, though a moſt reſpectable man, and moſt meritorious ſervant of the Company, it was to be recollected, that it was through the impropriety of his conduct that the agents and merchants were admitted into what they wanted and now enjoyed. There were, Mr. Boſanquet obſerved, two parties on the preſent occaſion: the executive body of the Company on the one ſide, and the agents of thoſe concerned in the private trade on the other. Were gentlemen prepared to ſay that the birth-right of Britiſh ſeamen was to be bartered away for the ſake of admitting India-built ſhips, manned with Laſcars, into the carrying trade? No impartial Engliſhman could ſurely ſo far forget the gratitude due to our brave tars, as to liſten to ſuch a propoſition with patience. At preſent gentlemen ought to recollect, that all nations were looking up to the Eaſt-India Company; they remember the repeal of the penal laws, and if a further opening be given, they will take advantage of it, to the detriment of the intereſt of the Company and of the Public. He ſaid, ſome houſes in London traded for 400,000l. annually with foreigners, and he would aſk thoſe who were eager to obtain a farther enlargement of the private trade, if it was wiſe to graſp at every thing, and if there was not a point in matters of buſineſs and commerce, at which wiſe and prudent men would wiſh to ſtop, becauſe, in ſo doing, they would beſt conſult their own intereſt. With regard to additional papers, Mr. Boſanquet ſaid, he for one was willing to give every paper that was uſeful, or that might be required, but that it ought firſt to be ſhewn that they would be uſeful. After a variety of obſervations on other points, ſuch as that goods are the means, and ſhips the end, which ought always to be kept in view, on Mr. Fairlee's Letter, &c. &c. on which Mr. Boſanquet dilated, he mentioned, that if the private trade ſhould require it, the Company ſhould build twenty or thirty ſhips, or more, for its freight. He nevertheleſs, before he ſat down, took notice that it was difficult at preſent to find timber enough for the Britiſh navy. Mr. Boſanquet, in the courſe of his ſpeech, ſaid more in reply to the arguments that had been urged in ſupport of the reſolution, than had fallen from any other gentleman in the courſe of the debate; and his ſpeech altogether was of conſiderable length.

Mr. PRINSEP ſaid, he felt no indecency or impropriety in avowing himſelf to be perſonally and col-

collaterally interested in the main question. He remembered, on a former occasion, when a worthy friend of his (Mr. Lushington,) had been alluded to on a similar accusation, as pressing private interests, under cover of his proprietary privilege; interests which, it had been decided, were inimical to those of the Company; whereas those he espoused had no such tendency, and would sooner or later be admitted: That the honourable proprietor, with a manly and becoming frankness, had avowed the fact, and that the general court had applauded and supported him in the claim. The worthy alderman was a brother of the honourable baronet who had so harshly reprobated the conduct of himself, and those of his fellow-agents, who had, among others, called this court. The honourable baronet might have recollected, that he himself, when in the chair, (in 1799,) had publicly called on proprietors and interested individuals to bring forward their claims, and had promised that the directors would give them their serious and deliberate consideration, and report thereon to a future general court. The honourable baronet, who he was sorry to perceive had quitted the court since he had first offered himself to the chairman's notice, would also recollect, that he (Mr. Prinsep) had accepted the challenge, and had made a pledge that he would detail those claims, and the grounds on which they rested. Mr. Prinsep said, he had, in consequence, addressed a letter to that honourable baronet, explaining the nature and extent of those claims in behalf of individuals, and desired it might be laid before the court of directors. His request had been complied with. He now appealed to the gentleman behind the bar, to declare, whether that address was not couched in those terms of respect and deference to the executive representatives of the Company, which became an individual proprietor advancing his substantive opinion on a great public question, a question involving the welfare (as it was well said) and perhaps the existence of the Company?

In proof that this was the case, his letter had been honoured with a place in the manuscript appendix to the printed report and proceedings; there would, therefore, be found his recorded opinions on this great question. He was not ashamed of those opinions, nor of the facts and arguments in their support: they would stand a record of the truth or fallacy of his conceptions on the subject. He had come forward as a proprietor, to give reasons for the faith that was in him. He felt no shame or regret for so doing—for having given them at the call of the honourable baronet: He presaged, that some time or other the truth of them would be established, and the measure therein recommended adopted on its principle.

Not an atom of proof had been advanced either against the fact or the reasoning of the honourable proprietor who had opened the debate; no argument could confute them. The directors had decided on evidence not fully before the present court of proprietors; they had decided, but not convinced him—they had produced an unanimous resolution of the whole court to resist these claims, a fact singular in the annals of the Company, on a question of such moment; a fact no less remarkable for its singularity than (he meant no censure on the court of directors) for its discordance with the previously recorded state-

ments of many members of that court.

The honourable director who had juſt ſat down had accuſed his brother proprietor of talking againſt time; he had himſelf taken up a conſiderable portion of the time of the court, without convincing Mr. P. upon any of the points at iſſue. The proprietors at this late hour ſhould not find him intruding on the indulgence they were granting him, by any prolixity. He would endeavour to bring the queſtion to a point which ſhould preclude farther debate. In the firſt place, for himſelf, and thoſe abroad, for whom he acted, he avowed a perſonal motive; he had ſpecifically ſtated their claims, and he now repeated them to be merely to the enjoyment of that ſhare in the India trade which the Company had either abandoned, or had not the faculty to embrace to enjoy the privilege of ſharing it with foreigners. This was their admitted right under the act of 1793. This right, therefore, he never would abandon. Until the directors could ſhew that the Company had the faculty (not occaſional, but permanent and beneficial,) and the poſitive permiſſion of government, aſſuredly to that act, of carrying on the whole of the trade with Britiſh India, this claim ſhould never lapſe. Had the Company the means of ſo doing? Could the directors ſay that ſuch was the ſtate of our reſources, that we could embrace the whole of Britiſh India trade? He found that no anſwer was to be expected to theſe queſtions: for his own part, he had examined into the preſent ſituation of the Company. He was convinced they had no ſuch faculty, and indeed he had ſhuddered at the proſpect before them; but at this late hour he ſhould not enter into arguments, though he was nevertheleſs ready at all times to diſcuſs the buſineſs fully. He ſhould not preſs the matter farther than to repeat, that till it was ſhewn that the Company had the means of bringing the trade to this country, he would perſiſt in claiming as an inherent right of Britiſh ſubjects under the charter, that individuals ſhould be allowed to enjoy it: it was their birth-right, their privilege; a right in union with the ſubſtantial intereſts of the Company, and with the proſperity of the Britiſh nation.

Mr. HENCHMAN roſe in reply, and ſaid, Mr. Chairman, it has given me much pain, during the courſe of this debate, to find thoſe who have oppoſed the motion I have had the honour to offer, ſo generally aſcribing unworthy motives to the gentlemen who have called this court; ſome of them, having a private intereſt as agents for the reſidents in India, is in my mind an additional reaſon why they ſhould join in bringing this queſtion to a final and juſt concluſion: but, Sir, it muſt be evident to the court, that many, who ſubſcribed the letter, have no other intereſt than as proprietors of India ſtock, and I am ſatisfied they are fully convinced they will promote the true intereſts of the Company by the part they are taking. For myſelf I declare ſolemnly, it is the only intereſt I have; and therefore I do not think it is very candid in any man to ſay that I am confederating to deſtroy the rights and privileges of the Company, becauſe I ſee the ſubject before us in a different light from the directors. Sir, the honourable gentleman (Mr. Twining) who has offered you an amendment upon my propoſition, certainly has not ſaid much in favour of the report,

nor in anſwer to thoſe objections I have taken to it: he has principally confined himſelf to claſſing the parties who called the court, in order to leſſen, if poſſible, the effect of ſuch a numerous ſubſcription. Where he has placed me, I really do not recollect; but I think he expreſſed himſelf ſurpriſed to find me taking the part I do. Sir, I repeat, that I take it upon conviction, as far as my information goes, that I am right; but I wiſh for more information, that I may be clear, at leaſt that I form a correct and proper judgment on this important occaſion. This the honourable gentleman, by his amendment, is inclined to deny me: but I have not heard from him any reaſoning to ſatisfy my mind; indeed he has apologized for not going at length into the ſubject. He has offered an amendment to put an end to the diſcuſſion, and he has concluded with a very extraordinary call indeed upon you, Sir, and your brother. He has invoked the conſul, the proconſul, and the ſenators, the houſehold troops, pioneers and all, to come forth on the preſent occaſion, and repel what he is pleaſed to call an attack upon the rights of the Company; but which I muſt conſider as a fair and juſt exertion to put the trade of India on a proper footing, to the great advantage of the Company and the Public. An honourable friend behind me (Mr. Chiſholme), equally avoiding the general argument, has amuſed himſelf and the court, by attributing to me the preſumption of teaching Mr. Dundas what is commercial and what is political; he is perfectly welcome to all the benefit ſuch a ſarcaſm can have on the ſerious ſubject under diſcuſſion. I expected, I confeſs, to have heard from him a different ſort of addreſs, and, Sir, I am perfectly eaſy as to the effect his obſervation will have reſpecting myſelf; becauſe, I truſt, my character is not to be guilty of any ſuch preſumption, having juſt common ſenſe enough to be aware of the very humble diſtance at which I ſtand from the right honourable the late preſident, in every inſtance where judgment is to be exerciſed.

Another honourable proprietor, (Mr. Inglis, American merchant) after ſome very judicious obſervations, has concluded with offering to you a conſideration that I truſt will not be forgotten. He ſaid, if I underſtood him right, that the commerce of Great Britain wanted the India-built ſhipping. I am happy to find ſo reſpectable a man agree with me in this main point. Whether they ought to be ſold in this country, or ought to be allowed to return to that, is a matter for future conſideration, and, in reality, of no conſequence; becauſe ſome Britiſh tonnage or other muſt be employed to bring private trade; and which part it is, whether ſhips built in India or Europe, ſeems to me very immaterial to the whole.

An honourable baronet, (Sir Stephen Luſhington,) whom I now do not ſee in his place, has fallen into the general practice of the day, and given his aid to depreciate the characters of thoſe who have called the court, and did ſuppoſe would not allow him to condeſcend to. Sir, I have had the pleaſure of knowing the honourable baronet many years; and when he ſat on this ſide of the bar, who was there a more able or a more conſtant inquiſitor into the affairs of the Company? and who would have repelled, with more indignation than himſelf, any imputation upon the motives that induced him to take one ſide or the other in a debate before this court? Another

honourable baronet, (Sir Francis Baring,) a friend that I reſpect and eſteem, both for his virtues and his talents; he ſays, that forty-three gentlemen require to examine into the conduct of the court of directors. The able baronet knows that it is not unreaſonable for them to examine into their own affairs, it is the right of the proprietors as eſtabliſhed by law, and he ſurely cannot mean it as an objection againſt them, becauſe they are forty-three inſtead of nine, which is the ordinary number. Nor, Sir, is the honourable baronet correct in ſtating, that I accuſe the directors in being haſty in their deciſion; quite the contrary, I lament their deciſion has not appeared much earlier; but I hope, after they have taken ſo long a time to form their opinion, they will not expect the proprietors to determine without ſome time for deliberation. The honourable baronet alſo ſaid, that Mr. Dundas was convinced by the arguments of the directors. It is very extraordinary how differently men's minds are formed; I really conceive the very contrary, and that Mr. Dundas differs as much from the directors as he did when he wrote his letter of 2d April 1800; for in his laſt letter he ſays, "It is my misfortune to view the ſubject in a different light, and that the governor-general's letter had demonſtrated the grounds of thoſe opinions, which he had from time to time taken the liberty of laying before the court of directors:" the proprietors muſt judge for themſelves, but if words have ſtill their uſual meaning, ſurely the right honourable gentleman is at this moment of opinion that India-built ſhips ſhould be employed. The honourable baronet has referred to the Portugueſe ſettle, and aſked whether that is a trade which ought to be done away, becauſe it is foreign, when it conſiſts in a great part of bullion carried to our ſettlements in India? Sir, I cannot anſwer this queſtion of my honourable friend, but by putting another to him. Will he condeſcend to give me his opinion, or inform me, whether the greateſt part of that bullion is Portugueſe or Britiſh property? If it is Britiſh, I ſay, the Portugueſe ſhould not be allowed to carry on that trade even with Engliſh capital; but the Britiſh merchant ſhould be enabled to ſend his treaſure immediately from the port of London. The honourable baronet has alſo told us, as a proof of their engagement to the Britiſh merchants, that ſome time ago, when cotton was ſcarce, and the Mancheſter weavers wanted India cotton, the directors agreed to allow the merchants of that town to ſend out as many ſhips as they pleaſed to fetch cotton from Bombay. I ſhall only obſerve, that when the directors made this offer, the danger of colonization could not have been ſo ſtrong upon their minds as they are at preſent. And laſtly, the honourable baronet has taken a very ſubſtantial objection to the motion I have had the honour to offer. He ſays, the directors are already in poſſeſſion of the opinions of the governors-general. Sir, can it be poſſible for the directors to have thoſe opinions, and that they are withheld from the proprietors? this is ſo extraordinary a piece of information that I muſt beg the court's attention to it.

[Here Sir Francis ſaid, after referring to one of the clerks, that they were among the papers, open to the peruſal of the proprietors.]

"If that is all the honourable baronet means, I am ſatisfied he will allow I am correct in obſerving, that

that thoſe papers contain no opinion on this ſubject at large. I do not recollect Lord Macartney's name throughout the papers—Lord Cornwallis's and Mr. Haſtings's I do, to two ſhort extracts of letters, but not entering generally into the ſubject. Their opinions are ſtill wanted as to all the great political as well as commercial conſiderations involved in this queſtion; and I truſt the proprietors now underſtand that no ſuch opinions at preſent exiſt. Another honourable director (Mr. R. Thornton,) has ſaid, in the ſtyle of ſo many before him, that this is an attempt of intereſted men to wrench from the Company their beſt rights and privileges. What right has that honourable gentleman to tax me with any ſuch unjuſtifiable motives? It ſeems, Sir, if we differ from the directors in opinion, our motives muſt be bad. The criterion is ſingular. The honourable director, however, has confeſſed, what I have all along ſtrongly ſuſpected, that there muſt have been ſome difference of opinion among the directors themſelves; if ſo, and we had their ſeparate opinions given to the committee, and referred to in the report, we ſhould be better able to judge what ſort of unanimity this is, with which they recommend their own plan in oppoſition to Lord Welleſley's."

[Here Mr. Thornton begged to explain. He ſaid he only admitted that there had been ſhades of difference in the committee; that there was no material difference of opinion, only ſome ſmall ſhades; very ſmall ſhades of difference, which were not very material.]

Mr. HENCHMAN ſaid, he was willing to accept the honourable director's explanation; he has acknowledged there were differences of opinion, which, upon ſo complicated a ſubject, it was impoſſible but there muſt be; and he now had ſoftened it down till the difference became a ſhadow hardly diſcernable. "Sir, whatever the differences are, however light the ſhade, it is material the proprietors ſhould know the differences, in order to aſſiſt their judgment; and I am obliged to the honourable gentleman for clearing up this point ſo much as he has done. I lament, however, exceedingly, another obſervation which fell from the honourable gentleman; and that was, if I heard him right, that it would degrade the directors to conſult the governors-general. Sir, this is a very extraordinary opinion——

[Mr. Thornton again explained, and ſaid, he had aſſerted only that it would be condeſcending in the directors.]

"I have no objection to explanation, but I cannot agree, even now, in opinion with the honourable director. Indeed, I feel ſo very differently on this occaſion, and am ſo little uſed to conceal what I feel, that I ſhall make no ſcruple to expreſs it; and it is, that when I look at the ſituation and characters of the parties, I can ſee no condeſcenſion in the caſe; and I will add, becauſe in my conſcience I believe it, and meaning not the leaſt offence to any one, that the late governors-general of India, in my opinion, underſtand the general and real intereſts of the Eaſt-India Company better than any gentleman behind the bar without exception. Can it be condeſcenſion to refer to ſuch authorities?

"Another honourable director Mr. Boſanquet) has alſo, I am ſorry to remark, treated the opinions of theſe high characters as matters of great indifference, and he has ſpoken

of the conduct of the preſent governor-general in ſtill harſher terms; for, as I have his words, he ſaid, the agents and merchants are now in the enjoyment of what they wanted, by the impropriety of the governor-general. Sir, it is very neceſſary that this point ſhould be explained, and that we ſhould ſee whether the governor-general deſerves this cenſure. If Marquis Welleſley's letter of the 30th September laſt is referred to, it will be ſeen he writes purpoſely to ſubmit to the committee of directors the very urgent conſiderations that determined him to adopt the temporary arrangements for the current year, of allowing India-built ſhips to come to Europe: he tells them, that the tonnage of the year is inadequate to the demand in India; and that unleſs India-built ſhips are allowed to go to Europe, much of the Company's gruff goods, and all the goods of private merchants, cannot be ſhipped for London; his lordſhip alſo adds, that the reſort of foreign ſhips is unuſually large, and that the goods of the private merchants would, under ſuch diſappointment, go into the hands of foreigners.

"This ſtate of things I have not heard diſputed; I take it therefore to be well eſtabliſhed, and if ſo, where is the impropriety in Marquis Welleſley's conduct? Inſtead of being cenſured, ſurely he is much to be commended. I beg gentlemen will refer to that letter, and I truſt the contents of it will have an influence upon the minds of all much in favour of the governor-general's conduct, inſtead of againſt it. The honourable director next made uſe of a favourite appeal to an Engliſh audience: he aſked, whether the birth-right of Britiſh ſeamen was to be bartered away by admitting India-built ſhips manned by Laſcars? To which I can readily reply in the negative; and I think I can prove that the admiſſion of India-built ſhips will be a benefit inſtead of an injury to them. If theſe ſhips are not allowed to come to London, not one additional Britiſh-built ſhip will be employed, for the trade will go into the hands of foreigners, and they will employ their own ſhips and their own ſeamen; whereas, if they do come, they will be numerous, and they will be deſirous of having in their employ as many Britiſh ſeamen as they can get. Although generally manned with Laſcars, they always have Engliſh officers; they wiſh to have petty officers alſo, and ſome European ſeamen; ſo that every ſhip of this deſcription will be ready to engage the Britiſh ſeamen, and it will be, as far as it may extend, a new and additional channel of employ for this valuable claſs of men, inſtead of its taking from them any means of engagement that are at preſent open to them." The honourable director, I think, alſo obſerved, that all nations were looking up to the Eaſt-India Company. I agree moſt entirely with him, and it is to aſcertain what they will at laſt do with reſpect to this private trade. They ſaw, with ſome apprehenſion, the repeal of all the penal laws in 1793, becauſe it was the beſt aſſurance that the Company would do ſomething effectual to bring all the trade going on with Britiſh capital to the port of London; but they have recovered their ſpirits ſince they have found the Company unwilling to give the merchants facilities enough to bring their goods to London. Foreigners, at this time, are exceedingly anxious about this queſtion; they know, if thoſe facilities

are

are granted, if individual ſhips are allowed to navigate, there will be an end to the credit and aſſiſtance they at preſent receive from the Engliſh merchants in Calcutta, and that they will be reduced to trade on their own capitals. The honourable director, I think, next ſaid, that one houſe, to his knowledge, traded for 400,000*l.* in a year with foreigners (a proprietor called out No!—but to four times as much as the clandeſtine trade amounted to, that is by the director's account 250,000*l.*) Mr. H. ſaid, he was ſatisfied either way; he only noticed the thing to ſhew that in the minds of ſome of the directors, the foreign trade carried on by Britiſh capital exceeded the ſum it was ſtated at in the report. The honourable director alſo repeated what is ſo fully argued in the report, that the India ſhips are the object in the end, and that the goods are only the means. This had not eſcaped my attention, but I cannot find by inquiring, I cannot recollect in my own experience, that ſuch a practice is poſſible in commerce, and eſpecially from India. I ſpeak, however, in the preſence of many of the moſt reſpectable merchants of London, they will judge whether it is poſſible for a trade on ſuch principles to exiſt. I thank the honourable director for another obſervation that he made, and that was, that this country could not at preſent ſupply timber enough for the Britiſh navy; yet, Mr. Chairman, the honourable director ſeriouſly recommends that the India Company would build twenty, thirty, or forty more ſhips for additional trade, and to add to that diſtreſs for timber which is already felt. Sir, this cannot be of real advantage to the India Company or the Nation; his majeſty's miniſters have their eye upon the Company, and will not allow any thing ſo injurious to take place. They will examine into the reſources of ſhip timber which you have on the Malabar coaſt; they will call them in aid both to the commerce and the navy of their country; and this circumſtance alone, if none other offered, would be grounds ſufficient to decide the preſent queſtion, and to ſhew that ſhips built in India, and not in Great Britain, muſt carry on the ſurplus trade between the Eaſt Indies and the river Thames. This, I am convinced, will at leaſt be effected. I wiſh it to be done by the Company themſelves upon conviction, and I wiſh them to conſult their governors-general to aſcertain, whether they are, or are not of opinion, that it can be done without any of thoſe dangers which the report of the directors ſo alarmingly holds forth—dangers, in my mind, totally void of foundation, and ſuch as the nature of your governments in India muſt always effectually preſent?"

The queſtion being now loudly called for, it was put, and the court divided on the original motion of the reſolution,

Ayes, - - -	80
Noes, - - -	133

A ballot on the amendment was demanded in the name of nine proprietors.

On Friday, June the 6th, the ballot took place, when the motion of Mr. Henchman was finally loſt.

WEDNESDAY, *Dec.* 16, 1801.

A quarterly general court was held this day, when Mr. MILLS (the Chairman) informed the court, that the court of directors had reſolved that the dividend on the Company's capital, from the 5th of

June laſt to the 5th of January next, be five and a half per cent. The queſtion, therefore, that he was to put was, that five and a half per cent be the dividend?

Mr. HENCHMAN ſaid, he did not riſe to object to the dividend propoſed, but he thought that a proper occaſion to notice a report, which was in very general circulation, of an intention to increaſe the Company's capital, and which, if it had any foundation in truth, he thought it might be injurious to the Company's affairs. Mr. Henchman obſerved, that although the Company had obtained an act of parliament five years ago, empowering them to increaſe their capital two millions, yet it was known that they had never uſed that power; it had lain dormant in the office. He truſted, therefore, that whenever the directors ſhould be about to make uſe of it, the proprietors would be called upon for their conſent; for the Company was now in a very different ſituation from that in which they ſtood when the power was given, at which time he had objected to enlarging the capital, and which he ſhould do again, becauſe he thought it the very worſt way of raiſing funds in any caſe whatever; it was ſuch, in his opinion, as moſt likely to affect the preſent dividend, and on that account particularly deſerving of attention. It was a mode that became a permanent obligation on the Company; be their ſituation ever ſo much improved, they could not get rid of the expence of it. It had many other diſadvantages not neceſſary at preſent to be enumerated. Mr. Henchman begged only further to ſay, that, entertaining this opinion, he had turned his mind to other modes of ſupply, and he had left, a day or two ago, a propoſition with the ſecretary, for the chairman's peruſal, which he had no doubt he muſt have ſeen (the chairman allowed that he had); the propoſition was to transfer a conſiderable part of the debt in India to this country, and thereby ſave half of the charge of Indian intereſt. Mr. Henchman ſaid he was ſorry to notice that it had been too publicly inſinuated that he was an enemy to the Company, becauſe he happened to differ upon a great political and commercial ſubject from the opinion of the directors; but he hoped the court would do him the juſtice to believe that he never took a part in their affairs but with a view to the proſperity and welfare of the Company, which he had as much at heart as any member belonging to it; and if his preſent propoſition could in any degree be of ſervice to that end, he ſhould feel a particular pleaſure in having ſuggeſted it.

The CHAIRMAN ſaid, that as the honourable gentleman had ſet out with declaring that he did not mean to oppoſe the reſolution for the dividend, the queſtion upon that might as well be put: That with regard to the adding two millions to the capital of the Company, no ſuch meaſure was in the contemplation of the directors at preſent. The ſubject of the Indian debt had indeed occupied much of his attention, with reſpect to the beſt practicable means of diſcharging it. He had duly received the paper to which the honourable proprietor had alluded, and he returned him his thanks for the valuable hints it communicated, and ſhould at all times feel himſelf obliged to the honourable proprietor for the hints he might be pleaſed to convey to him, on that or any other ſubject.

Mr. HENCHMAN ſaid, he felt obliged by what had fallen from the chair;

chair; he would leave his propoſition with the court of directors, or he would juſt read the heads of it, if the court would condeſcend to hear it—*(a loud cry of Read, read!)* Mr. Henchman then read his plan as follows:

PROPOSITION

For the more ſpeedy Transfer of the Eaſt-India Company's Debts in India to Great Britain, for the Aſſiſtance of the Finances of that Country, and the Reduction of the Charge of Indian Intereſt.

I. To eſtabliſh a fund at the India Houſe, bearing five per cent. per annum intereſt, payable half-yearly, and transferable by transfer-books.

II. To this fund all perſons in India may ſubſcribe Company's bonds, or other paper in circulation, at a certain exchange to be fixed.

III. As the Company's paper in India has different value in the markets in India, according to the tenor and rate of intereſt, proper conſideration to be paid to thoſe circumſtances.

IV. That the governor-general in council have power to adjuſt the rate of exchange.

V. That the rate of exchange be, in the firſt inſtance, only ſettled for three or [illegible] months; that, by the reſult of the trial, it may be either increaſed or decreaſed, as may be found expedient.

VI. That transfer certificates ſhall be granted to thoſe who ſubſcribe, which will bear five per cent. per annum intereſt from the day of their date, payable at the India Houſe.

VII. That, on production of any ſuch transfer certificate to the proper officer at the India Houſe, an entry of ſo much ſtock ſhall be made accordingly in the transfer-books, in the name of the party.

VIII. That ſuch ſtock ſhall be transferable at the office in the ſame manner as is uſual with other public funds.

IX. That the Company ſhall be bound not to pay off this ſtock for years, and to give years notice whenever they may be inclined to pay it off after that period.

X. That the territorial revenue of India, as well as the Eaſt-India Company, ſhall be anſwerable for this fund.

XI. That the plan ſhall be publiſhed in England, and perſons here be invited to ſubſcribe to the fund. All ſuch ſubſcriptions being paid at the India Houſe, and faithfully invеſted by the court of directors in dollars, and ſent to India, to be [illegible] towards the liquidation of the Comp[illegible] debts, and nothing elſe. In ſuch caſe the parties would have their names enter[illegible] on the books here, immediately upon paying their ſubſcriptions.

XII. That private perſons in England ſhall be allowed to ſend out ſilver on the Company's ſhips, freight free, for the purpoſe of ſubſcribing to this fund in India.

XIII. That a *bonus*, if neceſſary, may be given to perſons in Europe that will ſubſcribe; and that a preference may be given to the proprietors of Eaſt-India ſtock. The amount of theſe ſubſcriptions may be limited, and the inſtalments made eaſy.

Arguments in favour of the Propoſition.

I. Perſons in India having property to remit to England, will have the means of immediate inveſtment, at five per cent. per annum.

II. The rate of intereſt being higher than government funds, will be an inducement to engage in this fund.

III. The ſubſcribers will have another inducement by the rate of exchange at which the transfer ſhould be made, which is left to the government in India to decide according to circumſtances.

IV. That the rate of exchange ſhould be fixed only for a limited time, that the government may alter it as they may find expedient.

V. Many perſons in Europe, in conſequence of the peace, and the expected reduction in the price of ſilver, may be induced to ſend ſpecie to India for the profit thereon, having ſuch a favourable opportunity of immediate returns by means of this propoſed fund.

VI. A plan of this kind, if timely adopted, may do away the neceſſity of increaſing the Company's capital ſtock.

VII. This is a plan in which no private perſon can enter into competition with the Company.

VIII. The riſe which may be expected in the public funds, will make this fund of increaſing value.

IX. This plan ſaves to the Eaſt-India Company all the difference between Indian and Britiſh intereſt; the latter being five per cent. per annum, while the former is eight, ten, and twelve per cent. and ſome of thoſe ſecurities at conſiderable diſcount.

X. This fund may be the means of reſtoring

ſtoring the public credit of the Eaſt-India Company abroad, by a ſpeedier diſcharge or tranſfer of their Indian debt.

The queſtion on the dividend was then put and carried.

LOSS OF THE KENT INDIAMAN.

The CHAIRMAN ſaid, the next buſineſs to be ſubmitted to the conſideration of the court was, a reſolution of the court of directors on the 4th of November laſt, which ſhould be read. It was as follows:

"That it is the opinion of this court, that the commander, officers, and owners of the ſhip *Kent*, are fully acquitted from all imputation of neglect or miſconduct, in reſpect to the loſs of that ſhip."

Mr. CHISHOLME ſaid, that before the general court proceeded to a vote upon that reſolution, it would be proper that the report of the proceedings in Bengal, reſpecting the capture of the *Kent* on the 7th of October, ſhould be read.

A report of the part taken by the governor-general, as ſoon as the news of the loſs of the *Kent* arrived at Calcutta, was read, and the proceedings on the inquiry inſtituted by the committee to whoſe inveſtigation the matter was referred; together with the minutes of the marine board upon the ſubject, and the depoſitions of Mr. Hall, Mr. Morris, and other perſons who were on board when the *Kent* was captured.

It appeared from theſe papers, that the arms provided for the *Kent* were defective, and unfit for ſervice; a fact that Captain Rivington could not but be acquainted with, as he had inſpected them at Graveſend, and had ſent to the armourer to exchange one of the muſkets, when he fetched one away, and returned another in lieu of it. That the blades of the cutlaſſes (which coſt but three ſhillings and ſixpence each, including the ſcabbard) were made of ſuch bad materials, that they were cut in half by a ſingle ſtroke of the Frenchmens' ſabres. It appeared that there were 2000 ſtand of arms on board in packages, which were ſtowed in the hold; that the captain ordered a rummage to be made, and one of the boxes taken up and brought to him, which he opened and looked at, but that he had it faſtened down and ſtowed away again. It likewiſe appeared, that the ſhip, from being overladen, was ſunk ſo deep in the water, that ſhe ſailed heavily, and it was difficult to manage her. It was impoſſible, alſo, on account of her being ſunk ſo deep in the water, for the crew to open their gun-deck ports, excepting only in very fine weather. That, in fact, it did not appear that they had ever been opened during the voyage, but for a ſhort time in the Bay of Biſcay. It became therefore impoſſible to exerciſe the men with the guns, and that they had not been exerciſed with the ſmall arms weekly, as they ought to have been. When the enemy firſt attacked the *Kent*, ſhe beat her off with her great guns; but the *Conſiance* returned to a ſecond attack, and attempted to board, when it was found that there were not a ſufficient number of ſmall arms on board to arm each paſſenger and perſon capable of bearing arms, and enable them to co-operate in the defence of the ſhip. The conduct of Mr. Hall and Mr. Morris, in deſtroying the private ſignals after the ſhip was captured, was highly meritorious, and did theſe gentlemen great credit. It appeared alſo that Captain Rivington put the ſhip into ſtays when the enemy was cloſe to her, during the action, but that ſhe miſſed ſtays, and by that means fell along-ſide the *Conſiance*, which enabled the privateer's people to board

board the *Kent* fore and aft at the ſame time. Upon the whole, the loſs of the ſhip was to be imputed to the circumſtance of the ſhip's having been injudiciouſly put into ſtays, to the want of a ſufficient quantity of ſmall arms being on board, and to thoſe that were on board being defective and unfit for ſervice; but that the captain and his officers had fought gallantly in defence of the ſhip, and ſo had ſeveral of the paſſengers; and that the captain loſt his life bravely fighting to repulſe the enemy, whoſe loſs it had ſince appeared amounted to fourteen killed, and a great number wounded; and that the *Conſiance* herſelf was ſo much injured in the courſe of the action, that ſhe muſt have been taken, if her people had not ſucceeded in boarding the *Kent*. The minutes of the marine board concluded with recommending to the directors to furniſh their ſhips with better ſmall arms, a larger quantity of them, boarding netting, and other means to enable them to repel every attempt of an enemy to board, and to have two magazines, one fore and the other aft.

Mr. CHISHOLME thought it a ſurpriſing matter that the *Kent* ſhould fall into the hands of the enemy, as it had been ſtated in the papers juſt read, that there were 2000 ſtand of arms and a general officer on board, and in all two hundred and ninety-eight perſons capable of bearing arms. He would, therefore, confine himſelf to two queſtions: Was it admitted behind the bar, that there were 2000 ſtand of arms and a general officer on board?

Mr. COTTON ſaid, that having been a member of the committee of ſhipping, he begged to make a few obſervations relative to the ſubject under conſideration of the court, viz. the loſs of the *Kent* Eaſt-Indiaman, off the Sand Heads, in the mouth of the Ganges. It was well known that ſhe was attacked by the *Conſiance* privateer, that the *Kent* beat her off on the firſt attack, and that on her again making up to the *Kent*, the latter gave her a broadſide, and did great execution on board the enemy; but Captain Rivington unfortunately putting the *Kent* in ſtays, ſhe miſſed ſtays and ſwung round, ſo as to enable the people of the *Conſiance* to board her fore and aft at the ſame moment; that Captain Rivington fought bravely to repel the aſſailants, but was himſelf ſhot from the enemy's round top, almoſt immediately upon the privateer's crew attempting to board; the loſs of the ſhip, therefore, was to be imputed to the captain's having unfortunately put the ſhip in ſtays, and to the circumſtance of there not being a ſufficient quantity of ſmall arms to enable the paſſengers to unite in the endeavour to repulſe the enemy; ſuch of them as had arms put into their hands behaved very gallantly; ſeveral of them, it was lamentable to reflect, had loſt their lives in their endeavours to preſerve the ſhip, and many others were ſeverely wounded. The laſt words of Captain Rivington were, "Do not give up the ſhip!" It was in proof that Capt. Rivington did examine the arms at Graveſend, and ſent to the armourer to come and take ſuch of them back as were inſufficient and defective; ſome of them were taken back, and exchanged for others; but it did certainly appear that the cutlaſſes were not ſound, as the blades of them were cut in two by a ſingle ſtroke of the French ſabres. As to any neglect in not having duly exerciſed the men in the uſe of the great guns, the fact was, that, in conſequence of the number of additional paſſengers and

others

others taken on board out of the *Queen* Indiaman, which was burnt at St. Salvador, and the increaſed ſtores, water, &c. neceſſary to be there ſhipped for their maintenance, the *Kent* ſunk ſo deep in the water, that it appeared in evidence that the ports of her gun-deck could not ſafely be opened, except in very fine weather. He owned, when he firſt heard of the loſs of the *Kent*, and the circumſtances of her capture, according to the reports of it, as they then reached England, he himſelf felt great indignation, and thought it highly diſgraceful to the Britiſh name, as it appeared to caſt a ſtigma on the national character as a powerful maritime ſtate. But when better information came to hand, and he had examined all the papers ſent home from Calcutta, he formed a very different opinion reſpecting the fact. It was to be recollected, that the ſort of attack by boarding was a mode of fighting not heard of as a mode ordinarily practiſed by the French previous to the preſent war; that it had not been uſual to provide the Company's ſhips with boarding netting, or to have two magazines; and that as to the arms on board, they were ſtowed in the bottom of the hold, and were ſent out for the uſe of the Company's military in India, and therefore the captain might reaſonably doubt whether he would be juſtified in making uſe of them, even if they could have been eaſily got at, when the *Kent* was made ready to fight the *Conſtance*: Another conſideration, and that of great weight, was, that the ſort of enemy they had to contend with were of great practical ferocity, inured to the ſavage ſtyle of warfare a French privateer carried on, and whoſe onſet was ſo ardent, from the hope of plunder, that they could not be reſiſted with effect, unleſs there had been more ſmall arms on board. The captain, his officers, and ſuch paſſengers as were armed, it was evident had fought moſt gallantly; and therefore, if any blame was imputable to the captain for putting the ſhip in ſtays, it was to be recollected that he had already paid for it with the forfeit of his life. Mr. Cotton ſaid, he was a member of the committee of ſhipping; if, therefore, any error was imputable to them for not having done more than examine the two witneſſes, who had been examined by the committee at Calcutta, appointed by the governor-general to examine them, he muſt take upon himſelf a part of the blame. The matter had been already tried at Calcutta, and the reſult of the inquiry that took place there had been an acquittal; and gentlemen would recollect, that, after a court-martial, or court of inquiry, had once acquitted men, who would be found guilty of criminal conduct if they were convicted, to put them on a ſecond trial was a proceeding never heard of. Regulations were now making to prevent ſuch an accident from ariſing in future, and therefore it was the leſs neceſſary to purſue the inquiry any farther at home, or in that court.

Mr. Impey denied that there was any thing in the minutes of the committee of inquiry at Calcutta that could be conſidered as an acquittal of the captain and officers, and deſired that the latter part of the papers might be read again.

They were read again, and Mr. Impey aſked if the hon. director had found any thing in what had juſt been repeated, that would bear the conſtruction he had put upon them, in calling the reſult of an inquiry an acquittal?

Mr.

Mr. Cotton ſaid, he certainly did conſider the reſult of the inquiry the ſame thing as an acquittal, as the minutes ended with a declaration that the captain and his officers did every thing in their power to repel the enemy, and that he died bravely fighting in defence of the ſhip, which, with his dying breath, he deſired might not be given up to the enemy.

Mr. Chisholme roſe again, and ſaid, that no diſtinct anſwer had yet been given to the queſtions he had taken the liberty to put to the gentlemen on the other ſide of the bar, Was it admitted that there were two thouſand ſtand of arms on board the *Kent* when ſhe was captured, and was there a general officer on board? If there was, was that general examined as to the tranſactions on board the *Kent* when ſhe was captured, and where were they to look for the particulars of his evidence? At preſent the court had not heard what was become of the general officer?

The Chairman admitted that there were two thouſand ſtand of arms on board the *Kent*; but as to the general officer, he belonged to the king's ſtaff at Madras, and was only a paſſenger in the ſhip; no inquiry had therefore been inſtituted reſpecting him, nor was it thought that the committee of inquiry at Calcutta had a right to interrogate him. He added, that it was evident that the captain had fallen in defence of the ſhip, and that regulations were under conſideration of the directors, which would, it was hoped, enable their captains in future to guard againſt a ſurpriſe, and prevent an enemy from boarding an Indiaman.

Mr. Johnstone ſaid, he could not but conſider the loſs of the *Kent* Indiaman, and the circumſtances attending its loſs, as diſgraceful to the Company, and diſhonourable to the national character. It was, he believed, the ſingle tranſaction upon the ſeas that could be ſaid to tarniſh the luſtre of the Britiſh name, and to fix a ſtain on the fair fame of our arms, in the courſe of the long war which had happily been recently terminated. In every view it preſented a diſguſtful repreſentation of the moſt palpable miſconduct and neglect; and it was amazing to him, that the court of directors, for whom, generally ſpeaking, no proprietor, he was perſuaded, entertained a more profound reſpect than he did, ſhould have come forward with the reſolution then under conſideration, and called upon the general court to give it their ſanction, without offering the proprietors the ſmalleſt atom of evidence in ſupport of it. As far as the examinations taken before the court of inquiry and the marine board at Calcutta went, ſo far from amounting to an acquittal, as an honourable director had aſſerted, they conveyed a ſtrong preſumption of miſconduct and neglect. Mr. Johnſtone ſaid, he was as ready to pay due honours to the memory of the deceaſed as any man. He was convinced that captain Rivington was a man of great bravery, that he made every practicable reſiſtance in the moment of attack, and that he loſt his life fighting gallantly in the ſhip's defence, and in endeavouring to repel the enemy, when Surcouff and his people attempted to board the *Kent*. But was that any anſwer to the charge to be found in the papers, ſtating the opinion of the marine board at Calcutta, the members of which imputed the loſs of the ſhip to the badneſs of the ſmall arms, the ſmall quantity of them, the want of boarding

ing netting, and the captain having put the ſhip into ſtays while the *Confiance* was making up to her? Ought it to have been left to the experiment of an action to diſcover that the cutlaſſes were made of ſuch bad materials, that the French ſabres, at a ſingle ſtroke, cut their blades in half, and that ſeveral of their muſkets were not proof, and conſequently unſerviceable? Could any man reaſonably expect, that, at ſuch a low price as three ſhillings and ſixpence each, a good well tempered cutlaſs, together with its ſcabbard, could be afforded? Another inſtance of neglect was, that the men could not be exerciſed with the guns, becauſe the ſhip was ſo deep in the water that they could not with ſafety open their gun-deck ports except in remarkably fine weather, and that the men had not in due manner been exerciſed and practiſed in the uſe of the fire-arms. All theſe neglects ſhould have been avoided; if they had, and boarding netting had been on board, the ſhip in all probability would have been ſaved. Beſides, there was general St. John on board at the time of the action, whoſe evidence, one would naturally ſuppoſe, would have been extremely material: but it did not appear that he had been examined either in India or in Great Britain; nay, indeed, the papers that had been read made no more mention of him than if no ſuch man had exiſted. In ſhort, there were, Mr. Johnſtone ſaid, ſo many extraordinary circumſtances connected with the loſs of the *Kent*, that he was clearly of opinion that the general court ought not to decide haſtily upon it; they ought to have all the papers relative to it before them, in order to enable them to form a correct judgment reſpecting the reſolution now offered for their adoption, and therefore he begged leave to conclude with moving "that the papers be printed."

Mr. Impey ſeconded the motion.

Mr. Cotton roſe again to remind the court, that he had before obſerved that the cauſe of the *Kent* ſinking ſo deep in the water was the addition to the freight, ariſing from the great number of paſſengers and hands from out of the Queen at St. Salvador, when that ſhip was deſtroyed by fire, and the additional quantity of water and ſtores neceſſarily taken on board to provide for their maintenance on the paſſage. Twenty-two feet of draft, or twenty-two and a half, was all that the *Kent* made when ſhe ſailed from the river; but what ſhe took on board at the Brazils, which he had juſt ſtated, cauſed her to ſink ſo deep in the water that her gun-deck ports could not be opened, or her crew exerciſed with the great guns: as far, however, as depended on them, they were well ſerved in the action, and did great execution on the Confiance, which was greatly wounded in her hull. As to the lading of the ſhip, when ſhe ſailed from Graveſend, ſhe could not be ſaid to leave the river a light ſhip, as ſhe had 796 tons of the Company's cargo on board, but that ſhe did not appear to be improperly laden when ſhe ſailed from England.

Mr. Wm. Benſley ſaid, that moſt certainly it belonged to the proprietors to have every information poſſible on ſuch a ſubject as the loſs of the *Kent*, before they were called upon to confirm the reſolution of the court of directors. To deny this, would be to do a violence to his feelings, and to his ſenſe of duty to his conſtituents; but there were circumſtances in the loſs of the *Kent*, which were already known, that in his mind well warranted the reſolution of the court of directors. The ſecond time the *Confiance* returned

turned to the attack, ſhe came determined to make a deſperate attempt to board her, and the *Kent's* miſſing ſtays unfortunately enabled them to grapple and commence their attempt; it appeared, however, that they met with a brave reſiſtance; and he made no doubt but that they would have been repulſed, and their own ſhip captured, if there had been boarding netting, or a ſufficient quantity of good ſound cutlaſſes and muſketry on board. It has ſince come out, that Surcouff had given his men brandy, three ſeveral times, previous to their efforts to board; and it was ſaid, that the enemy were encouraged to hazard the attempt by the promiſe of an hour's plunder. When they ſucceeded, and got on board, they ſhewed no quarter, and paid not the ſmalleſt reſpect to perſons, but behaved with the utmoſt cruelty and ſavageneſs. They even ſtabbed the ſick in their beds, and robbed all they met of their buckles, clothes, &c. &c. Thoſe who ſurvived were put on board an Arab that hove up, and they had only a little rice and water to live upon for the four days that they were upon their paſſage to Calcutta. Mr. Morris, the ſteward, they took with them to the Mauritius. It was clear, from the examinations taken at Calcutta, that the *Kent* fought well. To what end then were gentlemen ſo eager to purſue the diſcuſſion further? Let them for a moment conſider what would be the reſult of it. Did they mean to puniſh the innocent owners, by forbidding them to build a new ſhip on the *Kent's* bottom? That there was not boarding netting on board the ſhip, nor a ſecond magazine of arms, was not to be imputed to the owners as a neglect, becauſe, as had been explained by his honourable friend and colleague (Mr. Cotton), it had not been uſual to provide the Indiamen with boarding netting, and a ſecond magazine, however ſtrongly this melancholy loſs of the *Kent*, and ſo many valuable lives that fell a ſacrifice on the occaſion, ſuggeſted the propriety of ſo providing them in future. If there had been any error, it muſt have lain with the captain, who had paid dearly for it with his life; but it was admitted on all hands, that captain Rivington and his officers behaved gallantly, and did their utmoſt to repel the enemy. He ſaw therefore no uſe in raking up the aſhes of the dead, and reflecting on the memory of a brave man.

Mr. JOHNSTONE contended that the owners were to blame, becauſe they were bound to provide their ſhips with proper arms; and it was evident, in the caſe of the *Kent*, that the ſmall arms were far from being in a ſerviceable or proper condition; and the owners were expreſsly held reſponſible for her being properly equipped by the charter-party under the act of Parliament, which in terms enacted, that when it ſhould appear that the loſs of an Indiaman was owing to any miſconduct or neglect of the commander, officers, or owners, leave ſhould not be given to them to build a new ſhip on the bottom ſo loſt. It had been proved that there had been both neglect and miſconduct.

Mr. WILLIAMS (a director) ſaid, he had been forty years in the marine ſervice of the Company, and, from his profeſſional knowledge, he was ſatisfied that every thing had been done to ſave the ſhip that was poſſible. The *Kent* fired her great guns with effect, as long as they could be diſcharged to any purpoſe; and when the enemy boarded, it was plain that the captain and officers had made a brave defence. As to there not being more ſmall arms

on

on board, let gentlemen recollect, that the *Kent* took on board an additional number of paſſengers at St. Salvador; from the Queen, which was burnt there, a circumſtance that could not be foreſeen when the *Kent* ſailed from England. Her own crew conſiſted of no more than about one hundred and fifty perſons; but even if there had been ſmall arms ſufficient on board, it was, in his mind, a matter of ſerious conſideration, how far it would be prudent to put arms in the hands of ſuch a number of paſſengers and other ſtrangers. As to boarding netting, ſuch a thing had never been heard of as neceſſary to be provided for an Indiaman; and with regard to two magazines, he hoped he ſhould never hear of the ſhips having more than one, which was fully ſufficient. But upon theſe points profeſſional men were beſt able to give their opinion, and the gentlemen who had ſaid ſo much upon the ſubject did not know what they were about.

Mr. HENCHMAN ſaid, he begged to ſpeak to order. He was very ſorry to hear any gentleman, and particularly a director, expreſs himſelf in the terms the honourable gentleman had done, who had juſt ſat down: ſurely the proprietors were not to be treated in that manner; and he was the more ſurpriſed at it, becauſe he had known the gentleman for many years, and he had always conceived him to be a man of mild and gentle manners, not at all correſponding with the language he had now been uſing, and which is ſo very contrary to all uſage and order in a public aſſembly.

Mr. WILLIAMS ſaid, he was not conſcious that he had ſaid any thing that could juſtly give offence, either to the court, or any individual proprietor. What had he ſaid?

Mr. HENCHMAN ſaid, the words the honourable director had uſed were, that "gentlemen did not know what they were about." He was very ſorry ſuch language ſhould be heard in the court—the honourable gentleman, no doubt, would not attempt to defend it.

Mr. WILLIAMS ſaid, he meant merely to ſay, that they were not profeſſional men, and therefore could not underſtand what was the uſual equipment of an Indiaman.

Mr. WILLIAMS (a proprietor) declared, that he had long known captain Rivington, who had loſt his life in the defence of the *Kent*; that a man of more integrity, bravery, and zeal for the ſervice, did not exiſt.

Mr. HENCHMAN ſaid, he could not but conſider this as a caſe deſerving of particular attention. The objection of raking up the aſhes of the dead could not be of uſe, for an act of parliament required a particular mode of proceeding; and therefore, whether the captain of a ſhip ſurvived the loſs of her or not, the examination muſt be the ſame: the queſtion was, whether there had been any neglect or miſconduct in the owners or commander of the *Kent* during her laſt voyage on which ſhe was captured? The marine board, and the commiſſioners of inquiry at Bengal, clearly agreed in much neglect and miſconduct—Was it not neglect, not to aſcertain whether the ſmall arms were ſerviceable before they went into action? Was it not neglect, not to get up and keep at hand as many of the Company's arms (of which 2000 ſtand were on board) as would arm all the paſſengers and others capable of making uſe of them? Was it not neglect, never to have fired the arms they had during the voyage? Was it not neglect, or miſconduct, to let the

ſhip

ship ſail ſo deep that ſhe could not in fine weather open her gun-deck ports? Was it no neglect, not to buy more arms at St. Salvadore, when ſo many more people were taken on board? Was it not neglect, that the armourer ſhould not from time to time have put what arms they had in proper order? Although all this appears on the face of the papers, eighteen directors acquit the owner and commander of all neglect and miſconduct; and how does the honourable director (Mr. Cotton) defend this judgment? he ſays, the parties had undergone a trial, and been acquitted at Calcutta, and two trials were unjuſt: but, on examining the papers, no acquittal appears—an examination had taken place, but they who examined knew this court muſt try and pronounce judgment; the honourable director knew that alſo, and if there had been fifty trials, they were uſeleſs and improper, becauſe an act of Parliament directs what is to be done in all ſuch caſes, or elſe the proprietors would not have heard a ſyllable of this matter; and a deciſion muſt be given by the directors and the general court, before a new ſhip can be built. It does not appear, Mr. Chairman, from whence the court of directors have obtained their evidence that no neglect or miſconduct occurred. As to the depth of water, it is not fair in that caſe to ſay that was a conſequence of taking in more people, and water and proviſions for them at St. Salvadore, becauſe the water and proviſions would have been expended when they got, as they were, to the very end of their voyage; and as the ſhip's being ſo deep that ſhe could not open her gun-deck ports, was a complaint from the time of her leaving England, ſo it was then in this improper

condition; the captain was negligent in ſailing ſo deeply laden, and the owners in letting her go in ſuch condition; the owners and captain were both negligent in reſpect to the condition of the arms; and the gunmaker's juſtification is only a proof that he had ſerved every other ſhip and the Company as badly. If in this caſe the owners and captain can be acquitted of all neglect and miſconduct, no commander need henceforward be afraid of an inquiry. But the proprietors have not every aſſiſtance given them in this inquiry which they ought, for the directors have only given the reſult of their inquiry, inſtead of the evidence by which that reſult is come to. This, Sir, ſurely is irregular, becauſe the proprietors are by law required to give their opinion whether the judgment of the directors is correct; and how can they do ſo if they know not the grounds upon which they pronounce it—where is the evidence of the officers they have examined? Mr. Henchman ſaid, he not only thought papers ought to be printed now, but he thought all ſuch papers ought to be printed in future, before the matter came before that court. It muſt not be conſidered that caſes of this nature are to paſs the court as mere matter of form; they are far otherwiſe, and this inſtance ſhewed the neceſſity of particular attention to them. If ever there appeared neglect, it appeared in this caſe; and it was curious to hear it advanced as an apology, that now in peace, after eight years war, the directors were making proper rules for the defence of their regular ſhips; ſhips for which ſo much had been paid, becauſe they were ſo very able to repel an enemy; and it was alſo ſaid that they had never been uſed to boarding, although the Triton was

taken by that mode of attack. As to the merits of the officers in destroying the private ſignals, however much it might be commended, it were better not to have been ſpoken of ſo publicly.

Mr. Twining roſe in ſupport of the reſolution, the grounds of which he conſidered as having been fully made out by the examinations and papers that had been read from behind the bar. The queſtion before the court was, he ſaid, of the deepeſt conſequence to the Eaſt-India Company, and the court ought to be anxious to bring it to ſuch a concluſion as may beſt conduce to the Company's intereſt. It did not appear to him, he ſaid, in the leaſt neceſſary to print the papers, as they were the proofs of the facts to which the loſs of the *Kent* had been owing; a matter, the making of which public to all the world, could be of no poſſible advantage to the Company's intereſts, but might be in its conſequence highly prejudicial to them. Mr. Twining commented on ſome part of Mr. Henchman's ſpeech, and among other animadverſions ſaid, that if that honourable gentleman's remark was founded, that it would have been as well if nothing had been ſaid of the circumſtance of Mr. Hall and Mr. Morris having deſtroyed the private ſignals after the ſhip was taken, ſurely it would ſtill be more unadviſeable to make that fact as public as poſſible. Mr. Twining ſaid, that the gunmaker's certificate proved that the *Kent* was furniſhed with ſmall arms of the ſame quality that the Company's ſhips were always furniſhed with; and it appeared from the papers that had been read, that the captain and his officers made a brave and gallant defence of the ſhip, and did their utmoſt to repel the enemy; this had been admitted on all hands: to what end then print the papers, unleſs it was deſigned to rake up the aſhes of the dead, and, by queſtioning the acknowledged bravery of the captain and his officers, caſt a ſlur on the courage of the Company's commanders and officers? He ſhould therefore vote againſt printing the papers, and for the original reſolution.

Mr. Impey ſaid, I agree, Sir, in many of the obſervations that have been made by the honourable proprietor who ſpoke laſt; I agree that it is a queſtion of the deepeſt conſequence to the Eaſt-India Company, and that we ſhould be anxious to bring it to ſuch a concluſion as may conduce moſt to their intereſts: but as he has given us no reaſons for it, I cannot agree with him that this will beſt be effected by concurring with the reſolution of the court of directors, without knowing the ground of that reſolution; on the contrary, with a full knowledge that the facts ſtated are in direct contradiction to it. An honourable proprietor who ſpoke earlier in the debate, expreſſed ſome indignation, under an idea that a ſlur was intended to be caſt on the courage of the India Company's officers; for myſelf I diſclaim that intention, both generally and in this particular inſtance; I believe the character of the officers of this Company, for courage, is as high as that of any others in any ſervice in the world; and I believe, that, on the melancholy occaſion before us, as much perſonal bravery was diſplayed as in the moſt ſucceſsful enterprizes of the war: but that is not the queſtion before us. We are told that ſuch arrangements have been made by the court of directors, ſubſequent to this event, as will preclude the apprehenſion of a ſimi-

lar calamity occurring in future from the ſame cauſes: I am happy to hear the fact, and I applaud the directors for their inclination to acquire wiſdom by fatal experience; but neither is that the queſtion before us. The queſtion before us is, Whether the owners, commander, or officers of the *Kent*, were guilty of any neglect or miſconduct that operated in conducing to the capture of that veſſel: and it is not enough for the owners to ſay they have been guilty of no perſonal miſconduct; they, as well as every ſubject of this country, are liable for the acts of thoſe whom they employ to conduct their buſineſs; they are anſwerable to the India Company and the Public, for the perſons whom they have choſen to ſuperintend the management and defence of this ſhip; and if it ſhall appear that any of the latter have been guilty of neglect or miſconduct, the owners muſt abide the conſequences.

It is at all times unpleaſant to enter on matters of a perſonal nature, that involve queſtions of criminality; becauſe, however cautiouſly they may be diſcuſſed, the feelings of innocent and honourable men may be wounded; nothing but what I conſider as an indiſpenſable duty would induce me to ſay one word on this very delicate ſubject; and if, in the courſe of what I ſhall ſubmit to the court, I ſhall ſeem to bear hard on any individual, it will be merely the reſult of that duty, as I have not the ſlighteſt knowledge of any of the parties to the tranſaction.

In ordinary caſes of the loſs of ſhips, I have been accuſtomed, in common I ſuppoſe with moſt of the proprietors, to acquieſce implicitly in the deciſions of the directors without ſtrictly examining the grounds of them; knowing that a great public duty was impoſed on that court, I concluded that they fulfilled it with due circumſpection and diligence, that they entered into a full inveſtigation of the ſubject before them, that they examined and croſs-examined all the parties cognizant of it, that they formed their judgment intelligently and impartially on the reſult of that evidence, and that they cauſed it to be reduced to writing, for the guidance of the proprietors, who were finally to confirm their judgment.

But this caſe of the *Kent* is by no means an ordinary one; and if the public accounts of it are to be believed, I run little riſque of contradiction when I ſtate it to be one of the moſt calamitous and diſgraceful events of the late war; it muſt have been matter, one would imagine, of the moſt anxious ſcrutiny with the court of directors, whether the neglect or miſconduct of the owners, captain, or officers, had contributed to it: if the evidence went to ſubſtantiate any guilt againſt them, no conſideration of private kindneſs, or falſe humanity, ſhould operate for a moment to caſt a veil before it; if, on the other hand, the evidence went to clear up the imputations againſt them, as well the private honour and character of the individuals, as the ſatisfaction of the public, required that it ſhould be fully detailed and publiſhed. Let us ſee, Sir, what the public accounts were, and in ſtating them I do not mean to lay greater ſtreſs on them than they deſerve; I know they may be erroneous; I know they may be rebutted by evidence. A regular ſhip of the Company, fully manned and armed, is attacked in the Bay of Bengal, cloſe to the very ſands,

by an enemy's privateer of very inferior force, and beats her off; yet, immediately after, the privateer ſucceeds in what I may call the deſperate attempt of boarding; the crew, though double the number of the aſſailants, make no adequate reſiſtance; and the paſſengers, who alone ſeem to have been reſolute to defend themſelves, are miſerably ſlaughtered.

To juſtify the perſons concerned in the affair, and to ſuſtain the ſubſequent reſolution of your honourable court, one of the directors (Mr. Cotton) relies on what he calls an acquittal by a competent tribunal appointed to inveſtigate the tranſaction: Sir, I can find no ſuch acquittal; in fact there was no regular trial in Bengal, of the owners or officers, on which an acquittal could be founded; but I will inform the court what I have found, and let them judge if it amounts to an acquittal, or if not, rather to a condemnation.

When the capture of the *Kent* was yet recent, an examination of the cauſes of it was referred by Lord Welleſley to the marine board at Calcutta, who appointed a committee of enquiry, conſiſting chiefly or entirely of profeſſional men, for that purpoſe. By that committee certain facts have been aſcertained and put upon the records of the Company, which, if not contradicted, muſt go, as I contend, to a full condemnation, inſtead of an acquittal of the parties. It is ſtated by that committee, that before the *Kent* left the Thames, ſhe was ſo deeply laden that ſhe could not in fair weather open her lower portholes with ſafety to fire her guns. Was this no neglect or miſconduct in the owners, or the commander, or the officers? Nay, I may go further; was this no neglect or miſconduct, if they were apprized of the fact, as they ought to have been, in the committee of ſhipping of the Eaſt-India Company? It is further ſtated, that the muſkets provided for the ſervice of the crew were of ſo bad a quality as to be utterly unſerviceable; that the cutlaſſes coſt but three ſhillings and ſixpence each, and were of ſo weak a temper as to be cleft aſunder by every ſtroke of the French ſabres; that, with a full knowledge of the inſufficiency of the arms provided for his crew, the captain ſtowed away 2000 ſtand of arms belonging to the Company, which were part of his cargo, in ſuch a part of the ſhip that they could not be reſorted to in caſe of neceſſity. Is there no palpable neglect or miſconduct in theſe facts?

When this matter comes to be a ſubject of enquiry in England, it is referred by the directors very properly to their committee of ſhipping. As well to ſatisfy my own mind, as to do juſtice to the memory of the unfortunate gentlemen (one of whom was a friend of mine) who fell victims to their reſolute courage in defence of the ſhip, I have examined this morning, in your ſecretary's office, ſuch evidence as the directors have thought fit to lay before the proprietors as the foundation of their reſolution, and as a ground for their concurrence and confirmation of it. To my great ſurprize and ſorrow, I found no tittle of evidence whatever to contradict any one of the facts which I have ſtated before to be recorded by the committee of inquiry in Bengal; the directors merely ſtate, in general, that they have examined certain witneſſes, and have come to ſuch a deciſion.

Among the papers ſubmitted to the court is one of a very curious kind,

kind, which is intended I ſuppoſe to rebutt the facts found by the committee of inquiry, relative to the ſtate of the arms; this is a certificate of Mr. Rea, the perſon by whom thoſe arms were furniſhed. But, does he deny that the muſkets were unſerviceable? Does he deny that the cutlaſſes coſt three ſhillings and ſixpence each, and were of a bad temper? Nothing like it. He only aſſerts that the arms provided for ſeveral other ſhips of the Company, which he enumerates, were preciſely of the ſame quality: ſo that we have the conſolation of knowing that it has been by good fortune only that thoſe other veſſels have avoided falling into the hands of the enemy, as the ſame neglect and miſconduct has pervaded the whole ſervice; and this man's certificate, inſtead of exculpating himſelf, goes to involve in the ſame imputations the owners and commanders of all the other ſhips enumerated, and the inſpector of the arms of the Eaſt-India Company.

But if, inſtead of a certificate of ſo unſatisfactory a nature, this paper had been an affidavit of Mr. Rea, denying in the moſt poſitive terms the charge againſt him; ſhould the directors have been ſatisfied with the mere written depoſition of this man, ſwearing to exculpate himſelf? In my opinion it was their duty to have ſent for him, to have examined and croſs-examined him perſonally, and to have accurately aſcertained, by the ſtricteſt inquiry, what was the real ſtate of the arms he had been in the habit of furniſhing to the Company and their ſervants.

I ſhould have hoped, Sir, that the directors would have been anxious to ſhew that they had ſcrupulouſly executed their truſt in a caſe where the honour of the country at large, the honour of their ſervice, and the juſtice due to the unfortunate ſufferers and their ſurviving friends ſo loudly demanded it. But however they may have ſatisfied themſelves on this ſubject, (for more may have paſſed in the committee of ſhipping than is laid before us,) it can hardly, I think, be contended, that we can conſcientiouſly confirm their deciſion without any evidence, without any knowledge whatever of the ground on which it proceeds. It is not pretended by any one, that the confirmation of the proprietors is merely a formal act, which follows the reſolution of the directors of courſe: on the contrary, it is fully admitted by one of the directors (Mr. Benſley) to be a judicial act, in which we muſt exerciſe our judgments on the facts laid before us. We are called on to judge of the credit and effect of evidence: Can we poſſibly do this, without ſeeing the whole of that evidence? For my own part, I moſt ſincerely wiſh that it may finally be found ſufficient to ſupport and juſtify the acquittal pronounced by the directors; but, as it ſtands at preſent, I cannot ſo far compromiſe the honour of the Country and the Company, or commit ſuch an outrage on the feelings of thoſe to whom the unfortunate ſufferers were dear, as to confirm their vote.

Captain SEALY aſked, if any complaints had been made of the arms ſent out for the uſe of their army in India?

The Chairman begged to be excuſed anſwering.

Mr. WILLIAM BENSLEY roſe again and ſaid, that he might not be ſo converſant in the practice of the courts in Weſtminſter Hall, or the law of evidence, and in examining and croſs-examining wit-

neſſes, as the honourable and learned gentleman who had juſt ſat down; yet certainly he could ſpeak from profeſſional knowledge, having himſelf been a commander, as to the ſhip's being ſunk ſo deep in the water. The circumſtance of the *Kent*'s being ſo ſunk in the water that ſhe could not open her gun-deck ports except in very fine weather, was owing to her being ſo heavily laden, in conſequence of her having taken ſo many perſons on board at Rio de Janeiro, for whoſe uſe it was neceſſary to lay in an additional quantity of water, proviſions, and other ſtores. That was no miſconduct either in the commander, officers, or owners. Theſe caſual paſſengers amounted to about 160 perſons, who could not be ſuppoſed to be of much uſe in defending the ſhip. Her force was confined chiefly to her own complement, and they were not able to reſiſt 250 of the enemy, all of them well armed with ſabres and piſtols, trained in the conſtant exerciſe of them, uſed to a deſperate mode of fighting, previouſly prepared by drams, and animated by a promiſe of free plunder, to dare any and every thing to obtain poſſeſſion of the *Kent*; but it had ſince been well-known, that if they had not ſucceeded, they and their ſhip muſt inevitably have been captured themſelves. He aſſured the general court, that if he did not think his opinion conſonant with a conſcientious diſcharge of his truſt as a director and a member of the ſhipping committee, he would not venture to ſtate it. The ſhipping committee had examined witneſſes very ſcrupulouſly, and it was upon their evidence that they felt themſelves warranted to declare they were ſatisfied. He thought, therefore, that it would be extremely unjuſt to the owners, who certainly were not to blame, to refuſe them leave to build a new ſhip on the bottom of the *Kent*.

Mr. IMPEY replied, that he did not diſpute the aſſertion made by the honourable director, that he executed his truſt conſcientiouſly; on the contrary, as he was univerſally eſteemed an honourable man, he had no doubt of the truth of the aſſertion. But the honourable director had quite miſtaken his objection; it was not, that the witneſſes had not been examined with ſufficient ſkill by the committee; how they might have been examined then, he was quite ignorant: his objection was, that no evidence whatever had been laid by the directors before the proprietors, to counteract and refute the criminal facts found by the committee of inquiry in Bengal, and juſtify the acquittal pronounced here.

Mr. R. THORNTON (a director) ſaid, he certainly could not pretend to profeſſional knowledge, but he might nevertheleſs preſume to offer two or three plain obſervations. It could not be denied him, that a ſhip of conſiderable force might be taken by an inferior one, notwithſtanding that the crew of the larger ſhip behaved more gallantly; the late war had afforded various inſtances of it, ſince many of the captures made by Britiſh cruizers, both by king's ſhips and privateers, had been made in that manner. He would next obſerve, that it was indiſputable from the papers that had been read, that captain Rivington and his officers did their utmoſt to repel the enemy, as well before they boarded as when they made the attempt, which it unfortunately turned out they made with too much ſucceſs. The captain, it was generally admitted, loſt his life fighting

fighting gallantly in defence of the ſhip, and with his laſt breath deſired that the ſhip might not be given up. So ſtrong an impreſſion had the proof of theſe facts, as they appeared from the inquiry and examinations taken at Bengal and by the ſhipping committee at home, made on the court of directors, that they were ſatisfied no blame was imputable to the owners, the commander and his officers, and had in conſequence come to the reſolution then under the conſideration of the court. What alſo appeared to him to render it the leſs neceſſary to oppoſe the reſolution was, that the directors, in conſequence of the recommendation of the marine board at Calcutta, had actually determined on ſuch regulations for giving additional force in future to the Company's ſhips in time of war, as ſhould be moſt likely to enable them to guard againſt ſurprize, and protect them from the danger to which the *Kent* had been ſo fatally expoſed.

Mr. DURANT ſaid, he had been in the habit of acting with many of the honourable gentlemen near him, but on this queſtion he differed from them altogether. It appeared to him, that, ſo far from its being neceſſary or wiſe to print the papers, and keep up the diſcuſſion, the ſooner all the circumſtances of the loſs of the *Kent* were buried in oblivion the better. He had liſtened to every thing that had been ſaid with all the attention he was maſter of, and he never liſtened to a more irkſome debate; for what was it but a dull repetition of the lamentable circumſtances of a melancholy accident? No variety, no change of reaſoning, but the ſame thing over and over again, from every mouth that was opened: he therefore muſt repeat, that he objected to the motion for printing the papers, and was ſatisfied that it would be moſt adviſeable that the whole ſhould be buried in everlaſting oblivion.

Mr. COTTON ſaid, in juſtification of the owners, he begged leave to declare, that when the *Kent* ſailed from the Thames, her draught of water was not more than twenty-two feet, but that her being ſunk ſo deep in the water, and not being able to open her gun-deck ports, was in conſequence of the addition of paſſengers, ſtores, &c. taken on board at St. Salvadore. Mr. Cotton ſaid, the committee of the ſhipping were particularly anxious to take care that none of their ſhips drew too much water. That at this very time there were ſhips in the river unloading part of their freight, in order that they might be lightened, and not draw more than twenty-two feet, ſo that they might in moderate weather, and indeed in all weather, and in all caſes but in a gale of wind, or during a ſtorm, have the free command of their gun-ports.

Mr. HENCHMAN roſe to remind the honourable director, that it did not appear from the papers that had been read, that the captain of the *Kent* had ever exerciſed his men, as they ought to have been exerciſed, with the great guns and ſmall arms, not merely ſubſequently to the ſhip's ſailing from the Brazils, where ſhe took on board a number of paſſengers and ſtores, but at any period of the whole voyage. He begged leave to aſk the honourable director, whether a ſhip drawing no more than twenty-two feet and a half can open the gun-ports with ſafety?

Mr. COTTON ſaid, a ſhip certainly could.

Mr. Henchman then begged leave to ask, whether the honourable director had read the paper of the marine board and committee at Calcutta, to that point, and meant to be underſtood as diſcrediting it?

Mr. Cotton ſaid, he did not believe a word of it.

Sir Hugh Inglis obſerved, that the papers were always ready for the inſpection of the proprietors, even when they were not printed. His honourable friend (Mr. Henchman), he had no doubt had availed himſelf of them, and other proprietors might do the ſame before the queſtion ſhould be ultimately decided. Sir Hugh added one or two other obſervations.

Mr. Henchman ſaid, he certainly had availed himſelf of the opportunity, but papers were not always allowed to be ſeen; that when he read the papers, he had aſked the ſecretary what was the other buſineſs, that the words *ſpecial affairs*, in the advertiſement of notice to the court, referred to? And the ſecretary ſaid, he could not tell him.

The Chairman reminded the court that the queſtion was not then to be decided, but on a ſubſequent day; he ſhould therefore imagine, that as the papers would be left on the table for the inſpection of the proprietors, there could be no occaſion to print them.

Mr. Henchman roſe again, and ſaid, if he was to underſtand that in future, whenever ſuch ſubjects were to be diſcuſſed, the proprietors were to be allowed to inſpect the papers, not merely as in this caſe between the day of diſcuſſion and the ballot, but previous to the day of diſcuſſion, he for one ſhould have no objection to agree to his honourable friend's withdrawing the motion for printing the papers.

This being underſtood, Mr. Johnſtone withdrew his motion.

The queſtion was then put and agreed to.

THANKS TO ADMIRAL LORD KEITH, LORD HUTCHINSON, &c. &c.

The Chairman acquainted the court, that there was other buſineſs; that having received a letter from two honourable proprietors, Mr. Moore and Mr. Prinſep, informing him that they intended to bring forward a motion of thanks to Lord Keith, and Lord Hutchinſon, with their reſpective officers, he had directed the words *ſpecial affairs* to be inſerted in the advertiſement announcing that a general court would that day be held.

Mr. Peter Moore ſaid, he was happy to turn from a ſubject of ſorrow, affliction, and mourning, of which he had unfortunately drank his full portion, by the loſs of a very near relation who had fallen in the defence of the *Kent*, to a ſubject which he truſted would conduct the meeting to a ſcene of joy and exultation, and reſtore the court, as was always his deſire, to harmony and unanimity. Satisfied as he was, that however there might be a variance on points of minor conſideration, there could only be unanimity where the diſplay of Britiſh bravery, valour, and conduct, in the cauſe of the country, occupied their attention; and he was certain, that the motions which had been read from the chair, on the ſubject of the glorious triumph of the Britiſh arms in Egypt, of which his honourable friend (Mr. Prinſep) and himſelf had given notice, would be recorded in the annals of hiſtory, as the proud triumph of the preſent, and for the imitation of future generations, ſanctioned by the unanimous

nimous applauſe of the Eaſt-India proprietary in general court aſſembled, as a teſtimony of their ſenſe of the ſervices which had been rendered by the united efforts of the army and navy employed in this arduous conteſt, whoſe gallant exploits, carrying conqueſt in Egypt, had reſtored the convulſed world to tranquillity and repoſe; and now left us at liberty to value, if we knew how, and to benefit by, the bleſſings of peace. In framing the motions before the court, Mr. Moore ſaid he had been wholly governed by public records, or facts of notoriety, in ſimple terms appropriate to the occaſion; and he did this with a view to meet the ready acquieſcence of the court, and to ſave both them and himſelf all unneceſſary diſcuſſion.

Of the two great perſonages who had conducted this armament to ſo glorious a termination, the one was familiar to all; the other, though heretofore employed on various important ſervices, and always accompliſhing them with great honour to himſelf, was nevertheleſs, on the whole, conſidered as a new character in the Britiſh annals. The noble admiral who commanded the navy on this occaſion, had long worn the ſplendid laurels of manifold ſucceſsful ſervices to his country, and whoſe arduous exploits and honourable conduct had long ſince obtained their wonted applauſe, and had their intrinſic worth ſtamped in honour and fame, by his well-deſerved exaltation to the Britiſh peerage. His laſt great exploit too, (the capture of the Cape of Good Hope,) was, if poſſible, ſtill more intereſting to the Eaſt-India Company, than thoſe which are now the ſubject of our diſcuſſions of ſuch invaluable conſideration was that important acquiſition to the nation eſteemed, that it was announced in the houſe of commons by the late miniſter for India affairs, that the very ſafety of India depended on it, and the maintenance of it was abſolutely neceſſary to the preſervation of our great empire there; and he is reported to have declared in his place, in the moſt unqualified terms, that any miniſter who ſhould conſent to ſurrender it, ought to loſe his head. Such was the great value of the acquiſition to the Nation, ſuch its eſtimated conſequence to the Eaſt-India Company; and this acquiſition had been accompliſhed by the noble admiral Lord Keith.

On the preſent occaſion, ſaid Mr. Moore, we behold the noble admiral's exertions in the ſervice of his country, continued with unabated ardour and undiminiſhed ſucceſs. We bear teſtimony that the army and navy have accompliſhed the entire conqueſt of Egypt, againſt a very ſuperior force, and under a combination of difficulties the moſt formidable and diſcouraging. And what is the evidence of the public record?

"During the courſe of the long ſervice in which we have been engaged, Lord Keith has, at all times, given me the moſt able aſſiſtance and counſel. The labour and fatigue of the navy have been continued and exceſſive; it has not been of one day, or of one week, but for months together. In the Bay of Aboukir, on the new inundation, and on the Nile, for 100 miles, they have been employed without intermiſſion, and have ſubmitted to many privations with a cheerfulneſs and patience highly creditable to them, and advantageous to the public ſervice."

Thus ſpeaks the public record.

But,

But, it cannot be confined to this occaſion, ſaid Mr. Moore, great and glorious as it has been, that we are to appreciate the conduct and exploits of the Britiſh navy. Wherever employed, they are ſure to carry glory; and ſeldom or ever have failed to carry conqueſt alſo. They have ever done their duty, and always merited the confidence and the warmeſt applauſes of their country. They have proved its ſafeguard, and are juſtly the ſource of its pride and its glory.

Let us now go to the ſervices of the army. The noble general Lord Hutchinſon, who gave this brave force the ſucceſsful direction which enſured conqueſt, it is true, has not been ſo long known to us in the light of a great public character, as his noble colleague. But now, he alike dwells in our hearts, and will live in the applauſe and gratitude of his country, and be the admiration of the world for ever. Wherever Egypt ſhall be mentioned in times to come, the name of Hutchinſon will involuntarily ariſe to human recollection and applauſe; and the ſplendid deeds which he has accompliſhed, induce poſterity to emulate his conduct, to imitate his actions, and ſtruggle to be enrolled with him in the annals of glory.

But, however new the name of this gallant officer to us, and however ſplendid this laſt ſervice to his country, ſaid Mr. Moore, it is by no means the firſt, nor in my mind does it form his greateſt claim to its applauſe and gratitude; in as much as the preſervation of a domeſtic empire from overthrow, anarchy, and deſtruction, will ever in my mind, ſaid Mr. Moore, have tranſcendant preference to foreign acquiſition, however deſirable for the ſalvation of remote colonial dependencies.

During the late dreadful conflicts in Ireland, this meritorious general officer had the honour to hold very diſtinguiſhed rank there; and at a period when the infatuation of his countrymen raged in the greateſt extreme, he was ſeparately ſtationed in Galway. Feeling every anxiety with the rulers of Ireland, and moved, as it were, by the influence of filial attachment to his country, he was in every ſcene, the moſt active, in every place where danger was moſt prominent, for the ſuppreſſion of tumult where it had broke out, and for the prevention of it where it threatened. He knew his duty to the ſtate; he felt his attachment to his country, and his countrymen; and he ſeems to have been the only man who knew how to adopt a middle way to accompliſh the great ends in view, viz. to ſuppreſs inſurrection without deſtroying the deluded inſurgents. He knew his countrymen were to be managed by other means, and that their rulers might eaſily accompliſh by affection and attachment, what coercion could never hope to effect. In a word, the parole on which he acted was the parole of affection and humanity; and ſuch was its fortunate influence, that it ſoon became the parole of the ſtate under the noble Marquis Cornwallis, who, as we have ſeen, happily reſtored order and ſubordination to Ireland. This, ſaid Mr. Moore, I call the moſt valuable ſervice that any ſubject can render to a ſtate; and how it was felt by the grateful inhabitants of Galway, I beg leave to report to you, by reading their own addreſs.

TO GENERAL HUTCHINSON.

"Sir,

"The inſufficiency of language to communicate the ſtronger feelings of the heart, was never more fully

fully exemplified than it is by the embarraſſment which we at this moment experience. Called upon by no common claims to expreſs our ſenſe of your virtues and your talents, we feel ourſelves unable to do juſtice to the merit of the hero and the patriot. While, Sir, your military appointment in this diſtrict was felt and confeſſed as a general bleſſing, we had peculiar cauſe to felicitate ourſelves upon an accident which honoured us with your immediate reſidence. Uniting in your perſon the powers of private endearment with thoſe qualities which conſtitute the great public man, you at once commanded our admiration, and won our affections. The ſervices and attentions we have to acknowledge to you, claim ſome ſuitable return. And we truſt, that we make you no unacceptable offering when we preſent you with a ſword, a ſymbol emblematic of that profeſſion of which you are ſo bright an ornament. Accept it, Sir, and with it our devouteſt wiſhes for your glory, your honour, and your happineſs. May your ſucceſſes equal your merit, and foreign aggreſſion and civil diſcord learn, beneath the power of your arm, to reſpect juſtice and to value order.

"We have the honour, &c. &c. (Signed) *Hyacinth Daly*, Mayor."

Mr. Moore ſaid, he had been deſirous of introducing this addreſs to their notice, as they muſt all have obſerved, by the public diſpatch of this meritorious officer, that the dignified modeſty of his own mind is ſuch as to record every merit but his own; to acknowledge merit every where, to be every where juſt, to pay every lively acknowledgment to the living, and every grateful tribute to the memory of the dead, but wholly ſilent as to himſelf. "To the army," ſays he, "every thing is due: to me, nothing. It was my fate to ſucceed a man who created ſuch a ſpirit, and eſtabliſhed ſuch a diſcipline amongſt them, that little has been left for me to perform, except to follow his maxims, and to imitate his conduct."

When the expedition to the Mediterranean was determined on, and which ultimately directed its courſe to Egypt, the command of it was firſt offered to that great officer and ſtateſman, the late general Sir Charles Stewart; in the firſt inſtance he deſired to have the ſervices of general Hutchinſon as ſecond in command, but the Marquis Cornwallis could not ſpare him. The ſtate of Sir C. Stewart's health preventing his proceeding to the Mediterranean, the command was offered to the late gallant and venerable officer Sir Ralph Abercrombie, under whoſe command general Hutchinſon had acted both in Ireland and Holland, and whoſe companion he had often been, in difficulty, in danger, in glory. No ſooner did that gallant general reſolve to put himſelf at the head of this armament, than his application was made for the ſervices of general Hutchinſon. How juſt their ſenſe of his merit! How well directed the prophetic ſpirit which apparently dictated the addreſs of the inhabitants of Galway; the happy event which this court, as the honourable chairman has been pleaſed to ſay, was rendered ſpecial for the purpoſe of celebrating, bears the moſt grateful teſtimony.

Sir, ſaid Mr. Moore, before I draw my concluſion, there is another contemporary claſs of ſubjects, of great merit and high eſtimation, whoſe ſervices on this occaſion I think it is highly becoming

ing

ing in us publicly to acknowledge. I mean the whole claſs of Britiſh ſubjects in India, who have, during the whole of this war, and on all occaſions, rendered very important ſervices to the State and to the Company. When I ſpeak of Britiſh ſubjects in India, ſaid Mr. Moore, I compriſe the whole in two diviſions; thoſe in the ſervice of the Company, of all denominations, as covenanted ſervants; and thoſe reſiding in India, under the licence of the Company. I behold with vaſt pleaſure, from a variety of teſtimonies of your governors abroad, and from various reports to the houſe of commons of the late miniſter for India affairs, and I know it myſelf as a perſonal witneſs, that the Britiſh ſubjects in India have performed the duties of their reſpective ſtations with honour and fidelity, and with exemplary attachment and advantage to this as well as the Company's government; and that this empire has not better ſubjects, nor the world better men; and if proof be looked for, I ſhall ſimply deſire you to contemplate the vaſt rich empire which you there poſſeſs, and not to loſe ſight of the origin of the great means for the conſideration of which we aſſemble here; for all which the nation is indebted to the Britiſh ſubjects employed abroad. For the acquiſition of that empire you are generally beholden to the Britiſh ſubjects employed in your ſervice, who gave a proper and ſucceſsful direction to the authorities and powers with which they were inveſted. But we have alſo received very important ſervices, and derive great benefits from the licenſed Britiſh reſidents in India, by whoſe uniform voluntary exertions, both in money and perſonal ſervice, they have on all occaſions promoted the national honour and advantage, and many of the Company's beſt intereſts. The ſervants of the Company certainly acquired the territory; but while their time was employed in maintaining and defending it, and that was ſufficient to engroſs their every ſervice, the licenſed reſidents induſtriouſly explored its latent properties, and capabilities, and, by their laudable purſuits, have diſcovered and improved many great and valuable reſources, to the great benefit and emolument of the Company. Many very valuable and diſintereſted ſervices have they rendered to the Eaſt-India Company and to the State, of which, Mr. Moore ſaid, he ſhould mention one or two prominent inſtances:—It was by the voluntary exertion of the purſe of an individual of this deſcription, captain Thomas Mercer, who very diſintereſtedly rendered many other important ſervices to the governments abroad, that our army under general Sir Eyre Coote had been enabled to march from St. Thomas's Mount againſt Hyder Ally, ſo far had he advanced into the Carnatic in the year 1782. And a ſimilar act of prompt, genuine, diſintereſted patriotiſm by another reſpectable Britiſh reſident, a proprietor of Eaſt-India ſtock, who by his perſonal credit and exertions ſupplied the immenſe ſum of twenty lack of rupees (200,000*l.*) and enabled the Company's army under general Meadows to take the field againſt Tippoo, in the year 1790, and without which ſupply our army could not have moved, ſo low an ebb was the ſtate of the public treaſury reduced. Theſe are facts of notoriety, ſaid Mr. Moore, which, with a variety of other important ſervices, weighed ſo ſtrongly in his mind, as to have influenced him

him to ſketch a motion of approbation and thanks to the Britiſh ſubjects in India; but as it had not been done in time to give notice of it to be claſſed with the motions before the court, it might be liable to objection, and certainly he would not make any motion of this deſcription, without that previous acquieſcence of the executive truſt which would inſure the unanimity of the court; he would therefore beg leave to hand it to the chair, and, if approved, would proceed further on the grounds of it, and amplify the ſervices it recognized.

[The motion having been peruſed and conſidered by the chair and ſeveral of the directors, they and many proprietors agreed as to the merit of the perſons alluded to; but as it was thought that the motion ought not to be put without more conſideration, it was withdrawn.]

Mr. Moore went on and ſaid, that having brought before the court the ſeveral active powers engaged in or contributing to the conqueſt of Egypt, he ſhould only detain them for a very ſhort ſummary. He begged leave to remind them, that this very important ſervice had been accompliſhed by a Britiſh force very inferior in numbers to the effective ſtrength of the enemy, which is now known to have exceeded 24,000 men. It is true, that they had heard of the grand Vizier's army conſiſting of 10,000 men, and of the captain Pacha's army conſiſting of as many more, ſaid to be co-operating with the Britiſh; but in truth and in fact thoſe are generally armies in words and reports, and are; if poſſible, worſe than ſome of the numerous armies of the Great Mogul in ancient times, which a Perſian hiſtorian very accurately deſcribed as "only fit to deſtroy food, and create famine." He ſaid he would not take up the time of the court in deſcribing the difficulties, the diſtreſſes, and the hardſhips which our brave forces had ſuſtained, with great and meritorious patience, but which, to ſpeak from written document as he did, he ſaid, fell little ſhort of all the hiſtorical plagues of Egypt. It was ſufficient to ſay, that they ſubdued and forgot them all, the moment they gratified the wiſhes of their country in ſubduing the enemy. But let it not eſcape attention, that as ſoon as Alexandria had capitulated, the noble general, in the humane ſpirit of that generous philanthropy, which has uniformly dignified his conduct, and is inſeparable from true courage, diſpatched emiſſaries in all directions to ſave the advancing army of India under the gallant general Baird, from all further diſtreſs and haraſſment poſſible.

Sir, ſaid Mr. Moore, a few words more, and I make my acknowledgments for your indulgent attention. By this ſplendid conqueſt, the enemies of Great Britain are conſpicuouſly furniſhed with this moſt awful leſſon, that the Britiſh army and navy, properly directed, and cordially co-operating, cannot fail in their undertakings, even when ſurrounded with difficulties diſheartening as thoſe peculiar to Egypt: that this happy combination of Britiſh energy, in the preſent inſtance, triumphantly accompliſhed thoſe glorious ends which have produced the bleſſings of peace: and that to the ſucceſsful operations of the noble general and admiral, and the forces under their command, followed up by the patriotiſm, wiſdom, and laudable moderation of his majeſty's preſent miniſters, the world is principally

indebted

indebted for its tranquillity and repoſe. For that peace, which is to fill the coffers of the Eaſt-India Company with treaſure, and their warehouſes with profitable goods; and as the late preſident of the board of control repeatedly declared to the houſe of commons, "that as ſoon as the war expences on freight, demurrage, &c. ſhall ceaſe, the increaſed advantages to the Company will exceed one million ſterling annually. On the ground of theſe ſervices to the Nation and to the Eaſt-India Company, Mr. Moore ſubmitted his ſeveral motions to the diſpoſal of the court, as follow:

"That the thanks of the Eaſt-India Company, in general court now aſſembled, be given to the right honourable general Lord Hutchinſon, K. B. commander in chief of the Britiſh forces ſerving in Egypt, for the very eminent ſervices which he has rendered to the Eaſt-India Company, by his able and ſplendid diſplay of military talent in the glorious achievement of the entire conqueſt of Egypt, by which the brave army under his direction have gratified the warmeſt wiſhes of their country.

"That the thanks of this court be given to the officers of the King's and Company's forces employed in the conqueſt of Egypt, for their military exertions, ſpirit, and intrepidity, which they manifeſted in the execution of this moſt eminent ſervice: and to the non-commiſſioned officers and privates, for their bravery, perſeverance, and military diſcipline, no leſs conſpicuous in the camp, than their courage in the field, under the moſt arduous and diſheartening difficulties peculiar to the local ſituation of Egypt.

"That the thanks of the Eaſt-India Company, in general court now aſſembled, be given to admiral the right honourable Lord Keith, K. B. commanding the Britiſh navy ſtationed on the coaſt of Egypt, for his effectual co-operation with the army employed there, which ſo eſſentially contributed to the final ſucceſs of a glorious campaign."

Mr. PRINSEP ſaid, that in ſeconding the motion of his honourable friend for thanks to the gallant commander and army, and to the navy, who had effected the expulſion of the French from Egypt, he ſhould have occaſion to take up but little of the court's attention; ſince the lively intereſt and anxiety of the Nation and of the Company at the early progreſs and ſucceſs of the republican arms in that quarter, had ſufficiently evinced the importance of the achievements which it was now propoſed to acknowledge.

The general court had expreſſed their gratitude, and in a more ſubſtantial manner, to Lord Nelſon and other naval commanders, for their ſignal and indeed unparalleled victories over the enemy's navy in that quarter; it had acknowledged the ſervices of the conquerors of Myſore. The heroes of this day had equally received from their country and from parliament the tribute of well-earned fame; he ſhould therefore, at this late hour, inſtead of repeating the recent ſentiments of lords and commons on this event, content himſelf with merely referring the court to the high ſenſe entertained in thoſe auguſt aſſemblies, of thoſe who had delivered Britiſh India from the moſt formidable attack with which it had been ever threatened. The danger from which the noble lord ennobled for this achievement had reſcued the Company, might beſt be illuſtrated by mentioning a ſingle fact well known to many preſent in the court, that any power in poſ-

ſeſſion

ſeſſion of Egypt, and of ſufficient force for the expedition, might, by entering the Red Sea with two frigates only, and keeping the ſhores of it, obtain tonnage ſufficient for tranſporting ſixteen thouſand men to any part of the Malabar coaſt, which, at the proper ſeaſon, they might reach in a voyage of fourteen days from leaving the Straights of Babelmandel.

Such was the eſcape we had fortunately owed to the ſteady conduct, valour, and diſcipline of the Britiſh army of India. His honourable friend had already impreſſed the court with its merits and importance collectively and individually; his own ſenſe of both had induced Mr. Prinſep to come forward to ſecond the motions juſt read from the chair, though he could have wiſhed the taſk had fallen to ſome of his friends around, men whoſe talents and eloquence were better entitled to the attention of the court, though no eloquence could do juſtice to the ſubject.

He was happy in collecting from the expreſſion of an honourable proprietor, Mr. Twining, that the ſentiments of the court were unanimous; and he therefore concluded with ſeconding the four motions.

The motions of thanks were reſpectively put and agreed to unanimouſly.

PRIVATE TRADE.

Mr. Rock (a proprietor) ſaid, he wiſhed to aſk the Chairman, on this occaſion, whether any thing yet had been done by the directors, in purſuance of thoſe reſolutions adopted by the court in June laſt, on the ſubject of private trade? It appeared from various proceedings, which had become public, that either thoſe reſolutions had been given up, or that they were not to be acted upon with that promptitude which had then been deemed abſolutely neceſſary. As the matter was of great importance to the Company and Proprietors at large, he begged leave to take this opportunity to aſk the Chairman what ſteps had been taken on the ſubject?

The Chairman ſaid, that the ſubject had occupied a great deal of the attention of the court of directors, but they had not yet completed the diſcuſſion, or adopted any final meaſure.

Mr. Henchman begged to know whether he was to underſtand, from what had fallen from the chairman, that the meaſures that were ſtill under the diſcuſſion of the court of directors were thoſe expected in conſequence of the reſolutions of this court on the 28th of May laſt? At that time a ſhort reſolution was propoſed by an honourable proprietor, approving of the report and opinions of the directors relative to private trade, and recommending that they ſhould be carried into immediate execution. Mr. Henchman ſaid, he felt obliged to the honourable gentleman for the queſtion he had aſked. It was very material for this court to know what the preſent ſtate of the queſtion was. There appeared, ſix months ago, in the minds of the directors, and of a majority of the proprietors, a fixed opinion, that there was no further room for diſcuſſion—a poſitive determination was come to, and all inquiry denied; but inſtead of thoſe reſolutions being acted upon, we all know that nothing definitive is yet done; it was therefore the more neceſſary to inquire into the reaſons. If I underſtood the chairman rightly, he ſays he has nothing to communicate to the court, although ſo much time has elapſed, and nothing carried into effect. Does not this court recol-

laſt how earneſtly they were preſſed in May laſt for a deciſion, and how much was ſaid againſt delay, as extremely prejudicial to the Company's affairs? Is it not proper this court ſhould know what changes have happened, that this delay is now ſtill allowed of, and no complaints come from the directors? Every body indeed knew that ſomething had been going forward, and what we do know goes to confirm the opinions of many members of this court, that more inquiry was neceſſary, indeed that it was unavoidable. We know from proceedings in other places, that the orders for India on this ſubject, as prepared by the directors, were wiſely prevented from being ſent to India by the interpoſition of the board of commiſſioners. It is no ſecret that interviews have been held with the ſecretary of the treaſury, we know that the ſubject has been diſcuſſed in parliament, yet the directors have nothing to communicate to this court. Indeed what was ſaid in parliament could not be very pleaſant to the gentlemen behind the bar; for the chancellor of his majeſty's exchequer declared, that the directors had not given thoſe facilities which they ought to the private trade; he diſapproved of many parts of their report; he did not agree in their reaſoning about colonization, although he allowed that was a ſubject on which we ſhould be cautious—he treated the argument about Laſcars, and their powers of perſuaſion, as undeſerving of notice; he ſaid, the directors ſhould make ſome conceſſions in favour of the private trade, and that he had found them inclined to do ſo; and he then ſtated, that they had poſitively engaged to admit the trial of Lord Welleſley's plan for two years. After ſuch a declaration from ſuch a party, there can be no doubt about the fact—yet will this court ſit quiet and hear it ſaid, that there is nothing to communicate to them? Can the honourable proprietor (Mr. Twining), who, upon a curſory view of the papers in the month of May, ſo early diſcovered that all further argument on the ſubject was uſeleſs, and that nothing but immediate execution of the plan of the directors was to be tolerated—will he, after making a motion to that effect, and perſuading a great majority of the proprietors to join with him, argue that nothing is neceſſary to be communicated to the court at the end of ſix months, although he knows thoſe orders have not been executed, and that there is no probability of what he ſo much approved being carried into execution at all? It is ſtill more extraordinary, that after the chancellor of the exchequer has ſtated certain fixed conceſſions to have been made by the directors, that at the expiration of nearly a month the court of directors is not prepared to ſtate to the general court what thoſe conceſſions are. If the honourable proprietor remains paſſive under all this, he muſt allow, at leaſt, that they who contended for delay in May laſt, and for further inquiry, were not ſo entirely wrong as he then proclaimed them.

The CHAIRMAN ſaid, that the court of directors were not aſhamed of what they had done, nor were they unwilling that their conduct ſhould be ſubmitted to the court of proprietors and to the public. He had not ſaid that the court of directors had not made up their minds. They had made up their minds on the leading principles of the regulations on the ſubject of private trade, but they had not yet reduced them

them into ſhape, or decided upon the detail of the proviſions. For his part, he had no objection that their proceedings ſhould now be read.

Lord KINNAIRD ſaid, he begged leave to deprecate the diſcuſſion of ſo important a ſubject in ſo thin a court. *Timeo Danaos, et dona ferentes.* He did not like thoſe ſort of queſtions, where more was meant than met the ear. If gentlemen ſeriouſly wiſhed to have the ſubject again entered upon, and fully diſcuſſed, let a regular notice be given of ſuch an intention, and he would readily concur in it; but after ſo full a court as had been aſſembled that day, now when only about twenty proprietors remained on that ſide of the Bar, was it decent or proper to enter upon it? No man was more ready to confeſs the ability and the candour of his honourable friend who had juſt ſat down (Mr. Henchman). His honourable friend had taken a deciſive part, in an open and public manner, on the ſubject of the private trade. He had read his honourable friend's book with great attention; he admired the ingenuity, the knowledge of the different bearings of the queſtion, and the great talents that it diſplayed; but it nevertheleſs had not convinced him. He could not help differing from the concluſions of his honourable friend, reſpecting the regulations under which the private trade ought to be placed.—The ſubject was a large and a comprehenſive one; and he not only differed from his honourable friend's opinion in relation to it, but from the ſimilar opinion held by ſome of his neareſt and deareſt relations and connections. At a proper time, and in due ſeaſon, he would be ready to meet the arguments of——

Mr. DURANT begged to remind the noble lord that he had ſet out with deprecating any diſcuſſion in ſo thin a court, and yet was himſelf entering upon a diſcuſſion of it. There was no queſtion before the court; and if the noble lord was reſolved to purſue his ſpeech, he would inſiſt on ſpeaking after him, and it would be unfair to attempt to ſtop him.

Mr. ROCK ſaid, that he was ſomewhat ſurpriſed at having heard the chairman declare, that the directors were not ripe for a public declaration of the principles and reſolutions on which they meant to proceed, reſpecting the inſtructions to be ſent out to India on the ſubject of the private trade, when more than ſix months ago, they declared they had finally made up their minds, and that the ſmalleſt delay would be in the higheſt degree detrimental to the intereſts of the Company. Surely, on ſuch an important ſubject, it was not to be wondered at that the proprietors who had differed from the majority upon the ballot in June laſt, ſhould wiſh for ſome information from the directors themſelves, eſpecially when it was matter of general notoriety, that the chancellor of the exchequer had, in his place, read a ſtring of propoſitions, which he declared to form the baſis of an arrangement which the directors were ready to admit.

Lord KINNAIRD ſaid, it was not fair to puſh the matter further. It was premature to comment on the conduct of the directors till it was under conſideration. From every thing that had come to his knowledge, he was ſatisfied that the conduct of the directors would be found deſerving of the approbation and ſupport of the proprietors. He ſaw no reaſon why his honourable friend (Mr. Henchman,) ſhould

take any ſteps to embarraſs the directors, for no delay had taken place in adopting regulations on the ſubject of private trade ſince the reſolutions alluded to. He again ſpoke with high praiſe of Mr. Henchman's book reſpecting the private trade, which he ſaid would, like Andrew Stewart's letters to Lord Mansfield, remain as a monument of extraordinary powers in the conduct of ſuch controverſies.

Mr. CHISHOLME expreſſed a wiſh that the proceedings of the court of directors on the ſubject of the private trade ſince June laſt, ſhould be laid on the table.

The CHAIRMAN ſtated, that he had no objections to their being laid on the table.

Mr. TWINING ſaid, that he ſhould take the courſe moſt likely to attain the ends which he thought moſt conducive to the intereſts of the Company. There was no wonder, therefore, that he did not follow the courſe which the honourable gentleman (Mr. Henchman), from whom he differed ſo widely, would recommend. He thought this not the fit time for entering upon the diſcuſſion. The court of directors ſhould not allow themſelves to be influenced by what had fallen from gentlemen on either ſide without the Bar. They would no doubt bring the matter in due time before the proprietors, and then he, as well as others, would attend and give their opinions. The directors, however, ſhould not be dictated to reſpecting the bringing forward of the buſineſs.

Mr. IMPEY ſaid, that nothing more was neceſſary in his mind to ſhew the propriety of the queſtion aſked by Mr. Rock, than what had fallen from the noble lord: that noble lord's name had appeared about ſix months ago at the head of a liſt of proprietors, of whom he (Mr. Impey) was one, and who required more information on the queſtion of the private trade before the final deciſion of it; yet without any more information whatever being granted, that noble lord has made up his mind, and appears to-day a ſtrenuous advocate of the ſyſtem of the directors: this change of ſentiment muſt, he preſumed, have proceeded from ſome private ſources of knowledge that were not laid open to the proprietors. He was ſorry to find that the army with which he had the honour to act had been deſerted by their general; but he hoped at leaſt his caſe would be ſimilar to that of a famous general (General Arnold) in the American war, that he would deſert alone, and carry none of his troops with him. That he (Mr. Impey) thought the proprietors had reaſon to complain in this buſineſs, not only that information had been withheld from them, but that they had been miſled. An hon. baronet (Sir Stephen Luſhington), whoſe abſence he feared was occaſioned by indiſpoſition, had relied much, as an argument for the full confidence and approbation of the court of proprietors, on the unanimity of the directors. Another honourable director now preſent, (Mr. Thornton,) had dwelt on the ſame topic; he ſaid there might be indeed *ſhades of difference*, but that in the main the whole of the directors were unanimous in maintaining the principles expreſſed in Mr. Grant's report. A few days after Mr. Impey heard the ſame ſubject diſcuſſed and the ſame topic urged in the Houſe of Commons. "What!" ſaid Mr. Dundas, "do you tell *me* of your unanimity? me who have read all your written opinions? This may do very well for the court

of

of proprietors; but *I* know you are not unanimous; *I* know that the higheſt authority among you, your chairman, is of an opinion diametrically oppoſite to that of the majority; and though that majority agree in the ſame concluſion, yet they do it on totally oppoſite and incompatible principles; ſome on the principle of excluding private trade altogether, ſome on one ground, ſome on another; ſo that, if accurately examined, this boaſted unanimity amounts to nothing." Beſides, Sir, another very important fact has happened ſince the laſt general court, which in my opinion loudly calls on the directors for information to this court. Your late chairman, whom all of us muſt reſpect for his talents, information, and induſtry, however ſome may differ from him in opinion, has actually been driven from the chair. Why? becauſe the directors were unanimous? or becauſe there were only ſhades of difference between them? No; but becauſe the difference of opinion was entire, and irreconcileable. I am ſomewhat curious to hear how that honourable director can explain his notions as to what are ſhades of difference. But, Sir, ſince our laſt meeting, a much more important event has taken place reſpecting the India Company. This queſtion of the private trade has been twice diſcuſſed in parliament: though ſuſpended for ſome time by what is called a conceſſion on the part of the directors, that ſuſpenſion is but for a ſhort period; and it is admitted on all hands, that unleſs the parties intereſted can agree on ſome accommodation of their diſferences, they muſt be finally arbitrated.

Mr. CHISHOLME ſaid, that there was no queſtion before the court, and that the debate ſhould not be purſued.

The CHAIRMAN ſaid, that he did not exactly ſee the drift of the queſtion propoſed, and the ſpeeches delivered on it. It ſeemed to be like filing a bill in Chancery, an attempt to get out ſomething one way or other. He ſaid, that the conduct of the directors was pure, and that it would bear any inveſtigation.

Mr. DURANT again inſiſted on an adjournment.

Mr. HENCHMAN wiſhed to know what the papers were that would be laid on the table? No anſwer was given; but it was underſtood that the proceedings of the court of directors, on the ſubject of private trade, ſince the laſt meeting, ſhould be laid on the table.

NEW COLLEGE AT CALCUTTA.

Lord KINNAIRD ſaid, he hoped he might be indulged in a very few words on another ſubject of very great importance to the Company—a ſubject which involved a heavy expence, as it was to be on a great ſcale. The matter was under the conſideration of the court of directors, and he made no doubt, from what he had heard, that it would be very properly and prudently decided on, and that they would be ſupported by the majority of the proprietors. He meant the college that was erecting at Calcutta.

Mr. HENCHMAN roſe, and ſaid, the noble lord ſeemed alſo to have had more information on this ſubject than the reſt of the proprietors, or elſe he did not know how he could have made up any opinion reſpecting it. He then noticed, with great diſapprobation, the inſinuations and whiſpers that were circulating againſt Marquis Wellesley. Mr. Henchman ſaid, this

college, as well as other things, were made the grounds of charging the marquis with great extravagance in his adminiſtration.—Such a character was not to be attacked in ſuch a manner; the Nation and the Company would recollect the eminent ſervices the noble marquis had performed, and he had no doubt they would have the gratitude to defend his character againſt ſuch indirect hoſtility. If there was any reaſon to be diſſatisfied with the Governor-general, let it be fairly ſtated, and he had not a doubt but it would be properly anſwered.

The CHAIRMAN ſaid, that the ſubject had been under the conſideration of the court of directors; but as yet they had come to no deciſion.

SUPPLEMENT *to the* STATE PAPERS.

PRELIMINARY ARTICLES OF PEACE BETWEEN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC,

Signed at London (in Engliſh and French,) the 1ſt of October 1801, *the 9th Vendemiaire, Year* 10 *of the French Republic.*

(Publiſhed by Authority.)

HIS Majeſty the King of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Firſt Conſul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, being animated with an equal deſire of putting an end to the calamities of a deſtructive war, and of re-eſtabliſhing union and good underſtanding between the two countries, have named for this purpoſe; namely, his Britannic Majeſty, the Right Hon. Robert Banks Jenkinſon, commonly called Lord Hawkeſbury, one of his Britannic Majeſty's moſt honourable privy council, and his principal ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs; and the Firſt Conſul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, Citizen Lewis William Otto, commiſſary for the exchange of French priſoners in England; who, after having duly communicated to each other their full powers, in good form, have agreed on the following preliminary articles:

ART. I. As ſoon as the preliminaries ſhall be ſigned and ratified, ſincere friendſhip ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed between his Britannic Majeſty and the French Republic, by ſea and by land, in all parts of the world; and in order that all hoſtilities may ceaſe immediately between the two powers, and between them and their allies reſpectively, the neceſſary inſtructions ſhall be ſent with the utmoſt diſpatch to the commanders of the ſea and land forces of the reſpective ſtates; and each of the contracting parties engages to grant paſſports and every facility requiſite to accelerate the arrival, and enſure the execution of theſe orders. It is further agreed, that all conqueſts which may have been made by either of the contracting parties from the other, or from their reſpective allies, ſubſequently to the ratification of the preſent preliminaries, ſhall be conſidered as of no effect, and ſhall be faithfully comprehended in the reſtitutions to be made after the ratification of the definitive treaty.

ART. II. His Britannic Majeſty ſhall reſtore to the French Republic and her allies, namely, to his Catholic Majeſty and to the Batavian Republic, all the poſſeſſions and colonies occupied or conquered by the Engliſh forces in the courſe of the preſent war, with the exception of the iſland of Trinidad, and the Dutch poſſeſſions in the iſland of Ceylon, of which iſland and poſſeſſions his Britannic Majeſty reſerves to himſelf the full and entire ſovereignty.

Art.

Art. III. The port of the Cape of Good Hope ſhall be open to the commerce and navigation of the two contracting parties, who ſhall enjoy therein the ſame advantages.

Art. IV. The iſland of Malta, with its dependencies, ſhall be evacuated by the troops of his Britannic Majeſty, and reſtored to the order of St. John of Jeruſalem. For the purpoſe of rendering this iſland completely independent of either of the two contracting parties, it ſhall be placed under the guarantee and protection of a third power, to be agreed upon in the definitive treaty.

Art. V. Egypt ſhall be reſtored to the Sublime Porte, whoſe territories and poſſeſſions ſhall be preſerved entire, ſuch as they exiſted previouſly to the preſent war.

Art. VI. The territories and poſſeſſions of her moſt Faithful Majeſty ſhall likewiſe be preſerved entire.

Art. VII. The French forces ſhall evacuate the kingdom of Naples and the Roman territory. The Engliſh forces ſhall in like manner evacuate Porto Ferrajo, and, generally, all the ports and iſlands which they may occupy in the Mediterranean, or in the Adriatic.

Art. VIII. The Republic of the Seven Iſlands ſhall be acknowledged by the French Republic.

Art. IX. The evacuations, ceſſions, and reſtitutions, ſtipulated for by the preſent preliminary articles, ſhall take place in Europe within one month, in the continent and ſeas of America and Africa, within three months; and in the continent and ſeas of Aſia, within ſix months, after the ratification of the definitive treaty.

Art. X. The priſoners made reſpectively ſhall, immediately after the exchange of the definitive treaty, all be reſtored, and without ranſom, on paying reciprocally the debts which they may have individually contracted. Diſcuſſions having ariſen reſpecting the payment for the maintenance of priſoners of war, the contracting powers reſerve this queſtion to be ſettled by the definitive treaty, according to the law of nations, and in conformity to eſtabliſhed uſage.

Art. XI. In order to prevent all cauſes of complaint and diſpute which may ariſe on account of prizes which may be made at ſea after the ſignature of the preliminary articles, it is reciprocally agreed, that the veſſels and effects which may be taken in the Britiſh Channel and in the North Seas, after the ſpace of twelve days, to be computed from the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent preliminary articles, ſhall be reſtored on each ſide; that the term ſhall be one month from the Britiſh Channel and the North Seas, as far as the Canary Iſlands inclusively, whether in the Ocean or in the Mediterranean: two months from the ſaid Canary Iſlands as far as the Equator; and, laſtly, five months in all parts of the world, without any exception, or any more particular deſcription of time or place.

Art. XII. All ſequeſtrations impoſed by either of the parties on the funded property, revenues, or debts, of any deſcription, belonging to either of the contracting powers, or to their ſubjects or citizens, ſhall be taken off immediately after the ſignature of the definitive treaty. The deciſion of all claims brought forward by individuals of the one country againſt individuals of the other, for private rights, debts, property, or effects whatſoever, which, according to received uſages and the law of nations ought to revive at the period of peace, ſhall be heard and decided before the competent tribunals; and in all caſes prompt and ample juſtice ſhall be adminiſtered in thoſe countries where the claims are made. It is agreed, moreover, that this article, immediately after the ratification of the definitive treaty, ſhall apply to the allies of the contracting parties, and to the individuals of the reſpective nations, upon the condition of a juſt reciprocity.

Art. XIII. With reſpect to the fiſheries on the coaſts of the iſland of Newfoundland, and of the iſlands adjacent, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the two powers have agreed to reſtore them to the ſame footing on which they were before the preſent war, reſerving to themſelves the power of making, in the definitive treaty, ſuch arrangements as ſhall appear juſt and reciprocally uſeful, in order to place the fiſhing of the two nations on the moſt proper footing for the maintenance of peace.

Art. XIV. In all caſes of reſtitution agreed upon by the preſent treaty, the fortifications ſhall be delivered up in the ſtate in which they may be at the time of the ſignature of the preſent treaty, and all the works which ſhall have been conſtructed ſince the occupation ſhall remain untouched.

It is further agreed, that in all the caſes of ceſſion ſtipulated in the preſent treaty, there ſhall be allowed to the inhabitants, of whatever condition or nation they may be, a term of three years, to be computed from the notification of the definitive treaty of peace, for the purpoſe of diſpoſing of their properties, acquired and poſ-

ſuffed either before or during the preſent war; in the which term of three years they may have the free exerciſe of their religion and enjoyment of their property.

The ſame privilege ſhall be granted in the countries reſtored, to all thoſe who ſhall have made therein any eſtabliſhments whatſoever during the time when thoſe countries were in the poſſeſſion of Great Britain.

With reſpect to the other inhabitants of the countries reſtored or ceded, it is agreed, that none of them ſhall be proſecuted, diſturbed, or moleſted in their perſons or properties, under any pretext, on account of their conduct or political opinions, or of their attachment to either of the two powers, nor on any other account, except that of debts contracted to individuals, or on account of acts poſterior to the definitive treaty.

Art. XV. The preſent preliminary articles ſhall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at London, in the ſpace of fifteen days for all delay; and immediately after their ratification, plenipotentiaries ſhall be named on each ſide, who ſhall repair to Amiens, for the purpoſe of concluding a definitive treaty of peace in concert with the allies of the contracting parties.

In witneſs whereof, We the underſigned, plenipotentiaries of his Britannic Majeſty, and of the Firſt Conſul of the French Republic, by virtue of our reſpective full powers, have ſigned the preſent preliminary articles, and have cauſed our ſeals to be put thereto.

Done at London, the 1ſt day of October 1801, the 9th Vendemiaire, year 10 of the French Republic.

HAWKESBURY. (L. S)

OTTO. (L. S.)

CHARACTERS.

An ACCOUNT *of the* LIFE *of* BAJAZET.

[From the French of D'HERBELOT, never before tranſlated into Engliſh.]

BAJAZET Ben Mahommed, ſecond of the name, the ſon of Mahommed the ſecond, ſultan of the dynaſty of the Othmanides, or emperors of the Turks of Conſtantinople. He was born in the year 850 of the Hejirah, and ſucceeded his father in the year 885, of J. C. 1480, while he was on his pilgrimage to Mecca, which prevented his arrival at Conſtantinople till nine months after the death of Mahommed his father. Corcud, the ſon of Bajazet, held the reins of empire for him during his abſence; on this account he uſed to ſay that he was but inſtruſted with the empire, which had been depoſited in his hands for the ſultan Corcud his ſon, who, however, did not ſucceed his father. Selim, a younger brother of Corcud, ſucceeded his father Bajazet.

This ſultan's brother, by the name of Gem, diſputed the throne with him, during the years of the Hejirah 886 and 887. This prince was ſupported by the forces of the ſultan of Ægypt, and of the prince of Caramania: their ſupport did not prevent him from being twice defeated, and he would have remained a priſoner to the ſultan his brother, if Ahmed Gedik, who commanded Bajazet's army, had not ſpared him, and permitted him to ſave himſelf by flight into Ægypt: for this lenity Bajazet put Ahmed to death, though he was under very conſiderable obligations to him.

The prince Gem, who alſo aſſumed the title of ſultan, having fled into Ægypt, apprehending, with reaſon, that the ſultan of the Mamlucs would deliver him up into the hands of Bajazet, for fear of encountering his diſpleaſure, reſolved to ſeek refuge from the grand maſter of Rhodes: but he alſo, from the dread of the arms of Bajazet, ſent him into Italy to Pope Alexander VI. who received him with every mark of diſtinction, and lodged him in the palace of the Vatican. Bajazet had no ſooner heard of his brother's arrival at Rome, than he ſent very conſiderable ſums of money to the Pope for his maintenance and eſtabliſhment, on condition that he ſhould be kept a cloſe priſoner; and he afterwards gave him much greater ſums that he ſhould diſpatch him: but there is no occaſion to enter into a detail of this event, which our hiſtorians have ſo copiouſly related.

In the year 889 Bajazet made himſelf maſter of Carabogdan, for ſo the Turks call Moldavia, which Mathias Corvin, king of Hungary, was unable to ſuccour in ſufficient time; and he afterwards took ſeveral places on the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Danube and of the Boreſthenes. After the conqueſt of Moldavia, the ſultan returned to Conſtantinople, not with the intention of repoſing himſelf after his labours, but of going into Aſia to make war on the ſultan of Ægypt, who was at that time in poſſeſſion of Syria, and held ſome places

even in Natolia: but in this war he was not fortunate, for he was twice defeated by the Mamlucs in the year 890. This war between Bajazet and the ſultan of Ægypt was carried on in Cilicia, where the towns of Tarſe and of Adana were taken and retaken alternately by both armies: but the war was at length terminated by the peace concluded between the two princes in the year of the Hejirah 896. Tarſe and Adana were ceded to Bajazet, who in the following year pretending to direct his arms againſt Hungary, which he was afraid to attack, turned them ſuddenly towards Albania. He made, however, excurſions only into the country, and ravaged it; and would have been killed by a Turkiſh derviſe, of the order of the Tortakis or Calenders, but for Eſkander Baſſa, who prevented the aſſaſſin, by felling him to the ground by a blow with his mace.

This happened in the year of the Hejirah 898, and in the following year, Jacoub Bacha, of Boſſine, aſſembled a body of troops, and defeated a very conſiderable army of Hungarians, pretending as an excuſe for this infraction of peace, the ſupport that he meaned to lend to Frenk Pani, or Frangipani, who had revolted againſt king Ladiſtas, the ſucceſſor of Mathias Corvin.

In the year 905, Bajazet, after having repoſed for ſome years, made great preparations, both by ſea and land, to make war on the Venetians; and while they were ſpoiling Lewis Sforza, called the Moor of the duchy of Milan, he took from them the towns of Ainbacte or Lepante, and made himſelf maſter, in the following year, of thoſe of Corou and of Modou, in the Morea; ſo that the Venetians, who tried in vain, in the ſame year, to take the fortreſs of Metelin, were obliged to buy their peace with Bajazet on very high terms, in the year of the Hejirah 907, and of J. C. 1501.

After this war Bajazet began to feel the evils which were the effect of great fatigue, and perhaps of the licentious aſſects of his life; the gout attacked him, and prevented him from mounting his horſe; and the bleſſings of peace were enjoyed for a conſiderable time by his ſubjects and his neighbours; but towards the year 915 their tranquillity was interrupted by a perſon of the name of Shah Culi, ſon of Hapan Schetif, of the ſect of Ali, and in courſe a partiſan of Iſmael Soſi, king of Perſia, a declared enemy of the Turks.

This man lived amongſt the Turks in Natolia, and in great reputation for the ſanctity of his life. Bajazet, who was ignorant of his ſect and his profeſſion, was deceived by him, like other people, for he uſed to ſend him ſeven thouſand aſpres yearly out of charity. This impoſtor iſſued ſuddenly from his cave, wherein he had ſhut himſelf up during five or ſix years, and put himſelf at the head of all thoſe of his ſect who had lived concealed in the different provinces of the Ottoman empire. Theſe perſons, when embodied by his orders, compoſed in a ſhort time an army capable of making a ſtand againſt the principal officers of Bajazet. The ſultan, impatient to terminate this revolt, and angry that the rebel ſhould remain ſo long unpuniſhed, ordered Ali Bacha to go into Natolia, and to bring to him the impoſtor either dead or alive; and that he himſelf ſhould be flayed alive as the forfeiture of the non-performance of his command.

Ali, by great exertion, ſoon encountered with Shah Culi; but having only a ſmall number of troops, and deſirous of giving him battle, notwithſtanding his diſparity

of

of force, he loſt his life. He had puſhed his enemy, however, with ſo much vigour, as to oblige him always to retreat; ſo that after having for a long time employed the forces of Bajazet in Natolia, and after having beaten his generals in ſeveral engagements, he was obliged to abandon the Ottoman provinces, and to withdraw himſelf with his plunder into Perſia. Shah Culi had no ſooner arrived there, than he waited on Shah Iſmael, to whom he did not fail to enumerate the ſervices which he had rendered both to himſelf and to his ſect.

In the year of the Hejirah 917, Selim, a younger ſon of Bajazet, who held the government of Tarabozan or Tribizonde, and who reſided there by the order of the ſultan his father, left it without leave, and went to Caffa, the capital of the Cherſoneſus Taurica, where he married the daughter of the Khan of Little Tartary. Having acquired additional power by this alliance, and after having gained by preſents the friendſhip of the janiſſaries, particularly of thoſe who are ſituated in Moldavia, he reſolved to put himſelf at their head, and to march directly to Conſtantinople. He pretended that his journey was deſigned to pay his reſpects to his father; and that the laws of religion and of the ſtate obliged him to the performance of this duty every three or four years.

As his deſign, however, was to beſiege the crown, which he apprehended his father would leave to Ahmed his elder brother, the ſultan was aware of it, and aſſimilating the motions of his ſon more to the march of war than to a journey of civility, ſent ſeveral bachas to diſſuade him from advancing, and to acquaint him that he diſpenſed with thoſe laws, which he had alledged as the only cauſe of his motion, and which obliged him to kiſs his hand. But the young prince ſhewing no deference to the orders of his father, nor to the advice of the bachas, continued his journey towards Andrinople.

This march alarmed Bajazet ſo much that, though waſted by infirmity, he ordered himſelf to be carried in a chair at the head of his army, and marched his army to meet his ſon. He met him at Zorle, gave him battle, and conquered him without difficulty; the prince was obliged to abandon his troops and his baggage, to embark on the Black Sea, and to regain the city of Caffa as ſpeedily as poſſible.

Ahmed, another ſon of Bajazet, who reſided at the city of Amaſia, the ſeat of his government, hearing of the motions of his brother Selim, alſo drew near to Conſtantinople, and encamped at Iſcodar or Scutari; and, on another ſide, Corcud, the eldeſt of the ſons of Bajazet, and who had his government in Natolia, did not remain an indifferent ſpectator of his younger brother's diſpute for the crown: but Ahmed, who had more money and a ſuperior force, ſoon obliged him to fly into Europe, and to take refuge at Galipoli, which place he ſoon left by the permiſſion of his father, and returned to Conſtantinople.

In the year 918, Selim again left Caffa, and arrived at Romelie without having encountered any impediment. The Janiſſaries, who were drawn into his intereſt, acquainted him that, if he would come to Conſtantinople, they would proclaim him emperor, and oblige Bajazet his father to vacate the ſeat of empire. They fulfilled their promiſe: for as ſoon as Selim was

near

near the city, they ſent deputies to Bajazet, to repreſent to him that his infirmities prevented him from marching at their head to wage war with the infidels; that it was reaſonable his ſon Selim ſhould ſupply his place; that he was a prince of undoubted courage, who would enable them to accompliſh ſatisfactorily the obligations which their laws impoſed on them, of extending the religion of Mahommed to the utmoſt of their ability. To their repreſentations they added threats; they told him that they would not endanger his life, but that they would tear him by his clothes from his throne with the hooks of their javelins, if he would not abdicate it in favour of Selim.

While this remonſtrance was paſſing in the ſeraglio, Selim arrived, and encamped before Conſtantinople, in a field called Jeni Bakgio, *i. e.* the new garden, where his brother Corcud went out to meet him. The two princes ſaluted each other apparently with great affection, and ſhook hands without diſmounting from their horſes, and without engaging in converſation; after the ceremony Corcud returned to Conſtantinople, and Selim remained at camp.

After having heard the harangue, and the reſolution of the Janiſſaries, Bajazet deliberated for ſome time on his future conduct; the night put an end to his deliberations, and in the morning following he ſent the coffers of the empire to Selim, and ordered all the viziers and baſhaws to go and hail him emperor. He aſked of his ſon a delay of twenty days only before he ſhould ſurrender his ſeraglio to him, promiſing him that, after their expiration, he would retire to Dunotuk, which is the antient Didymotichon, a city ſituated on the Hebrus, between Conſtantinople and Andrinople, the place of his birth; and he added, that in that retreat he would not engage himſelf in any buſineſs of a public nature.

Selim, on having heard his father's reſolution, waited on him to kiſs his hand. Bajazet wiſhed him to aſcend the throne, but he excuſed himſelf, ſaying, that he came only to pay his reſpects to him, and after having done ſo, that he meaned to withdraw to obey him in every thing and at all times: Bajazet replied, "No, my ſon, I will not permit you to retire; I put my empire into your hands with all my heart; I recommend to you only to ſpare the blood of the innocent."

Selim, having promiſed Bajazet to comply with his wiſhes, retired to his camp in the new garden, where, having aſſembled his whole army, the oath of fidelity was ſworn to him, and he gave the firſt proofs of his ſovereignty by ordering a Janiſſary to be hung in his preſence who wore a gilded cap, and another ſoldier to be decapitated who had deſerved execution. Corcud had no ſooner heard of the proclamation of his brother Selim, than he embarked on a galley, and returned to Manipa or Magneſia, the ſeat of his government in Natolia.

A ſhort time after, Bajazet left Conſtantinople in a car, and Selim accompanied him on horſeback as far as the gate of Andrinople; he received various inſtructions from his father during the journey. It is reported that, in this converſation, Selim ſolicited Bajazet very anxiouſly to remain in his ſeraglio at Conſtantinople; but that Bajazet replied, "that two ſwords would not enter into the ſame ſcabbard." When they parted Bajazet purſued his journey, and died

before

before he reached the place of his retreat.

Selim is accuſed of having poiſoned him through his phyſician, who he afterwards put to death to avoid diſcovery. It is alſo reported that he was poiſoned in the water of his bath, which he uſed according to the cuſtoms of the Mahommedans. He reigned thirty-two years, and his forced abdication happened in the year of the Hejirah 918, of J. C. 1512; ſo that being born in the year 850, he died in the 69th year of his age. He was ſo ſuperſtitiouſly attached to his religion, that he ordered the duſt to be kept which was collected from his clothes and his feet during the courſe of his military expeditions againſt the enemies of his religion, in order that it might be hardened, and made into a brick to be put into his coffin, on the belief that it would be of expiatory merit in the ſight of God, and a motive to divine juſtice for the remiſſion of his ſins.

He was magnificent in his expenditure on moſques, on colleges, and hoſpitals; and having cultivated the arts, he was liberal to men of letters, and particularly to thoſe arts and to thoſe men who had any reference in the Mahommedan religion. There are ſome verſes extant by Bajazet.

The origin of Bajazet's ſuperſtition reſpecting the brick which was to be put into his coffin, is founded on a tradition of Mahommed, which ſays, that all thoſe who ſhall be laden with duſt, *fi ſebel allah*, in the ſervice of God, ſhall be exempt from the flames of hell. The interpretation of the ſervice of God, according to the Turks, is the war on the infidels.

An ACCOUNT *of the* LIFE *of the Emperor* SHAHROKH.

[From the ſame.]

SHAHROKH Behadir and Shahrokh Mirza, the fourth ſon of Tamerlane, was called Shahrokh, in conſequence of his father having received the news of the birth of this prince while he was playing at cheſs, and that he was making that move which the Perſians call Shahrokh, which is done by giving check to the king with the caſtle.

On this account he gave the name of Shahrokhiah to the city that Mahommed Ben Jehangeer, his grandſon, cauſed to be built by his order on the river Khogend, which the Arabs call Sihon, and the ancients named Ixiartes.

Shahrokh ſucceeded his father Tamerlane in the 807th year of the Hejirah, and made war during the whole of his life almoſt on Cara Jouſouf, prince of Turcomania, of the black ſheep dynaſty, and on his two children, and died at the age of ſeventy-one years, or there about, in the city of Rhei, after having reigned forty-three years.

This prince was not leſs celebrated for his juſtice, for his piety, and for his liberality, than for his courage and other military talents. For after having defeated Cara Joqſouf in three different battles, he fought and conquered again Jehan Shah and Eſkander, his children, after the death of their father. Some time after, however, he reſtored to Jehan Shah the province

of

of Adherbigian, made him tributary, and left Eſkander a fugitive and a wanderer from province to province.

In the 818th year of the Hejirah, he rebuilt the fortreſs or caſtle of the city of Herat, called Iſhtiarel-din, which his father had formerly deſtroyed, and employed 7000 men to finiſh the works, and paid them from his own treaſure. He alſo rebuilt not only the walls of the city of Herat, but thoſe of the city of Merou, which never had been rebuilt ſince they had been laid in ruins by the irruptions of Zengis Khan.

The eldeſt ſon of Shahrokh was Ulug Beg, who had the government of Mawaralnahar, or province of Tranſoxane, with the Turqueſtan.

The ſecond was Aboul Feth Ibrahim, who governed Perſia in the life-time of his father, for twenty years, and died twelve years before his father, in the year 838. This prince left many works in the city of Schiraz, which have preſerved the memory of him; and among them a celebrated madraſſah, or college, known by the name of Dar Alſafa, the houſe of joy and of pleaſure. Of this prince there are many little poems and inſcriptions extant; and it was to him that Scharf-ed-din Ali Jezdi, who is reputed to be the moſt eloquent of the hiſtorians of Perſia, dedicated his book, intitled Dhafer, or Zhafer Nameh, the book of victories, or hiſtory of Tamerlane, which was written by Tamerlane's deſire, in the year of the Hejirah 828.

The third ſon of Shahrokh was called Mirza Baiſanker or Baïſangor, who died alſo in the life-time of his father, in the year of the Hejirah 837, one year before the death of his brother Ibrahim. This prince left three children, A'laldoulat, ſultan Mahommed Mirza, father of Jadighiar, and Mirza Babor Aboul Caſſem, who muſt be miſtaken for another Babor, the ſon of Omar Scheïk, and the grandſon of Abouſaïd. All theſe princes reigned ſeparately or conjointly, and made dreadful war on each other.

The fourth ſon of Shahrokh was Soïourgatmiſch, who was empowered by his father to command the country of Gaznah and in India. This prince died in the year of the Hejirah 830, before his other two brothers, during the life and reign of Shahrokh his father.

The fifth and laſt ſon of Shahrokh of whom hiſtorians make mention, was Mirza Mahommed Gionki, who died in the year of the Hejirah 848, two years before his father.

We may obſerve here that Mirza Khalib Sultan, the ſon of Miran Shah, the third ſon of Tamerlane, who followed his anceſtor in his expedition to Kathaï, and who was preſent at his death, arrived, in the year of the Hejirah 807, in the city of Otrar, ſeized on the provinces of Tranſoxanes and Turqueſtan; and that Shahrokh, his uncle, confirmed him in the poſſeſſion of them. It happened, however, that one of the lords of his court, by the name of Houſſain Khoudadaud, revolted four years after, ſeized on the perſon of the prince, kept him priſoner, and invited the king of Mogul, called Shahâ-Jehan, to take poſſeſſion of his eſtates. But this prince puniſhed the traitor for his defection, and ſent his head to the ſultan Shahrokh.

Immediately after this execution, Shahrokh arrived at Mawaralnahar, and received the homage of Khalib, who had recovered his liberty. He treated him with diſtinction, and

and gave him the provinces of Irac Perſia and of Adherbigian, in exchange for the provinces of Tranſoxanes, of which he inveſted Ulug Beg, his eldeſt ſon, with the command.

The hiſtory of Shahrokh is ſo replete with great events and brilliant exploits, that the book, intitled Mathla Alſadein, muſt be conſulted, which was compoſed by Abdalruzzak Ben Gelaſeddin Iſhak al Samarkandi, who died in the year of the Hejirah 880, and which is a complete hiſtory of the life of this prince and of his children, up to the year 875, the beginning of the reign of the Sultan Houſſain Mirza, ſon of Mirza Manſour, ſon of Mirza Baïkra, ſon of Mirza Omar Scheïk, ſon of Tamerlane. We may hope to have this hiſtory tranſlated by Mr. Galland.

The literal tranſlation of the title of this hiſtory means the aſcendant or horoſcope of the two happy planets, Jupiter and Venus; the author, alluding to the ſurname of Abou Saïd, happy, which Shahrokh bore, and to the title of Saheb Keran, maſter and ruler of the conjunctions, which was hereditary in the family of Shahrokh.

A CHARACTER *of the* GEORGIAN *and* CIRCASSIAN WOMEN.

[From the Travels of G. A. OLIVIER in Turkey, Egypt, and Perſia.]

THROUGHOUT the Eaſt, much is ſaid in praiſe of the beauty of the Georgian and Circaſſian women, ſlaves brought to Conſtantinople, and there ſold while young, and thence ſcattered all over Turkey, in order to ſerve in the harems, or produce children to their maſters. Theſe women, from the account which has been given us of them by the female Chriſtians of the country who frequent them, and from the ſmall number of thoſe whom the practice of phyſic has afforded us an opportunity to ſee, have European features: almoſt all are fair, with dark hair; all are finely proportioned when they are young, but they generally acquire, through repoſe, good living, and the frequent uſe of baths, an *en bon point* which conſtitutes the delight of the Turks, and which, nevertheleſs, exceeds the limits of beautiful proportion.

The Turks have nearly the ſame ideas of the beauty of women as the Europeans, except that, in general, they prefer the fair with dark hair, and thoſe with light brown, to the flaxen; and exceſſive *en bon point* to thinneſs: it may even be ſaid that women in good health, and plump, pleaſe them much better than thoſe whoſe ſhape is ſlender, whoſe perſon and limbs are pliant, and not very fleſhy.

One muſt not be ſurpriſed that theſe women are in general very well made, ſince they are the choice of all that is moſt beautiful among thoſe that are ſold in the Turkiſh markets, by the parents themſelves. But what muſt excite aſtoniſhment is, that avarice ſhould overcome religious prejudices; that father and mother, at the ſight of gold, ſhould ſhut their hearts to tenderneſs, and to the ſweeteſt affections; that they ſhould abandon and give up without remorſe a child, to be brought up in a different religion, and ſerve for the pleaſures of whoever will purchaſe her.

her. And the Chriſtian prieſts in that country endure and permit this infamous traffic for a few prayers and ſome alms: ſo true it is, according to them, *that there is a way of accommodating matters with heaven.*

The price of theſe ſlaves, in the markets of Conſtantinople, varies like that of all merchandize, and is regulated according to their number and that of the purchaſers. They commonly coſt from 500 to 1000 piaſtres, that is, from 1000 to 2000 livres; but a female ſlave of a rare beauty amounts to an exceſſive price, without there being a neceſſity of expoſing her to ſale, becauſe moſt of the rich men are always ready to make pecuniary ſacrifices in order to procure ſuch for themſelves. The men in place, and the ambitious, are likewiſe eager to purchaſe them, in order to lay them at the feet of their ſovereign, or preſent them to their protectors, and place about them women, who, being indebted to them for their elevation, may endeavour, through gratitude, to contribute to that of their former maſters.

In no caſe does a female ſlave ſhew herſelf naked to him who wiſhes to purchaſe her; this is contrary to Ottoman decorum and manners: but when ſhe is marriageable, it frequently happens that the purchaſer ſends a matron of his acquaintance to examine her, and aſcertain whether ſhe be a virgin.

The prejudices of Europe, in regard to birth, not being known in the Levant, moſt of the Turks marry, without difficulty, their ſlaves, or give them in marriage to their ſons. In like manner they give, without repugnance, their daughters in marriage to the male ſlaves with whom they are pleaſed; they grant them their freedom, and procure them commiſſions, employments, or give them money to undertake a trade, or exerciſe a profeſſion.

The traffic for ſlaves was forbidden to the Jews and Chriſtians who inhabit Turkey. No one is ſuffered to enter the bazar where women are expoſed to ſale but Muſſulmans. Europeans cannot be introduced there without a firmaun of the ſultaun, which is granted only to the ambaſſadors and agents of foreign powers, when they are on the eve of quitting the Ottoman empire. A few days before our departure, we with pleaſure availed ourſelves of the firmaun which Citizen Carra Saint Cyr obtained, in order to ſatisfy our curioſity in that reſpect. In company with him, we ſaw the monuments eſcaped from barbariſm, time, and fire, the principal moſques, the madhouſes, the menagerie, and the market for female ſlaves; but whether the traders, apprized of our arrival, had made them retire, or whether this was not the ſeaſon when they are moſt numerous, we found few ſlaves in the bazar, and among thoſe that we ſaw the greater part were veiled and ſhut up in their rooms; ſo that we could not ſee them but for a moment through a window, which was by the ſide of the door.

We ſtopped to contemplate three of them, who ſtruck us by their beauty and the tears which they ſhed. They were tall, well made, and ſcarcely fifteen years of age; one of them, with her head and left arm reſting againſt the wall, vented ſobs which wrung us to the heart. Nothing could divert her from her profound grief: her companions, leaning the one againſt the other, were holding each other by the hand while we ſurveyed them.

They

They caſt on us looks which, doubtleſs, expreſſed their regret at having loſt their liberty, at being torn from the arms of a too cruel father and mother, at having been ſeparated, perhaps, from thoſe with whom love and hymen were to unite their fate.

The traders, ſwayed with ridiculous prejudices, fear the miſchievous looks of Chriſtians and Europeans: a woman cannot be ſeen by them without being depreciated, without running the riſk of being affected by their malignant influence. Beſides, theſe female ſlaves, ſtill Chriſtians, may, according to theſe traders, fall ſuddenly in love with a man of their own religion, and attempt to make their eſcape. They likewiſe fear that the too great affliction into which the ſlaves are plunged, by every thing that recalls to their mind recollections extremely dear, may occaſion them to fall ſick, or bring on a melancholy that may affect their health.

The building has nothing remarkable, and does not correſpond with the beauty of the caravanſaries, which it reſembles in point of form and conſtruction, nor to that of moſt of the bazars of the capital. You ſee a ſuite of ſmall naked chambers, which receive the light only by a door and a little grated window, placed on one ſide. It is into one of theſe rooms that the unfortunate creatures who belong to the ſame trader are crowded: there it is that each waits till fate throws her into the hands of a man, young or old, robuſt or infirm, mild or paſſionate, good or bad, in order that ſhe may become his wife or his concubine, or wait on the women of his harem.

The negreſſes whom commerce draws annually from Ethiopia or Nubia are brought up, as well as the white female ſlaves, in the religion of Mahomet, and treated with the ſame kindneſs as the others; but being more particularly intended for the ſervice of the harems, it ſeldom happens that they ſhare the bed of their maſter. After a few years ſervice, the greater part of them are married to white ſlaves. Being both at liberty, to the huſband is given wherewith to ſet up a little ſhop, or exerciſe a profeſſion, which may provide for their maintenance. Frequently they are kept in the houſe without being liberated; the wife ſerves, in caſe of neceſſity, as a wet nurſe to the children of her miſtreſs, and continues in the ſervice of the harem: the huſband remains about the perſon of his maſter, and performs the ſame ſervice as before; he follows him in his walks, in his expeditions, and in the journies which his trade renders neceſſary.

In the Eaſt, the women have not yet ſuſpected that the method to preſerve longer their bloom, and enjoy, without interruption, the faſcinating pleaſures of ſociety, was to draw themſelves from duties the moſt ſacred, by delivering into the hands of a hireling the precious pledges of their marriage. They find the careſſes of the infant that they nouriſh with their milk far more ſweet, far more agreeable, than the ſmiles of a perfidious and corrupt world. If their mode of life is more ſimple, leſs tumultuous, if their pleaſures are leſs lively, leſs ſtriking, they are amply indemnified by the calm of the ſenſes, by the peace of mind, by the health they preſerve, and by that which they tranſmit to their children. In the Eaſt, they are ſcarcely acquainted with that multitude of diſorders occaſioned by the diſperſion of milk, thoſe lacte-

ous

ous indurations and ſecretions which afflict ſo many European women, and carry them off in the flower of their age.

If, through any extraordinary cauſe, a woman loſe her milk, and find herſelf obliged to have recourſe to a ſtrange nurſe, ſhe receives her into her houſe, and cauſes her to be treated in the ſame reſpect, and the ſame attention, that ſhe herſelf receives. Whether Muſſulman or Chriſtian, it depends on this foſter-mother no longer to abandon the infant that ſhe has fed with her milk, to continue towards it her maternal care, and to receive all her life, from it or from its parents, marks of the moſt lively gratitude: it depends on her, in a word, to be incorporated in the family, and to be there conſidered and reſpected as a ſecond mother.

Through a luxury advantageous to the indigent, from which, beſides, no inconvenience reſults, moſt of the opulent mothers, in the intention of preſerving their *en bon point*, of repoſing more quietly during the night, and of giving a more abundant nouriſhment to their children, place about them a ſecond nurſe, charged with the moſt laborious functions, to ſuckle them during the night, to amuſe them, and divert their attention during the day: but the mother does not, on that account, think herſelf exempted from watching over the health of her child, from feeding it with her milk, from providing for all the wants that it appears to have, and from beſtowing on it all the care that its age and weakneſs require.

Throughout the Eaſt, ſterility of women is conſidered as one of the greateſt misfortunes that can happen to them; independently of a barren woman not obtaining the conſideration which ſhe would have enjoyed as mother of a family, ſhe finds herſelf almoſt always neglected by her huſband; ſhe ſees him paſs into the arms of another woman; ſhe is obliged to ſubſcribe to the divorce which he demands. And, to complete her misfortunes, ſhe can ſcarcely ever, in ſuch a caſe, find a ſecond huſband. Beſides, ſterility preſents with it the idea of an imperfection in the organs, which humiliates her who is the object of it.

When the ſigns of pregnancy do not manifeſt themſelves a few months after marriage, the wife, in her impatience, never fails to addreſs herſelf to matrons and phyſicians, in order to aſk them for ſome beverage, ſome particular recipe that may facilitate and haſten the moment of conception. The former prepare peſſaries, in which are contained the hotteſt and moſt irritating ſubſtances, ſuch as muſk, amber, bezoar, aloes, cardamum, ginger, pepper, cinnamon, cloves, &c. They at the ſame time cauſe moſt of theſe drugs to be taken as an opiate, or mixed with aliments, at the riſk of producing ſome inflammation, or ſome other diſorder more or leſs dangerous.

Unleſs the number of children be already conſiderable, or the fortune of the huſband deranged, if the wife, ſtill young, after one or more lyings-in, find too great an interval before ſhe be pregnant, ſhe has recourſe to the ſame means, and ſhe employs the ſame drugs.

The houſes of the Muſſulmans are diſpoſed in ſuch a manner that the lodgings of the women is always ſeparated from that of the men: the former is called *harem*, or ſacred place, and the latter *ſalamlik*, or habitation of the man. At the houſes of the great, there are two piles of buildings which

communicate with each other by intermediate apartments, of which the huſband alone has the keys. Acceſs to the harem is ſtrictly forbidden by men; the male ſervants and ſlaves never enter it; and the male relations themſelves are never admitted, except it be on the two grand feſtivals of the year, and on the occaſion of weddings, lyings-in, or circumciſion.

Commonly the harem has no windows towards the ſtreet, or if there be any, they are lofty, and grated in ſuch a manner that one cannot ſee from without what is paſſing within.

We frequently experienced difficulties in the courſe of our travels, when we wiſhed to aſcend to elevated places in order to have a view of a town and judge of its extent, becauſe the inhabitants were afraid that our object was to obſerve the women who were walking in their gardens, or taking the air on the terrace of their houſes. It has frequently happened, on theſe occaſions, that Turks have fired muſquet-ſhots at Europeans whoſe intentions appeared to them ſuſpicious.

The wife of a certain rank, when young, goes very little from home, becauſe it is not faſhionable for her to appear in the ſtreets, although veiled, becauſe the law exempts her from going to the moſque, becauſe ſhe has in her own houſe baths, which ſhe uſes at pleaſure, and becauſe ſhe is ſurrounded by female ſlaves who watch over her, and female relatives who counteract her inclinations. To pleaſe her huſband, to detain him in the harem as long as his affairs permit, to take care of her children, to occupy herſelf with her dreſs, and very little with her family, to pray at the hours preſcribed by religion, and to paſs a part of the day without doing any thing, another in ſmoking, drinking coffee, receiving female friends, relations, or women under her protection, ſuch are the duties and pleaſures of a Muſſulman woman. She ſeldom can read, and ſcarcely ever write; ſhe has learnt to ſew and embroider, prepare comfits and dainties, and make ſherbet; but ſhe finds it more pleaſant to do nothing, to remain quiet in her ſofa, and roll between her fingers a chaplet of coral or agate. She conſiders it as a delightful enjoyment to hold for a time a diſh of coffee in one hand, a pipe in the other, and to carry them alternately to her mouth, at the ſame time inhaling the vapour of the one, and retaining as long as poſſible that of the other; what afterwards gratifies her the moſt, is to have it in her power to diſplay to the eyes of the women whom ſhe receives, ſome rich trinkets and a robe of great value.

A Muſſulman is very poor if he have not ſeveral ſlaves to wait on his wife, and the latter is very unſkilful if ſhe does not ſoon convert into dreſſes and trinkets the greateſt part of her huſband's fortune. This extraordinary and prepoſterous conduct, eſpecially in the mother of a family, appears to me to ariſe naturally from the laws and cuſtoms eſtabliſhed in Turkey. It is well known that the ſovereign has the right to confiſcate, to the benefit of the imperial treaſury, the inheritance of the agents that he has employed, and that, in this caſe, the property of the wife is always reſpected. Beſides, when a divorce takes place between a married couple, the wife keeps her jewels and her wardrobe, independently of the other effects ſtipulated in the contract of marriage.

The wife takes her meals alone, or with the mother and the female relations of the huſband, who are with her in the harem. He eats with his father and the male relations who live with him; and when he is alone and cauſes himſelf to be ſerved in the harem, which frequently happens, even the wife does not eat with him; ſhe waits on him, or ſees that the ſlaves are attentive in waiting on him. The meal being finiſhed, the hands and mouth waſhed and wiped, ſhe herſelf preſents him the pipe and coffee.

When there are ſeveral wives, each has her houſehold, her table, her apartments, and her ſlaves in the ſame pile of building. It is very uncommon for a ſecond woman, or ſlave, to be lodged in another houſe; this ſcarcely happens except among the chiefs of caravans, who, obliged to live half the year in one town, and the other half in another, wiſh to have a wife in each of thoſe two towns.

No religious precept is more ſcrupulouſly followed, no law is more rigorouſly executed, in any religion and among any people, than ablutions and waſhings in Turkey. Before the five prayers of the day, before and after meals, at every ſtool, whenever he has been touched by any impure body, the Muſſulman muſt purify himſelf by partial ablutions. But when he has cohabited with a woman, or has experienced a ſimple pollution, he is ſubmitted to a general waſhing; and the woman beſides is obliged to obey this cuſtom after her lying-in, and at the end of the indiſpoſitions natural to her ſex. Thence thoſe ablutions almoſt continual, and thoſe frequent vapour baths with which no one diſpenſes, of which all have made themſelves a want, and in which both ſexes find a delicious charm.

What inclines the women to wiſh for baths with the moſt lively eagerneſs is, that they there make themſelves amends for the conſtraint to which the laws and cuſtoms have ſubjected them. It is at the baths that they meet and make appointments with each other; there it is that they ſee each other with familiarity, that they converſe without conſtraint, and give themſeves up to the ſweeteſt voluptuouſneſs. There it is that the rich women can diſplay, with the greateſt minuteneſs, their moſt ſplendid attire, and their moſt coſtly garments. There they are ſerved with pure mocha, exquiſite reſtoratives, and ſumptuous collations. There they laviſh eſſences and perfumes; and the entertainment is frequently terminated by muſic, dances, and the *ombreſs Chinoiſes*: but, on theſe occaſions, the bath is ſhut to the public for the whole day.

The poor women, almoſt without any expence, there find pleaſures, leſs noiſy indeed, but perhaps as warmly felt. Common coffee, common ſherbet, no other perfume than tobacco, dainties which they themſelves bring, and ſome fruits of the ſeaſon: this is to reſtore the body and gratify the ſenſes. Their vanity is flattered in diſplaying a fine ſhift, clean drawers, decent clothes, necklaces, chains, and other ornaments in ſequins. In ſhort, they no longer have any thing to wiſh for when they have undergone complete depilation, when their locks are arranged, their braids plaited, their eyelids and eyebrows painted black, and the nails of their hands and feet of an orange color yellow.

An

An ACCOUNT *of the Life of* TERUVERCADU MUTIAH, *a learned Hindû, a native of the Carnatic.*

Written by himſelf in the Engliſh language.

In the Chriſtian year 1766, in the 5th year of my age, I was put under tuition of a Brahmana tutor, by name Latchmana Eyer, who taught me to read and write the Sanſcrit, Malabar, and Hindû writings, eſpecially the two firſt.

In the year 1772 I was initiated in the Perſian language, under a Muſſulman named Abdul-hakemſahib.

In 1774, I was educated by a Mahratta Brahmana, of the name of Sankara Râur, in the rudiments of the Mahratta language. In the 13th year of my age I finiſhed all my ſcholaſtic readings in the foregoing five languages.

In 1775 I received my education in Cauvya Nataka, Alankara, &c. of the Sanſcrit language, from two eminent poets of the Brahmanical tribe, by name Emba Eyanger, and Rangava Acharya; ſo that in a ſhort time I became able to compoſe verſes in that language.

In 1776 I was inſtructed by one Vaduganada Pandaram, a moſt learned man of the ſame caſt to which I belong, in the acromatic part of Tâmil learning, that is to ſay in the moſt excellent and copious grammar of Tâmil language, entitled Tûlcapiam *, and in all other books dependent on it, viz. Cariky †, Nannûl ‡, Elackanavelackam §, &c. and alſo in books of poems, ſuch as Terûvallûvar ‖, Chintamaney Peria Puranum **

* Tûlcapiam is the moſt ancient and moſt excellent, copious and abſtruſe grammar of the Tâmil language, and is ſaid to be the production of a renowned ſaint, named Trunadhumagre, who was brother to Paraſurama, an incarnation of Veſhnu, and a diſciple of Agaſtya Mahamune, a Thamaturgus. Tûlcapiam is a compound of Tûl a Cappa; the foregoing word ſignifies old, and the following implies the name of his family, which name, with the epithet Tûl, he, by way of eminence, gave to his production. This voluminous grammar is divided into three grand parts, each part being ſubdivided into nine diviſions, treating at large of orthography, etymology, ſyntax, proſody, &c. &c. There are three different commentaries upon this grammar, the third of which is preferable. Hence it is clear that it was from miſinformation, that Mr. Crawford, in his ſketches reſpecting the Indian religion, aſſerts that "Tûlcapiam was a Rajah."

† Cariky is a book ſpeaking of rules for verſification.

‡ Nannûl is a book ſpeaking of the ſpeculative and practical parts of grammar, in a conciſe manner.

§ Elackanavelackam is another book of late modern compoſition, ſpeaking of rules relative to letters, words, ſignifications, poetry, and rhetorick.

‖ Terûvallûvar, or Tirûballûvar Cûral, is a book of hemiſphico poems, remarkable for morals. This book is ſo called from its author Terûvallûvar. There is a learned commentary upon it, entitled Paremalalakarûri.

** Chintamaney is a book conſiſting of about three thouſand ſtanzas full of tropical and figurative beauties. This book relates the hiſtory of Jeevakaſamy, one of the former kings of Jinyas or Bûddhas, who are heretics to the religions preſcribed by Vêdas and Siddantagamas. Here it is remarkable, that ſome confound Bûddha with Bûdha, and in conſequence fancy that the Bûdhas were more ancient than the Brahmanas; but they are groſsly miſtaken, for Bûddha differs from Bûdha both in word and ſignification, whereas the former ſignifies the incarnation of Veſhnû, which became the god of heretics, and the latter denotes Mercury, one of the heavenly planets.

num *, &c. Necandû, Tevakaram †, &c.

In 1777 I acquired ſkill in copying proſe and verſes on the high and poetical Tamil. Same year I began to learn Veyakarana and Tarkaſaſtra ‡ under two learned Brahmanas, named Rama Saſtre and Cuppurama Saſtre.

In 1779 I received my education in Siddantaceagamas, from one Vataranya Saſtre, a diſtinguiſhed Brahmana theologiſt.

In 1780 I was ſent to the Engliſh ſchool of one Surya Pelly, a native of repute, who inſtructed me in the ſcholaſtic readings of that language.

In 1781 I was recommended to the Veſſery miſſionary, the reverend Mr. Philip Febrecius, with whom I read an Engliſh book entitled the Preceptor, treating of morals, geography, chronology, &c. I began then to learn the elements of the Latin language under Mr. Walter, but in a ſhort time after he departed this life. N. B. So my worthy father Terûvercadû Ramalinga Mudelliar has, at the expence of a vaſt deal of money cauſed me to be educated in the aforeſtated manner; and alſo furniſhed me with an abundance of Sanſcrit and Malabar manuſcripts, and alſo with a number of Engliſh authors, of which I have a library.

From 1782 to 1793 I continued to amuſe myſelf with peruſing the Sanſcrit and Malabar authors, ſuch as the Etehaſa, Purana, &c. and alſo the Engliſh authors, ſuch as the Old and New Teſtaments, Ward's Grammar, Chambers' and Johnſon's Dictionaries, &c. N. B. In the interim a proud monk of my tribe wrote a treatiſe, in the moſt ſublime ſtyle of the poetical Tamil, againſt the myſterious commentary upon a ſacred author of that religion, to which I and other natives of my claſs, and alſo all the worſhipping Brahmas of Sevas temple throughout this peninſula do belong, which treatiſe he having ſent to me on October 28, 1784, I was obliged to write my anſwer in refutation of the ſame treatiſe, in the ſame poetical ſtyle of the Tamil, in which it was written. Yet the ſaid monk having, out of malice, drawn out ſomething in reply to my anſwer, it was brought to me on September 13, 1791, which I again refuted, by ſtating my reaſons in ſuch an extenſive manner, that it filled about one hundred Palmeira leaves, becauſe I thereby ſhewed abſurdities in every ſentence written by the monk.

In 1793, in order to gain the good opinion of Dr. James Anderſon, (a gentleman poſſeſſed of philanthropy and public ſpirit,) I made an accurate and literal tranſlation into the Malabar language of three pamphlets which were publiſhed by him, conſiſting of letters on the progreſs and eſtabliſhment of the culture of ſill-, &c. tending to the public welfare.

In 1794 I tranſlated the modern hiſtory of Madura (written in the vulgar ſtyle of the Malabar language,

* Peria Pûranam is a ſacred book, ſaid to have been written by an inſpired man of my tribe, reſpecting the miraculous hiſtories of ſixty-three ſaints, of whom three ſung hymns in praiſe of Seva and his holy places, of which hymns, called Tevaram, ſome part is now extant. The book Peria Pûranam conſiſts of four thouſand ſtanzâ.

† Necandû and Tevacaram are the well known lexicons and nomenclatures of Tamil.

‡ Veyakerana and Tarka are the ſciences of grammar and logic.

guage,) into the Engliſh, in order to ſatisfy the curioſity of Andrew Roſs, eſq. a gentleman of abilities and wiſdom. Same year, near the end, I tranſlated, verbatim, into the Engliſh, the Sanſcrit Almanack of the Indians, for the preſent year Ynanda, by the deſire of Dr. Andrew Berry, a gentleman of great worth and learning. And this tranſlation of the Almanack, Mr. Goldingham, an eminent aſtronomer, having peruſed, was pleaſed to declare his approbation of the ſame.

N. B. I am now aged thirty-three years, four months, and twenty-two days, and have hitherto been married to three wives, (of whom two are dead,) yet I am ſtill amuſing myſelf with books of my library, as God Almighty has not yet been pleaſed to recommend me to ſuch a ſervice as is ſuited to me.

T. M.

Saturday, 24th Jan. 1795.

A MEMOIR *of the* BOUNSLA FAMILY *of Mahrattas, ſince their ſettling at Nagpoor, under* RUGGOJEE.

RUGGOJEE BOUNSLA, or Buncelio, was one of thoſe numerous jagyrdars who, in the Mahratta dominions, hold their lands on military tenures: he was born in a country called Gung Terree, near the river Gunga Gudawriſe Guddavery, and was nearly related to Rajah Sahow, and to Terah Bye, his wife.

During a courſe of ſervice, he had acquired both reputation and riches, and, from the command of a thouſand horſe, was raiſed to that of ten thouſand by the rajah, who preſented him with an honorary ſtandard like his own, with the excluſive privilege of wearing it, and gave him a ſunnud to conquer the Deogurs and Chandah countries for the maintenance of his troops. At this time Buckht Boillund was Rajah of Deogur and Nagpoor; he was of the caſt of Gound, or Gouar; was a very powerful prince, and had always worn the enſigns of royalty.

Aalumgeer had formerly ſent Nabob Deliel-Khan againſt him, who reduced him, and brought him to Delhy, when the king, on his turning Muſſulman, gave him back his country, returned the enſigns of royalty, and gave him the title of Shah, as an addition to his name.

Ruggojee, not being able to make a conqueſt of the country by open force, had made ſeveral predatory incurſions, carrying off their cattle and effects, for the payment of his troops; ſo that the country was almoſt ruined, and the inhabitants would not ſettle in their villages, for fear of being annually plundered.

Once he appeared with more than ordinary force, intending to carry every thing before him, and with 50,000 horſe over-run the countries of Deogue, Chandah, and Nagpoor. While he was encamped at Kalowl, Buckht Boillund, in deſpair for the ſuffering loſs of his country, forced a march to ſurpriſe him, with 12,000 reſolute men, who were animated with the ſame feelings; he ſet out, cautioning every man who would not die with him, to return; came on them to a great advantage, and, after a fierce attack, entirely defeated them; they were purſued ſix coſs to Kundalee, where Ruggojee

narrowly eſcaped being made priſoner.

After this they diſcontinued their attempts till the death of Buckht Boillund, who left a diſputed poſſeſſion between Akhur Shah and Booran Shah, who fought many battles with each other, ſo that Ruggojee made an eaſy conqueſt.

In the fort of Deogur, the Rajah Booran Shah fell into his hands, and the country of Nagpoor, being dependent on it, came under ſubjection.

Though he took full poſſeſſion of the whole lawge, yet he conducted all buſineſs in the name of Pooran Shah. He continued a fort of priſoner, but all his former ſtate was preſerved to him, his colours remained in every place, and he even by him collected the country. An agreement was entered into between them, that Booran Shah ſhould pay him three-fourths of the revenue, and detain the other quarter; which ſtipulation exiſts to this day, and is nominally put in practice. Booran Shah lived in a ſtate of confinement, but, during Ruggojee's life-time, he regularly got his quarter; Janojee uſed to permit too, but uſed now and then, when it accumulated, to aſk it by way of loan, which the other could not refuſe. The ſame farce is ſtill kept up, and he has even been permitted to go about a hunting and diverting himſelf, but not further than ten or twelve coſs. The ſame reſpect and attention is ſtill paid him; and he ſeems ſo prudent, or afraid, that he has declined many offers from Nizam Ally, and from the peſhwa, who have each endeavoured to tamper with him. He is ſtill in being, but very old, and has ſons and grandſons who live at Ruttenpoor, but in great reſtraints.

After ſeveral years, when Ruggojee had fixed his government ſecretly, in Deogur, Chandah, and Nagpoor, he ſent Boſchar Baboo, who had the chief command in his army, and Ally Bye, to Bengal, by the road of Cheteſgur (36 forts) or Ruttenpoor. They plundered the country of Ruttenpoor in their road, and paſſed through the diſtricts of Rundwan Buſter, Nebuſter, Turkamanie, and Cuttack, plundering them alſo, till they came into the provinces; they practiſed this almoſt every year, and, by their depredations and incurſions, the ſubah of Bengal was obliged to make overtures of peace: after an inſidious treaty, Boſchar, and ſeveral of the ſardars, were invited to his tent and murdered, and the troops were diſperſed.

Ruggojee afterwards ſent his two ſons, Modajee and Janoojee, with a large force, to plunder Bengal, and they carried off a booty: on their return, he ſent his ſon Subajee (ſometimes called Nanajee) in the ſame manner, to make depredations; but none of thoſe being able to eſtabliſh themſelves, he next year marched himſelf with about 100,000 horſe, leaving his ſon to take care of his own country, and laid waſte the country of Bengal, &c. taking a vaſt deal of plunder, and levying large contributions.

Ruggojee, by this time, on account of ſucceſſes and his power, had drawn on himſelf the jealouſy of Peiſhwa, who was now come to Benares, with a large army, to perform the religious ceremonies of that place: Aliverdy Khan, afraid leſt he ſhould aſſiſt in completing his ruin, immediately applied to him for large ſums of money, and repreſented the many ravages of Ruggojee; that if any thing was to be paid, it ought to be paid to him, and not to the other, who was but a

ſervant,

ſervant. Baba Bajerow hearkened to this application, which was likely to make him of ſo much conſequence, and joined his troops with the nabob's, in expelling Ruggojee, from whom moſt part of the plunder was retaken. He therefore fled to his own country, through the hills, by way of Rewan Muckanpoor, the rajah of which, Ajeed Sing, ſtopped the paſſages, and refuſed admittance to him; however, on ſubmitting ſuch together, and his adopting Ruggojee his ſon by adoption, he permitted him to go by ſhallow. When he arrived at Ruttenpoor he attacked it, and it was defended by Sirda Sing, the rajah of the country, whoſe family was of Hoohoobunſey of Rajpoot, and had poſſeſſed government from very remote antiquity. This country, ſo very convenient for his incurſions into Bengal, he made it a particular point to reduce to his obedience; which, after much fighting and ſome loſs, he effected: the rajah ſubmitted, and Mohim Sing, Ruggojee's adopted ſon, was left with the government, who kept the rajah's family in a ſtate of confinement, in which ſeveral of them exiſt at this time, at Ruttenpoor; others have taken protection with the neighbouring rajahs, who are either unable or unwilling to ſupport their pretenſions. Ruggojee made ſome other attacks on Aliverdy Khan's government, at the inſtigation of Alyr Hubbaba, ſervant of Sūfraz Khan, who fled from Aliverdy, and who vowed revenge for the murder of his maſter. In the courſe of theſe incurſions the chout was agreed upon, and afterwards the ceſſion of Cuttack in lieu of it: and Janoojee, for the conſideration of five lacks, put Alyr Hubbaba to death.

Ruggojee's death happened ſome time after this: he left four ſons, who were born in the following order: Modajee, Janoojee, Bimbajee, and Sabajee. Modajee and Bimbajee were by the great Ranne, who was of the Poonah family, and Janoojee and Sabajee by another wife, of not ſo conſiderable a rank. Modajee's mother being related to Sahaw Rajah, and to Tarah Bye, aſſumed much from her condition, and by her pride diſguſted Ruggojee; whereas the mother of Janoojee had made herſelf the moſt beloved. Modajee, too, from the ſame circumſtances, had given ſome oppoſition and diſguſt to his father; ſo that Janoojee became the favourite, and he wiſhed to leave him his heir. On his death he declared Janoojee rajah, and his mother having poſſeſſion of all the treaſure, he by this means got the government. Modajee, during his father's life, had the charge of Chandah, and was abſent there; from hence he collected an army to dispute the raje with Janoojee. Notwithſtanding the defection of Pelagee Naik, and many of the ſirdars, who went over to Modajee, Janoojee obtained a victory by means of Mujeed Khan Ruhillah, of Huſſimbeg Khan, and of his own houſehold troops. Peace was afterwards concluded between them, and Chandah was given to Modajee for life. Bimbajee, during this, was at Sittarah, with the Rajah Sahow and Tarah Bye, with whom he was nearly related by his mother, and was greatly favoured. Tarah Bye, at this time, had his marriage celebrated with her own niece; and on the news of Ruggojee's death, he was inveſted with the rajaſhip of Ruttenpoor, which he claimed as his ſhare of his father's inheritance.

Mohim Sing, the adopted ſon of Ruggojee, who was mentioned above, had continued in the charge of theſe countries ever ſince their

firſt conqueſt, and, fortunately for Bimbajee, had died a few months before, ſo that he eaſily poſſeſſed himſelf of them.

This perſon had, during his government, made the countries of Sumulpoor, Gangpoor, Juſpoor, Surgoojah Chutah, Nagpoor, and ſome others, tributary to him. Bimbajee, therefore, ſucceeded to thoſe appendages, as well as to Ruttenpoor, about the year 1768.

Modajee, notwithſtanding his agreement, ſtill created troubles, and gave diſturbance to Janoojee, ſo that many diſputes happened between them: Janoojee ſent Mujeed Khan, who inveſted Chandah, which ſurrendered, and Modajee was forced to come in. A peace was again concluded; Modajee acknowledged obedience to Janoojee, while he gave up Chandah to him for a ſubſiſtence, and, having no iſſue of his own, adopted Modajee's ſon (Ruggojee) as his heir. Janoojee, in order to ſecure the obedience of his brother, kept Ruggojee always with himſelf, and, as his ſucceſſor, inveſted him with a dreſs; ſo that Modajee remained pretty quiet at Chandah during the remainder of his reign. Bimbajee, though he did not interfere in the diſpute, yet frequently gave diſturbance to Janoojee's government, and plundered his treaſure, on the road from Cuttack, as his country lay between that and Nagpoor.

Sabajee continued always with his brother, was ſtyled his dewan, and was very ſteady in his intereſt. He had a jaghire of 40,000 rupees a-year at Dunwah, from Nizam-al-Mulk, by way of penſion, with other allowances from Janoojee.

During the courſe of many years, Janoojee had ſeveral wars, both with the peſhwa, who were now very jealous of his power, and with Nizam-al-Mulk, in which he had management and addreſs enough to keep his brother Modajee either in his power, or attached to him. Bimbajee was with him in one action, and Modajee frequently accompanied him. In a war which ſubſiſted between Mahdoo Row and Nizam Ally, he joined the latter, and they plundered Poonah. On their return, Janoojee joined his forces with Mahdoo Row's, and plundered the nabob in paſſing a river near Poonah. Two years after this the peſhwa and nizam both attacked Janoojee's country and laid it waſte, burning Nagpoor itſelf to the ground: Janoojee was not able to face them in the field, and, in order to rid himſelf of ſuch troubleſome neighbours, marched, with all the force he could collect, through hills, jungles, and the moſt difficult roads, plundering every where he went, towards the capital, Poonah, where all their families were depoſited, and was now defenceleſs, in order to retaliate on it the diſgrace his capital had ſuffered. This obliged Mahdoo Row immediately to march to its aſſiſtance, and to get between Janoojee and Poonah, when he was but three marches from it. Janoojee therefore returned through the nizam's country, plundering and burning every thing that came in his way; he was followed by the peſhwa, and a peace was concluded, Janoojee giving the peſhwa ſome money, profeſſing his dependence on him, and promiſing his aſſiſtance of troops when the government required it. Little regard was paid to this treaty, for the peſhwa was no ſooner gone than Janoojee diſpoſſeſſed his people of the fort of Amnier, near to Katowl, which he had taken during the war, and the peſhwa did not chuſe to take any fur-

ther

ther notice of it. Janoojee, till his death, had no other wars with the peſhwa: he verbally acknowledged a dependence; but when he went to court, it was with his army, to prevent any treachery.

He raiſed contributions from the neighbouring countries, both in perſon and by his ſirdars. From Berar (the capital of which is Eliahpoor) the nabob paid him the chout of its revenue, which is 52 lacks, and is fixed ſo till this day.

Janoojee died in the year 1772: he had marched from Nagpoor, to raiſe money from the country of Jungterry, with Derria Bye, his wife, who always went into the field with him, and rode on horſeback. Modajee, Sabajee, and Ruggojee, his nephew and adopted ſon, alſo accompanied him. On hearing that Alyr Mooſa Khan, Rookem-al-Dowlah, and Ibrahim Khan Dowlah Zabit Jung, were come there with a force to collect the country, on the part of the nizam, he kept Derria Bye, Sabajee, and Ruggojee, in the fort of Akoat, and marched to oppoſe them. When the two armies were very near each other, a peace was concluded. Janoojee ſoon after was ſuddenly taken ill, and died in two days ſickneſs, as ſome ſay, by poiſon.

He delivered all the papers, treaſure, and effects, which were with him, to Modajee, who, being ſuſpicious of the other army, ſent Gul Mirza Khan to Zabit Jung, with the particulars of Janoojee's death, and his own profeſſion of friendſhip. He, in return, condoled with him, and gave him aſſurances that he might in ſafety perform the funeral ceremonies of his brother, which, with the Hindus, requires twelve days. Several of his women burned themſelves on this occaſion, and, amongſt the reſt, a dancing girl; but what makes it more extraordinary, a Muſſulman. She, it is ſaid, with ſome of the others, did it for fear of Derria Bye, who was of a very violent diſpoſition, and had vowed to ſhave their heads, and otherwiſe diſhonour them, if they fell within her power. After twelve days he marched to Akoat, to conſole the family, whilſt Derria Bye, by her intrigues, in the mean time, had gained over the army, and got poſſeſſion of the treaſure, telling them, as they loved Janoojee, to ſtand by her, and ſhe would pay them all their arrears; on this they all attached themſelves to her intereſt, and the whole marched to Nagpoor. Here Modajee got leave for Ruggojee, on pretence of ſeeing his mother, to accompany him to Chandah, under a promiſe of returning. They remained at Chandah all the rains, and entertained troops; but Modajee did not declare whether it was to aſſert the raje for himſelf or his ſon.

Derria Bye, in the mean time, was not idle, and her people, ſeeing the danger, adviſed her to give the Teeka to Sabajee, as her huſband's brother, and a perſon who would act according to her advice and inclination, which was not to be expected from Modajee, or his ſon, whichever of them ſucceeded. She, approving of this, wrote to Mahdoo Row, the peſhwa, and to Sekeeram Baboo, his dewan, in favour of Sabajee, and ſent teeps for twelve lacks of rupees, to back her application. Letters of the ſame nature were ſent to the nizam, with ſeven lacks of ſunnuds. In conſequence of which khelauts were ſent from each of thoſe, and Sabajee regularly inveſted with the rajahſhip. On this Modajee marched to Amrawtee, where Sabajee, accompanied by

by Derria Bye, met him; they had each about twelve thouſand men, but Sabajee had artillery, and his troops were better: after diſputing the field almoſt the whole day, Modajee was defeated, and retreated twelve coſs. Sabajee was now ſettled in the raje, but being ſoon impatient of the vaſt power and inſolent behaviour of Derria Bye, was very deſirous of curbing it, and ſetting himſelf free from the influence which ſhe had in the country, and over the troops. Her looſe behaviour alſo ſcandalized him exceedingly; and when he remonſtrated to her on it, or attempted to deprive her of the company of her gallants, the moſt violent quarrels and abuſive language paſſed.

On ſeeing an image ſet with jewels, (which Janoojee uſed to wear,) on the neck of one of her favourites, a violent quarrel aroſe; and ſhe made a ſhift to eſcape with the jewels to Modajee. Indeed her influence in the army was ſo great, that it is ſaid ſhe did, or might have done it, in defiance of him, and that he was therefore obliged to wink at the retreat. This defection had like to have been the ruin of Sabajee, for, by her intrigues, ſhe had nearly carried off his whole army, and he was obliged to divide a great part of his treaſure among them, even to his elephants, horſes, arms, and clothes, to ſecure their allegiance to him.

The country having a high veneration for Janoojee, his adoption, the dying declaration ſaid to be made in favour of Ruggojee, had a great effect on their minds, whilſt the inveſtiture of Sabajee, by the peſhwa and the nizam, had alſo its weight, and nearly balanced them. Such, therefore, whoſe intereſts or inclinations led them, favoured one or the other; but moſt remained ſuſpended, till they ſhould ſee which ſide got the better. Sabajee, on this occaſion, wrote to the peſhwa, and to the nizam, offering them very handſome terms for their aſſiſtance; he repreſented to the latter that they wanted to ſeize his perſon, and begged him to march to him immediately, for which he promiſed to give up the chout of Berar. Ibrahim Khan Douſſha was at Nermub, eight days journey from thence, on the part of Nizam Ally Khan; he marched immediately, and, in fifteen days arrived at Koranjah, within twelve coſs, with a large army; he was joined, ſoon after the arrival of Ibrahim Khan, by Attaliah, with about eight hundred Mahrattas, on the part of the peſhwa, Mahdoo Row.

Modajee, in the mean time, was not idle, for he got over unto his intereſt Iſhmael Khan, who was the nabob's deputy in the province of Berar, at Elichpoor, who, though he ſent him part of the revenues, yet he paid Janoojee the chout; and there was ſuch a connexion between them, that the nabob dared not diſplace them, though he was much inclined to it. The nizam had long wiſhed to reduce him, by dividing him from the Mahratta intereſt, whilſt Iſhmael was apprehenſive leſt Sabajee, being put up by the nizam, he ſhould be an immediate ſacrifice. Immediately on the news of Ibraham Khan's junction, Madajee marched, with Derria Bye, towards Nagpoor, in order to ſecure part of Janoojee's treaſure, which was depoſited in different forts: that the principal was in Gurgowal, (a fort on the hills within ſeven coſs of Elichpoor,) under the care of Jaum Sing Hazzaree, who, as well as the others, refuſed to deliver up his charge till the diſpute was determined who ſhould be rajah. On the

the road they were joined by Iſhmael Khan; and though they were purſued cloſely by Sabajee, and the nabob's forces, they carried off the treaſure which was at Nagpoor, to Manich Durg, an inacceſſible fort on a hill three coſs from Chandah, where depoſiting it, they marched on to the ſouthward, to the fort of Mahore, which was under Iſhmael Khan, where, finding themſelves purſued, they retreated to Elichpoor. Here, finding they could not face Sabajee in the field, it was determined that Iſhmael Khan ſhould defend Elichpoor, whilſt Modajee ſhould diſtreſs them as much as he could in carrying on the ſiege. There being a great antipathy between Iſhmael Khan and Ibrahim Khan, Meer Mooſa Khan Rooknal Dowlah, the nabob's dewan, perſuaded his maſter to ſend him to accommodate matters, and bring Iſhmael in. On this lord's arrival, Iſhmael immediately applied to him, and he himſelf went in the kellah, where terms were immediately agreed upon, that he ſhould abandon Modajee's intereſt, and ſhould pay a large ſum to the nizam, but continue in poſſeſſion of the country. Before they marched off from this place, intelligence came of Mahdoo Row's death, which was in November 1772, and of his brother, Narrain Row's acceſſion to the office of peſhwa; Modajee, therefore, finding other reſources fail, went off with his ſon Ruggojee and Derria Bye, to court, where he met with very little encouragement from Narrain Row. Sabajee being afraid that this change might make ſome difference in his intereſt at court, kept cloſely connected with the nabob, and, accompanied by his troops, went to viſit him, whilſt the partizans of each ſide carried on hoſtilities againſt each other, both in Nagpoor and Chandah. During his reſidence with the nizam, which was ſeven months, Narrain Row was cut off by his uncle Rogabaw, by means of Summer Sing and Aſoph Ally Gardee, and he was declared peſhwa by many of the chiefs of the country. For many years there had been a ſtrong friendſhip between Rogabaw and Madojee; the latter, therefore, attached himſelf to the former, and ſupported his intereſt as much as he could, in hopes of his reinſtating him in Nagpoor, when he was ſecured in the government. Rogabaw, ſoon after his acceſſion, gave Ruggojee the *ticha* (mode of making him rajah) of Nagpoor, declaring that it was his right, in conſequence of Janoojee's will.

He ſummoned all the ſardars, and was joined by Tirmuk Mama, with fifty thouſand men, alſo by Hurry Turkiah, Attoliah, and others; but Holcar and Scindiah, with ſome more, did not join, on pretence of the diſtance. An alliance was alſo concluded between Ragobaw and Nizam-al-Dowlah, to attack Hyder Ally; and he marched from Poonah, and joined his army with the nabob's, at Bidowr; he was accompanied by Modajee, and it was an extraordinary circumſtance, that Modajee, Derria Bye, and Ruggojee, here met with their competitor Sabajee, who had accompanied the nabob, ſo that the two rivals reſided in the ſame camp together for ſome time. Rogabaw was no ſooner from the capital than Gopha Bye, the mother of Budhoo Row and Narrain Row, began with her intrigues to bring about his fall. This woman, from her ſhameleſs mode of life, had become diſagreeable to her ſon Mahdoo Row, and having come to pay her devotions at Allahabad and Benares, ſhe fixed her reſidence

at

at the latter place, either through conſtraint, or in order to indulge her inclinations more freely.

The Mahratta women expoſe themſelves more than the women of the other parts of India, and the greateſt of them are frequently on horſeback; nay ſome are ſaid to lead armies and mix in battle. They are alſo very prone to intrigues, and not very ceremonious about the ſcandal attending it. They pretend great veneration for Gyah, &c. and often come on pilgrimage there, eſpecially widows. They hold it neceſſary for the entire remiſſion of their ſins, to have their heads ſhaved at theſe places. This practice is more neceſſary to thoſe women who have indulged themſelves in gallantries, and they then ſuppoſe themſelves fully purged; but it is done under the cloak of general treſpaſſes, and not avowedly for this crime.

Gopha Bye went through the ceremony of ſhaving of her hair at Allahabad, and after viſiting Gyah, ſhe continued at Benares. On Narrain Row's getting the peſhwaſhip ſhe returned, being certain of having great influence, from his pliancy of temper and eaſineſs of diſpoſition: She had been the principal cauſe of the miſunderſtanding between Rogabaw and Narrain Row, and was now violently incenſed againſt the former for the murder of her favourite ſon, with her own loſs of power in conſequence thereof.

Narrain Row's wife was, about this time, brought to bed of a poſthumous ſon; and ſhe wrote to all the ſardars, exhorting their abherrence againſt Rogabaw, for the murder of his nephew, a crime more heinous, as they were both of the ſacred caſt of brahmins; and imploring their protection for the ſafety and rights of his infant ſon.

Seekaram Pundit, the Purnacies, who had been dewan, and a very old and confidential ſervant both to Mahdoo Row and Narrain Row, joined his endeavours with her. He accompanied Rogabaw, in his campaign to the ſouthward, and while Gopha Bye ſolicited the aſſiſtance of the nizam, by her letters and advantageous offers, he was not idle in forwarding her views. Sabajee, it may be ſuppoſed too, uſed all his endeavours to ruin the patron of his rival brother; the fort of Dowlatabad, being within three coſs of Arungabad, the ancient ſeat of the ſubahs of the Deccan, was now in the hands of the Mahrattas; but though the capital was the nabob's, yet this fort being in the very ſuburbs, he would not reſide there. This was offered, and with a large ſum of money, was given him for abandoning Ruggojee's intereſt. Tirmuck Mama, the chief ſirdar, was alſo privy to it; and it was determined to ſeize Rogabow, but he fled in the night, with his own family troops, and with thoſe of Modajee, Summer Sing, and Aſoph Ally Gardee, with a few others. It was agreed that the nabob ſhould have a lack of rupees for every marching day, and fifty thouſand for every halting day for ſebundy. He, therefore, marched often ſlowly, with his artillery, whilſt Turmuck purſued him with his Mahrattas; he ſoon overtook him, but was killed himſelf in the conflict, after which Rogabaw followed his route to Burhampoor; here too, being purſued, Modajee fled to Elichpoor, to his ancient friend Iſhmael Khan, and Rogabaw to the northward, to ſolicit the protection and aſſiſtance of Hinduſtan. On their flight from

lour,

Biddour, Derria Bye took with her the boy Ruggojee, and about eight thouſand of her own troops, and threw herſelf into the protection of the nabob, and marched with him after Rogabaw, as far as the Nurbudda, and from thence back to Berhampoor.

Derria Bye uſed to encamp between the nizam's army and that of the Mahrattas, which, ſince the death of Turmuck Mama, was commanded by Hurry Pundit Turkia. At this place, Sabajee and Ibrahim Khan repreſented to the nabob, that Derria Bye was the cauſe of all the family diſputes, which never could be at an end till ſhe was delivered up, with her treaſure, to Sabajee. The nabob objected, that as ſhe was the rannie of Janoojee, and had taken his protection, it would appear famous to ſend to attack and ſeize her by force in her own camp; where beſides, ſhe might be joined by the Mahratta army; but gave his conſent to get hold of her by ſome contrivance or other. Ibrahim Khan therefore commenced a negotiation with her, to make up all matters between her and Sabajee. A day was fixed for their both coming to ſee her. They came with a large body of ſepoys; and as ſoon as they were got within the camp, either through miſtake, or in conſequence of a diſcovery of their deſign, they began firing on her people, who were unprepared for ſuch a ſalutation. On the firſt alarm ſhe and Ruggojee mounted the horſes of the guards, which always ſtood ready ſaddled before their tents, and eſcaped to the lines of Hurry Pundit. While Ibrahim fulfilled his own and the nizam's views, in ſecuring the treaſure and valuables, the camp too was plundered by the ſoldiers, but little fell to Sabajee's ſhare, except ſome horſes, tents, and elephants. After the plunder they advanced towards the Turkiah's encampment, who got ready his troops, refuſed to give up Derria Bye, and forbade their further approach. Hurry Pundit did this merely from a point of honour, for he was afraid of Gopha Bye, and knew he could not protect perſons ſo nearly connected with her enemy. He therefore adviſed Derria Bye to put herſelf, with Ruggojee, into the hands of Sabajee, who, in return, promiſed them ſafety and kindneſs.

The rains now coming on, the army was broke up, the nizam marching to his own country, the turkiah to Poonah, and Sabajee, with Derria Bye and Ruggojee, to Nagpoor. On the road he beſieged Akowlah, and raiſed conſiderable contributions from Kurunkare and Calapoor, forts belonging to Iſhmael Khan, on account of the chout, and becauſe of the protection he offered to Modajee.

Modajee remained all this time at Elichpoor, where he was drove to great diſtreſs, and was much relieved by the hoſpitality of Iſhmael Khan. His people even ſtopped him one day in the bazar market for pay, and on his abuſing them, three patans, who had followed his fortunes without any return, fell on him, wounded him ſeverely in the back, cut off his thumb, and killed his ſon-in-law, at the expence of their own lives.

Iſhmael Khan aſſiſted him during his illneſs, and promiſed his utmoſt ſupport, when the ſeaſon for commencing the campaign began. Ragonaut Row was now in the northern parts, and received but a cool reception from Scindiah and Holkar, the two principal ſirdars in thoſe diſtricts; but hearing of Modajee's

dajee's misfortunes, he diſpatched Aſoph Ally, with his ſepoys, and ſuch others as he could pick up in the way, to aſſiſt him in the recovery of Nagpoor.

Aſoph Ally was reckoned a brave and excellent officer, and Modajee was under the greateſt obligations to him on this and on many former occaſions. He had diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his bravery with Roganaut Row, and now by his zeal in Modajee's cauſe, on which he was ſent, at his own inſtigation, not only from a view of reinſtating Modajee, but for bringing the proſpects of his maſter into a better ſituation, by the acceſſion of ſo conſiderable a country as Nagpoor to his intereſt. His activity in preparing every thing was ſuch, that Modajee often ſaid, that if ever he got the raje, it would be owing to him, and ſwore to him that he would divide it with him. Iſhmael Khan too exerted all his power to ſend him into the field in the moſt reſpectable manner, thereby incuring the diſpleaſure of his maſter the nizam, who was known to patronize the intereſt of Sabajee. After the rains they marched to Belah, ſix coſs from Nagpoor, where they were met by Sabajee, and a very complete victory gained by the latter; near 6000 of the former being killed. It was ſo complete, that many paid him compliments on the occaſion, and they purſued the enemy, who were diſperſed on all ſides. Sabajee happened to be with the party who ſurrounded his brother; who, attended only by about 100 followers, and knowing Modajee by his long beard, called out to ſpare his life, as he advanced up, waving his hand to ſave him; when his elephant came almoſt up to Modajee, the latter levelled his piece at him, and ſhot him dead on the ſpot. It is ſaid, the only excuſe given for Modajee, on this occaſion, is, that ſomebody called out, "what! do you intend to wear your brother's chains?"

The ſardars, after the purſuit, coming to pay their congratulations, found their maſter dead, and his brother, with Ruggojee (who accompanied Sabajee in the action) in his room. Some were for revenging Sabajee's death, when Jaage Khan, the brother of Modajee Khan, a perſon of great influence, adviſed them to ſettle all differences, by making Modajee, or his ſon, rajah. Sabajee's body was ſent to Nagpoor, where his wife, another niece of Tarah Bye, mounted the funeral pile along with it. The brave Aſoph Ally was found deſperately wounded among heaps of ſlain, when he had defended Modajee, and was with difficulty recovered. Sabajee's death happened in December 1774. His diſpoſition was extremely gentle and eaſy.

Ruggojee was now proclaimed rajah, and his father tranſacted all buſineſs in his name. He has another ſon named Chimnajee; and Sabajee has a ſon, ſeven or eight years old, who remained at Nagpoor, with Derria Bye, in a ſtate of confinement. Modajee was now employed in reſtoring order to the government, and eſtabliſhing his authority as far as was in his power; but moſt places ſtood out till he ſhould get the full confirmation of the nabob and peiſhwa.

Bimbajee was inclined to Modajee's party, but remained quiet at Ruttenpoor. After Modajee's acceſſion, he came to Nagpoor in 1775, both to congratulate him, and in hopes the raje was only between the two brothers, a large portion of it might be granted to him.

him. In the latter part of his errand, he did not find Modajee ſo attentive as he wiſhed, but he ſtill gave him ſome hopes. While Bimbajee reſided with his brother, another ſtorm threatened the latter. Both the nizam and regency at Poonah were highly incenſed at the death of Sabajee, the manner of which being related in the moſt aggravating terms. The nizam, in particular, had a perſonal regard for him, and was highly offended at ſeeing his rebellious ſervant, Iſhmael Khan, have ſo great a ſhare in diſpoſing of the rajahſhip of Nagpoor. He therefore marched againſt Modajee, and, on his approach, the latter retired from Nagpoor.

The court of Poonah too iſſued their thunders on the occaſion, but they had employment elſewhere for their troops. The nabob gave it out that his motive for invading the country was to expel Modajee utterly, and to ſet up the ſon of Sabajee, as the perſon approved of by the peſhwa. But his real deſign was to raiſe ſome money from Modajee, and to cruſh the power of Iſhmael. Modajee retreated to Katowl and Amore, and was followed by the nabob, where, rather than riſque a battle, he ſent his dewan to negotiate a peace. It was agreed that a very conſiderable ſum ſhould be paid to the nizam, that Modajee ſhould abandon the intereſt of Iſhmael, whilſt the nabob ſhould reduce him; and that he ſhould deliver up the ſtrong fortreſs of Gur Gawaeb, near Elichpoor, to the nabob, after his marching out of his country. Theſe terms being agreed on, he viſited the nabob, by the mediation of Ibrahim Khan, and continued with him ſome time. Ibrahim Khan had been in the Engliſh ſervice, and roſe to the rank of commandant, or ſubidar, which he quitted, and afterwards entered into that of the nabob's.

He commanded a large body of troops, diſciplined in the European manner, and he had near eight thouſand Abyſſinian ſlaves, which he had purchaſed at Surat, and trained as a body of horſe. This perſon had roſe by degrees in the nabob's ſervice, by means of the dewan Myr Mooſah Khan Rookun-al-Dowlah; but ſince the latter perſon had officiated in ſaving his enemy, Iſhmael Khan, at Elichpoor, from the deſtruction which he had planned for him, he bore him a moſt inveterate enmity; in conſequence of his ill offices with the nabob, Myr Moojah Khan declined much in favour, ſo that a plan was laid for cutting him off, which was executed at a private audience.

Ibrahim Khan having now got all power into his own hands, and being rid of the only perſon who had patronized Iſhmael Khan, he ſtimulated the nabob againſt him, and engaged him to take this opportunity of cruſhing him. On this occaſion Aſoph Khan repreſented to Modajee the ſituation of his friend, and the dilemma which perhaps his attachment to him had helped to bring on him, offering, at the ſame time, to go to his aſſiſtance, which Modajee refuſed, for fear of offending the nabob. Iſhmael being now abandoned by the only perſon whom he had hopes from, or who was able to ſupport him againſt the force of Ibrahim Khan, determined to throw himſelf on the nabob's clemency. On his arrival in camp, he was refuſed audience, unleſs by the mediation of Ibrahim Khan, which he eſteeming a diſgrace to perſons of his rank and family, refuſed with ſome indignation, ſaying "he would not be introduced by that *ſepoy*." His fall was before determined, ſo this

this perhaps only haſtened his fate. His encampment was of about ſixteen hundred men, the reſt being left at Elichpoor; theſe were in the night ſurrounded by the nabob's troops, and the artillery began to play on them; all but a very few run off, and Iſhmael, with about ſeventy of his countrymen, ſallied forth to meet Ibrahim Khan, and died at the feet of his elephant. On this the nabob proceeded to Elichpoor, which he took poſſeſſion of, with the treaſure and family of the unfortunate Iſhmael, whilſt Modajee was a tame ſpectator of theſe tranſactions. The nabob, having gained all his ends, now marched back, and Bimbajee proceeded with Modajee as far as Nagpoor, where he took his leave about the beginning of the rains 1795.

The fort of Gaweah, according to agreement, was to be delivered over to the nizam, on his marching out of the country; but Modajee, well knowing that it was an affair of too little conſequence to bring his army back, at ſuch an immenſe expence, declined it; nor has he yet ſatisfied him in that reſpect.

The nabob taking leave of Modajee, he adviſed him to gain the favour of court, by the diſmiſſion of Yuſuph Ally, as Gopha Bye had frequently wrote to him to ſend her his head. Modajee had alſo applications to the ſame purpoſe from this enraged woman. He repreſented the infamy ſuch a ſtep would bring on his name, but promiſed to diſmiſs Yuſuph Ally from his ſervice and country, and privately agreed that Hurry Pundit might attack him as ſoon as he left his frontiers, on his way to join Rogabaw, of which he engaged to give proper intelligence. On ſettling accounts there were ſome diſputes about the arrears and ſervices of Yuſuph; ſeveral lacks were due to him, and a ſmall part of which was paid, and bonds were given for the reſt, his uncle Wolley Mahommed remaining behind for its receipt.

On his route he was attacked by Hurry Pundit, and obliged to retreat back to Modajee's country, where he was afterwards ſeized at an entertainment, by Modajee's orders, his whole treaſure plundered, and he, with his uncle, delivered to Gopha Bye, who blew them both from a gun. Whether this was to conciliate the favour of the Poonah court, or to get rid of the debts due to this officer, and to ſeize his treaſure, it muſt be acknowledged to be a moſt ungenerous, ungrateful, and baſe tranſaction, conſidering his great attachment and eminent ſervice, with the obligation he laid under to him. He immediately after this buſineſs received the teekah from the peſhwa as the reward of this ſervice, and was received into great favour.

In the latter end of 1775, Bimbajee again went on a viſit to his brother, at the celebration of the marriage of Ruggojee, who was then about his ſeventeenth year. During his ſtay there, which was many months, he had continually ſolicited his diſmiſſion, and was ſo often put off with frivolous excuſes, that he had apprehenſions about his liberty. Modajee's behaviour and propoſals alſo gave him ſome alarm; he obliged him to give him five guns, which he had in Ruttenpoor, and aſked him to adopt Chimnagee, his ſecond ſon, as his heir, in prejudice to his own ſon, who was by a woman of another caſt: he alſo, ſeveral times, propoſed to him to give up Ruttenpoor, &c. to Chimnagee, and to come and reſide at Chandah, which he would give him in exchange; well knowing that place, being

being ſo long his, he ſhould have him completely in his power, while thoſe remote and independent diſtricts would be ſecured to him by his ſon. All theſe made Bimbajee very uneaſy in his preſent ſituation; and it is even ſaid he came away without leave, and got out of Modajee's power before he could prevent him. Modajee has not ſince received any moleſtation, either from abroad or at home: He is very much diſliked by the country.

Derria Bye, impatient of the circumſcribed power which ſhe now is confined to, has been intriguing with the nizam, with Poonah, with Ruggojee, and with many of the chiefs of the country, who, venerating the memory of Janojee, are much at her devotion, and wiſh to ſee her better provided for. She is now very narrowly watched, as well as Sabajee's ſon, whom ſhe has taken to live with her, and all her letters and correſpondence carefully examined. She has attached herſelf much to young Ruggojee, whom ſhe calls her ſon.

Bimbojee, from the nature of his laſt departure, and treatment while at Nagpoor, not expecting much from Madajee's friendſhip, has endeavoured to ſupport himſelf as much as poſſible againſt his attempts. He therefore ſent Raibar, a confidential ſervant of his, to negotiate for him at Poonah, and did not ſcruple to ſay, that he ought to have the raje with Modajee. This perſon was diſcovered by Ruggojee, and Dewajee, dewan, to have ſeveral private converſations with ſome of the principal people, which being communicated to Modajee, inflamed his ſuſpicions much againſt his brother. He, ſince that, has ſeveral times been invited to go to Nagpoor, but as often declined it; when Modajee, through pretence of going to worſhip at Bamtigin in May 1777, marched ſuddenly to the frontiers of Ruttenpoor. Purwal Sing, the rajah of Dumdah, immediately collected his people, and ſent off his effects towards our countries. Modajee, inſtead of proceeding further, ſent Nureſſee Jackuk to perſuade him to come, telling him he only came to meet him, as he had expected him, and that they would go together againſt Mundlah. Bimbajee had Jackuk delayed on the road by the Dumdah rajah, and alſo deferred giving him audience for many days, till he collected the forces of this country, put his place in a poſture of defence, and made ready to ſend off his effects. This was intended to gain time, and alſo to ſhew the ambaſſador he was prepared for him. Jackuk returned without effect, and Gul Mirzah Khan and Shah Mahommed Khan came, and had no better ſucceſs in bringing about an interview, as Bimbajee was diſſuaded from it by Derria Bye, Ruggojee, and ſeveral of the principal people about Modajee. Modajee, as the rains were coming on, thought proper to return back; however he ſtill continues his injunctions and invitations to Bimbajee to viſit him, which the latter is determined never to comply with.

An Account *of* Gholaum Hossein Khan, *Author of a very valuable and interesting Work, intitled "Sëir Mutakharin, or a View of Modern Times," translated from the Persic Original.*

This work comprizes a civil history of Hindustan, from the death of Aurengzebe to A. D. 1781, together with a particular account of the English conquests, and a critical examination of the English government and policy in Bengal. The author treats these important subjects with a freedom and spirit, and with a force, clearness, and simplicity of style, very unusual in an Asiatic writer, and which justly entitle him to pre-eminence among Asiatic historians. This work is little known even to Orientalists but by name. In our succeeding volumes we propose to make our readers familiar with it. The public will naturally be curious to know the sentiments of an independent native of Hindustan, endowed with a great share of penetration, sagacity, knowledge, and spirit, respecting our conquest of his country, and the policy pursued by our government in Bengal previous to the year 1781. In the mean time the following short account of the author's life, written by himself, will be perused with a proportional degree of interest.

Shah-Jehan-Abad was my native place, as well as that of my father and mother, and of all my paternal and maternal ancestors. The former descended from the posterity of Hassan, by a branch sprung from Hibrahim, one of those who received the firname of Tebateba, and who was one of the most illustrious personages of that holy race. He quitted the city of Medina, and took up his residence near the sepulchre of the glorious martyr Ally. His descendants resided for a long series of ages upon that holy spot. Two ages ago, one of them travelled into Hindustan, where he took up his abode, first in Delhy, and afterwards in Shah-Jehan-Abad. My maternal ancestors were Seids of the branch of Moossain, descended from that illustrious stock Seid Ahmed, son to Moossa, grandson to Jaaffer, who is so renowned in Shiraz, the capital of Pârs*, under the appellation of Shah Khirah. One of his posterity came to settle in Hindustan, from whom was descended Seid-Zin-al-abdin, my maternal grandfather, who was son to Ally Verdi Khan's aunt. At his death his mother undertook to execute the directions left by Seid-Zin-al-abdin. These directions were to get her daughter married as soon as possible. This daughter was my mother. After she and my father married, they retired to her house, where they lived seven years upon the savings which my father had earned in the service of Azeem Shah. About this period, that is, in the year 1140 of the Hejirah, I was born at Shah-Jehan-Abad; and about two years afterwards, my mother brought into the world my brother, Seid Ally Nakhy Khan. I was five years old, and my brother three, when my grandmother, having sold her house at Shah-Jehan-Abad, quitted that city, and, taking with her her whole family, including her two married daughters

* Pârs is the name given to a province of the ancient empire of Irân; from this word the Greeks derived that of Persis, by which they denominated the whole empire; and hence the modern word Persia.

daughters and their huſbands, ſhe repaired to Moorſhedabad, the capital of Bengal, where Ally Verdi Khan was then employed in the ſervice of the Nizam, Shujah Khan.

Soon after her arrival at Moorſhedabad, fortune began to favour our family. Ally Verdi Khan was appointed governor of Azam-abad, whither my father accompanied him, and where our family have, to this day, lived in affluence, dignity, and ſplendor: for the houſes bought and the lands we acquired by purchaſe, gift, or otherwiſe, during the adminiſtration of Ally Verdi Khan, are to this day in our poſſeſſion.

In the year 1188 of the Hejirah, I was induced, unfortunately, to become ſecurity, for a conſiderable amount, for a zimindar, who already owed me the higheſt obligations, and from whom I little expected ſuch a return, and ſo much perfidy as I met with. In conſequence of his miſconduct, I was called upon by government to pay 60,000 rupees on his account, which was the ſum for which I became bound. This demand coming upon me unexpectedly, I was obliged to ſell my jewels and plate, to the amount of 31,000 rupees, and to make up the balance by borrowing it from a banker. In this way I ſaved myſelf from the ſeverity with which I would have been treated by the Engliſh government, to whom the money was due, and from the ſtill more unfeeling rigour of the aumils, mutſuddies, and other revenue officers, who ſeemed to wait with a malicious anxiety for the ſignal from government to ſeize my whole property. I was obliged to put into the banker's hands, as a ſecurity for the money I had borrowed, the portion of land which I poſſeſſed, and to endeavour to procure ſome other means of ſubſiſtence. But I was unable to get any employment, notwithſtanding all the intereſt and all the inquiries which my friends made in my behalf. At laſt it pleaſed fortune to give me a friend in General Goddard, a man of merit ſo conſpicuous as to need no praiſe, and whoſe kindneſs and generoſity to me, as well as to many of my countrymen, entitle him to my laſting gratitude. Such a character is not often met with among the Engliſh in Hindoſtan.

He was about this time appointed reſident at Chunnar-gur; ſoon after which he came to Azam-abad, where he made ſome ſtay. Being an old acquaintance, I went to ſee him. He had the kindneſs to inquire about my affairs; and he heard, with cordial concern, the calamity which had befallen them. "I am truly ſorry," ſaid he, "to hear what has happened; but, as I ſee no likelihood of your getting employment here, you had better come along with me, and we ſhall live upon what we can get." I cheerfully accepted the propoſal, looking upon it as one of the ſecret reſources which Providence had kept in ſtore for me. I accordingly got myſelf ready, and followed him to Chunnar. But on General Goddard's arrival there, he found that the ſtation to which he had been appointed was, in reſpect of emolument, much below what he had reaſon to expect, and indeed ſcarcely ſufficient to defray his neceſſary expences. This circumſtance diſabled him from aſſiſting me as he wiſhed; but he committed to my care whatever concerned the revenue matters of that town. He alſo allotted for my accommodation an excellent houſe, which had been fitted up for himſelf, and ſent his

own boats, amongſt which was his own *budgerow*, to fetch my wife and family. When they arrived he gave them a penſion of 300 rupees a-month. After behaving to me in this very handſome manner, it was natural in him to receive my viſits with that particular diſtinction which he ſhewed me.

I have already obſerved that General Goddart's income at Chunnar was much below his expenditure: In conſequence of this he now determined to relinquiſh his ſituation, to get permiſſion to enter the ſervice of Aſſof-ud-Dowla, having heard that that prince, diſſatisfied with his old troops, had diſmiſſed them, and intended to raiſe a new army, the diſciplining of which he wiſhed to commit to the charge of an Engliſh officer of rank. My friend conceived that ſuch an employment would be more ſuitable to his turn of mind than the ſtation he held at Chunnar; and that it would likewiſe prove more profitable both to himſelf and me. But as he had no acquaintance with Mr. John Briſtow, who was then the Engliſh miniſter at Lucknow, he did not think it proper to make any perſonal application to him on the ſubject. On his aſking my opinion of the matter, I propoſed that he ſhould give me a letter to another Engliſhman, a friend of Mr. Briſtow's, to whom by that means I would find a ready introduction; and thereby be able to ſound him, in regard to the object in view, without mentioning his name. Of this he approved; and giving me the letter to the gentleman at Lucknow, he wiſhed me a ſucceſsful journey.

I left my family at Chunnar, and with a few attendants only, I ſet out for Feiz-abad and Lucknow. As Jaunpur was in the road, I ſtopped at that city for a few days, having underſtood that it had become the reſidence of the illuſtrious and venerable Séid-Mahmed-Aſkheſy, of whom I had heard ſo much. I ſent to deſire leave to pay him a reſpectful viſit. Being admitted to his preſence, I ſpent upwards of two hours with him. His converſation delighted me, even beyond what I expected: It was replete with the many excellencies for which he was celebrated; and I took my leave of him, fully ſatisfied that fame in her encomiums had fallen ſhort of what I had ſeen and heard. To this day I remember his venerable aſpect and enchanting converſation, and they have made ſuch an impreſſion on my mind, that I muſt ſuſpend the narrative of my own actions, to give the reader a glimpſe of the talents and virtues which adorned that diſtinguiſhed man.

He was of a family of Séids, that ranked for many ages amongſt the moſt reſpectable of that ſect, in the city of Jaunpur.

This Seid of virtuous diſpoſition and fine genius wrote a book of poetical morality, all the rules of which he extracted from his own practice; ſo that this book was a commentary on his life. Very different this from the generality of moraliſts, whoſe principles and practice are completely at variance; who preach up the utility of moral conduct, yet lead a life of ſin. His ſpeech was ſuch, that it ſeemed to flow from the fountain of wiſdom; and his advices and counſels were ſo many remedies againſt ſickneſs and ſorrow of heart.

He poſſeſſed a very extenſive knowledge, graced with ſo much modeſty, that he inſtructed all who converſed with him, without making them feel their own inferiority.

He

He lived contented upon a ſmall income, without a wiſh to increaſe it.

It is true he was not regularly initiated in the ſciences; but the richneſs of his mind, and the ſtrength of his judgment, amply ſupplied that want. By the force of his own genius, he had become a repoſitory of all the ſciences, practical as well as abſtract. No wonder then that his houſe was reſorted to by all the learned perſons of that city and neighbourhood, and by numbers who travelled thither from diſtant countries, being learned themſelves, or poſſeſſing a love of knowledge.

The natural turn of his mind was to candour and modeſty; ſo that he was as forward to acknowledge the merit of others, as he was ſtudious to conceal his own. He gave his time to reading lectures, which is the nobleſt of all occupations; the nobleſt and moſt pleaſing of all being to bring to light the treaſures of hidden knowledge. Whenever any one introduced in his preſence a diſcourſe in diſpraiſe of a man's character, either directly or indirectly, he had too much politeneſs to ſtop or reprimand him; but he would with great addreſs, and a peculiar felicity, turn the diſcourſe to another ſubject, without giving the ſpeaker the ſmalleſt offence. This venerable man died at the age of ſeventy.

But it is now time to return from this digreſſion to my own narrative. On my arrival at Lucknow I was introduced to Mr. Briſtow, to whom I explained the objects of my journey. Perceiving that he thought favourably of it, I at laſt informed him of General Goddard's intention.* He gave his conſent; and after having obtained that of the Nabob Aſſof-ud-Dowla, he wrote to the council at Calcutta on the ſubject. After ſome time the council gave their conſent likewiſe; and Mr. Briſtow ſent for me to inform me of it. Rejoiced at my journey having proved ſucceſsful, I haſtened to inform the general of the happy reſult of my negotiation, and immediately quitted Lucknow. He had, however, been already informed of the circumſtance, and had received the permiſſion of the council at Calcutta to repair to Lucknow. He accordingly ſet out for that city by the poſt, and left boats and every convenience to convey my family thither; ſo great was his kindneſs for me, and ſo great his ſolicitude about whatever concerned my welfare. He was ſo particularly attentive as to ſend me notice of his departure, and of the orders he had left. This letter he intruſted to a ſpecial meſſenger, whom he directed to look out for me on the road, in order to give me the letter: I did not, however, receive the letter until my arrival at Jaunpur. I then returned to Lucknow, together with my family, where I reſided ten months more, during which time my generous friend aſſiſted me with ſeveral ſums of money, amounting in all to 10,000 rupees. I lived partly with him: and the time was now come for his being employed, when my ſcheme was entirely overthrown.

Mr. Briſtow was recalled by an order from the Governor in council, and Mr. Middleton was ſent to replace him, at the court of Aſſof-ud-Dowla. But this gentleman, with whom the general was intimately acquainted, and from whoſe friendſhip he expected much, declared himſelf againſt the ſcheme he had ſet up. A diſſolution of their friendſhip was the conſe-

quence: and a perfect coldneſs took place between them. The effects of this diſagreement being eaſily foreſeen, I took my leave, and returned to Azam-abad. I ſoon after accompanied General Goddard to Calcutta, where I remained with him until he was ordered to join the army in the Decan. I then returned again to Azam-abad; and having about this time received from ſome friends a ſum of money that enabled me to ſupport my family comfortably, I ſat down in quiet and contentment to compoſe the SEIR MUTAKHARIN.

A CHARACTER *of* ASSOF-UD-DOWLA, *the late Nabob of Oude,*

(Tranſlated from the Seir Mutakharin.)

HAVING ſpoken of the miniſters of the court of Lucknow, I muſt ſay ſomething of the private life of its prince; and I muſt acknowledge, that though I had frequent opportunities of converſing with Aſſof-ud-Dowla, and of examining his behaviour, he did not appear deſtitute of ſenſe. This, after all, is nothing but what has been ſaid in former times by the famous teacher of wiſdom *, in his renowned Meineví—"The hawk's keen ſight, and his ſtrength of pinion, as well as the genius of man, are all ſo many gracious gifts of the Almighty artiſt upon his own work."

Aſſof-ud-Dowla took delight in aſſociating with the loweſt and moſt worthleſs characters, though you might occaſionally ſee him in converſation with men of birth and talents. He ſeemed occupied entirely with his amuſements; in dances, muſic, and ſenſual pleaſures, he ſpent his time, without the leaſt regard to decency, and without any ſenſe of ſhame. As to thoſe infamous ſecret practices to which he had the meanneſs to addict himſelf, without either ſcruple or remorſe, and with ſuch [illegible] ardour, he diſguiſed [illegible] his diſorderly [illegible] behaviour, that he might have been [illegible] acquitted with [illegible] has been [illegible] ſometimes than [illegible] to the ſtrongeſt of [illegible], or to the brawneſt of [illegible].

He ſpent [illegible] going from garden to [illegible], at from fear to fear, where he amuſed himſelf in looking at [illegible], and every third day he made them fight together. These ſhows were ſo delightful to him, that they engroſſed his whole ſoul. There was, however, another thing in which he ſeemed to take pleaſure; this was promoting marriages. Salar-Jung, his uncle, had promiſed one of his daughters to Mukhtar-ed-Dowlah, for his ſon, but the match had been broken off by the diſgrace and ſubſequent death of the latter. Aſſof-ud-Dowla being informed of this circumſtance, prevailed on the bride's father, by dint

* This famous teacher of wiſdom was MOUIANA JELALEDDIN, a Turk of Natolia, who wrote in Perſian verſe a Treatiſe of Ethics, known by the title of *Meſnevi*. This book is held in high eſteem all over the Eaſt, where it is in general ſung in companies, or read in recitative. There are two or three *Meſnevis* beſides, by other Turkiſh writers; but none of them are ſo highly praiſed as this one,

dint of intreaties, to go on with the match; and he likewiſe undertook to furniſh the whole expence of the ceremony, which he accordingly did, and conducted the whole with vaſt pomp and magnificence. He had ſuch a ſingular predilection for amuſing himſelf in this way, that whenever he heard of a marriage being intended, he would ſend his compliments to the parents, requeſting their permiſſion to perform the part of one of them himſelf, and to appoint one of his courtiers to perform the part of the other; nor would he give over his attendance until the match was brought to a final concluſion. He once undertook the marriage of Cum Khan, ſuperintendant of his elephants; and I happening to be preſent at the time, received his highneſs's commands to attend perſonally and perform my part.

As Aſſof-ud-Dowla was addicted to pleaſures which none but women could have thought of, ſo he had alſo the fickleneſs of a woman. Amongſt the ſlave boys brought up in Sujah-ud Dowla's houſe, there was one called Imaum Bakſh, of a quarrelſome diſpoſition and very bad morals. Whilſt Aſſof-ud-Dowla was yet a youth, that fellow became one of his favourites, in reſpect of that particular propenſity to which he was a ſlave, But the old nabob being informed of the connexion that ſubſiſted between his ſon and this ſlave-boy, as well as of the perpetual inſolencies and exceſſes which the latter committed on account of the favour he enjoyed, he ordered him to be confined in irons, in which he would probably have long remained, had not ſome principal courtiers ſupplicated his highneſs to diſmiſs and baniſh him, a requeſt which was granted. The man fled to Tanda, where he kept himſelf concealed, but where he found means to keep up a correſpondence with his young maſter, who, on the death of his father, and his conſequent acceſſion to the muſnud, immediately ſent him letters of recal. To the amazement of every one, he appointed him to high offices: and as by the death of Mukhtar-ud-Dowla, and the reſignation of Mahbub Khan, there were ſeveral bodies of Telingas left without commanders, amounting to about 30 or 40,000 men, he gave him the command of that whole army. A promotion altogether ſo unmerited, and the elevation of ſo mean and worthleſs a man to a ſituation of ſo much dignity and honour, could not but excite the indignation and contempt not only of every officer of the army, but of every perſon in his dominions. By theſe means this ſlave boy was raiſed to a degree of power, to which the ambition of no commander of the army, and no grandee of the court, had ever before aſpired. I remember to have been ſeveral times in his company, and to have had ſome converſation with him, and I proteſt I never ſaw any one ſo vile and ſo vicious: I never knew any one ſo deſtitute of all ſhame both in words and actions. Had he been honeſt, and free from vice, the qualities of his mind might perhaps have fitted him for the ſtation of a menial ſervant at two rupees per month. Yet this man's favour and power roſe to ſuch a height, that no leſs a perſon than Haſſan Rezza Khan, the miniſter, was afraid of his influence, and ſtrove to be upon good terms with him. But when he had thus arrived at the ſummit of ſo much power and grandeur, Aſſof-ud-Dowla's heart all at once changed towards him; and a

few days after my departure from Lucknow, became ſo tired of his company and perſon, that he ordered him to be baniſhed his dominions, half naked and on foot, ſtrickly forbidding every one to ſupply his wants. Guards were ſent to his lodgings, and his whole property was confiſcated.

By confiſcations like this, as well as by various other means, Aſſof-ud-Dowla muſt have amaſſed conſiderable treaſures; yet he betrayed the utmoſt averſion at parting with any of his money, except to pay his favourite men and boys. Whenever any one beſides was bold enough to apply to him for his pay, he from that moment became his enemy; nor could he ever bear to hear of any demands of this ſort. Some time before my arrival at Lucknow, ſeveral officers and others had gone to the nabob in a body, and ſolicited, and received their arrears of pay. Many of theſe, knowing the character of Aſſof-ud-Dowla, had the prudence immediately to diſappear; but ſome others having ventured to remain a ſhort time at Lucknow, and all ſeized, without any cauſe being aſſigned for ſuch a ſtep, and tied, one by one, to the mouth of a cannon, from which they were blown away. This dreadful execution happened during my ſtay in Lucknow: It alarmed all the inhabitants not only of that city, but of the ſurrounding country; ſo that in a few days afterwards the Ghoſain Takyr, a military commander of a high character, ſeizing a favourable moment, quitted the camp, and with his arms and baggage proceeded acroſs the country to Nedjif Khan, to whom he offered his ſervices. In the ſame manner all the deſcendants and relations of Saadut Khan and Abul Manſur Khan, found means, one after another, to quit Lucknow, and to repair to Nedjif Khan's camp.

The above account of Aſſof-ud-Dowla, written by a man celebrated in Hindoſtan for his impartiality and accuracy, will give our readers a juſt idea of the enormous profligacy and cruelty of that abandoned tyrant, who does not appear to have poſſeſſed a ſingle good quality.

Authentic ANECDOTES *of the* LIFE *of Maj. Gen.* CLAUD MARTIN.

GEN. MARTIN, a man ſo well known in India, both by his eccentricity and his riches, was the ſon of a ſilk manufacturer at Lyons, in France, in which city he was born, and in which ſome of his family ſtill reſide.

At an early age he expreſſed a diſlike to follow his father's inactive profeſſion, and determined to chooſe one more congenial to his diſpoſition. He accordingly inliſted in the French army, and ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo much, that he was removed from the infantry to the cavalry, and afterwards appointed a trooper in Count Lally's body guard, a ſmall corps of ſelect men, that was formed for the purpoſe of accompanying that officer to Pondicherry, of which place he had then been appointed governor.

Soon after Lally's arrival at Pondicherry, he began to exerciſe

his power with ſuch oppreſſive ſeverity, and to enforce the diſcipline of the army with ſuch a rigid minuteneſs, that his conduct excited the diſguſt and deteſtation of the whole ſettlement. Several remonſtrances were drawn up againſt him, and tranſmitted to France; and many officers of diſtinction threw up their appointments. He, nevertheleſs, perſevered in his injudicious ſyſtem of diſcipline, with an unremitting ſtrickneſs, unmindful of the repreſentations of ſome officers who were in his confidence, and totally blind to the dangers he was thus fooliſhly drawing on himſelf, till it was too late to avert them. Though he muſt have been ſenſible that he had loſt the affections of the army, yet he ſeemed not aware of the conſequences to which that loſs might lead. The troops were ſo diſſatisfied, that when the Engliſh army laid ſiege to Pondicherry, great numbers deſerted from the garriſon; and at laſt his own body guard went over in a body to the enemy, conveying their horſes, arms, &c. along with them. This corps was well received by the Engliſh commander, by whom Martin was ſoon noticed for the ſpirit and ability which he diſplayed on many occaſions. On the return of the Britiſh army to Madras, after the ſurrender of Pondicherry, Martin obtained permiſſion from the Madras government to raiſe a company of chaſſeurs from amongſt the French priſoners, of which he got the command, with the rank of enſign in the Company's ſervice.

A few weeks after he received this appointment, he was ordered to proceed with his chaſſeurs to Bengal. On their paſſage thither, the ſhip on which they were embarked ſprung a leak, and Martin, by great fortitude and perſeverance, but with much difficulty, ſaved himſelf and ſome of his men in one of the ſhip's boats. The ſhip foundered off point Gaudavar, (the promontory which ſeparates the coaſt of Coromandel from that of Oriſſa;) and from thence Martin and his men proceeded in the ſhip's boat to Calcutta, which place they reached, after ſurmounting many dangers, and great hardſhips.

He was received with much kindneſs by the Bengal government, appointed a cornet of cavalry, in which ſervice he continued until he had riſen by regular ſucceſſion to the rank of captain in the line, when he got a company of infantry.

Shortly after this promotion, he was employed by government to ſurvey the north-eaſt diſtricts of Bengal, being an able draftſman, and in every reſpect well qualified for that purpoſe. When he had completed his journey of the north-eaſt diſtricts, he was ſent to Oude, in order to aſſiſt in ſurveying that province. While employed in this ſervice, he reſided chiefly at Lucknow, where he amuſed himſelf in ſhewing his ingenuity in ſeveral branches of mechanics, and his ſkill in gunnery, which gave the Nabob Vizir Sujah-ud-Dowla ſo high a notion of the value of his ſervices, that he ſolicited and obtained permiſſion from the governor and council of Calcutta to appoint him ſuperintendant of his artillery park and arſenal. Martin was ſo well ſatisfied with this appointment, and with his proſpects in the ſervice of the nabob vizir, that he propoſed to the governor and council to relinquiſh his pay and allowances in the Company's ſervice, on the condition of his being permitted to retain his rank, and to continue in the ſervice of the vizir.

This propoſal was complied with; and from this his ſubſequent proſperity commenced.

He was now admitted into the confidence of the vizir; and in the different changes which took place in the councils of his highneſs, as well as in the various negotiations with the Engliſh government, he was his ſecret adviſer. He ſeldom, however, appeared at the durbar; and he never held any oſtenſible ſituation in the adminiſtration of the vizir's government; but we have reaſon to believe that few meaſures of importance were adopted, without his advice being previouſly taken. Hence his influence at the court of Lucknow became very conſiderable, not only with the vizir, but with his miniſters, and that influence was the ſource of the immenſe fortune which he amaſſed. Beſides a large ſalary, with extenſive emoluments annexed to it, he uſed to receive from the nabob frequent preſents of conſiderable value. And when any of the nabob's miniſters, or other men of conſequence about court, had any particular meaſure to carry with their maſter, or perſonal favour to aſk of him, it was their cuſtom to go privately to Martin, and obtain his intereſt in their cauſe, by offering him handſome preſents, which, if he was at times induced to refuſe, he took due care to procure from them ultimately by other means an adequate compenſation.

During the reign of Aſſof-ud-Dowla, father of the preſent vizir, Martin made a conſiderable ſum of money, by encouraging that prince's taſte for the productions of Europe, with which he undertook to ſupply him. Another mode by which he realized money was, by eſtabliſhing an extenſive credit with the ſhroffs, or bankers, in Oude and the adjacent provinces; ſo that no public loan could be made without his having a ſhare in it. The extraordinary degree of favour and credit which he thus acquired in the vizir's dominions, induced all deſcriptions of people to repoſe in him ſuch an implicit confidence, that in times of public commotion, they flocked to him from all quarters, to depoſit their moveable property, which, on the condition of paying him twelve per cent. on its full value, he engaged to ſecure, and to return to them on demand. This alone muſt have been a ſource of immenſe profit, in a country where for upwards of twenty years of his reſidence in it, perſonal property was ſo often expoſed to danger.

The vaſt riches which he at laſt accumulated by theſe various and ſingular modes, he does not appear to have laid out with a very generous ſpirit. He is ſaid, indeed, to have been hoſpitable to the Engliſh gentlemen who reſided at Lucknow; but his table was little calculated to invite his acquaintance to it, either by the elegance of the entertainment, or the conviviality that preſided at it. Very few inſtances have come to our knowledge, of his private bounty and benevolence. He is ſaid to have aſſiſted his family at Lyons, by occaſionally remitting ſmall ſums of money, and by his will he has left them 25,000l. But the principal object of his ambition, and wiſh of his heart, ſeems to have been to amaſs immenſe treaſures, in order to gratify himſelf by the poſſeſſion of them while he lived; and by bequeathing almoſt the whole of them on his death, to the ſupport of pious inſtitutions, and public charities, to leave behind him the reputation of a philanthropiſt.

piſt. But every ſenſible reader will judge of his title to that name, not from the bequeſts of his will, but from the actions of his life.

After having lived twenty-five years at Lucknow, he had attained, by regular ſucceſſion, the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Company's ſervice.

At the commencement of the war with Tippoo Sultan in 1790, he preſented the Company, at his private expence, with a number of fine horſes, ſufficient to mount a troop of cavalry. He was ſoon afterwards promoted to the rank of colonel in the Company's army, which object the preſent of the horſes was obviouſly deſigned to obtain.

In 1796, when the Company's officers received brevet rank from his Majeſty, Martin was included in the promotion of colonels to the rank of major-general.

Some years before this period, he had finiſhed a ſpacious dwelling-houſe on the banks of the river Goomtee, in the building of which he had been long employed. This curious edifice is conſtructed entirely of ſtone, except the doors and window frames. The ceilings of the different apartments are formed of elliptic arches, and the floors made of ſtucco. The baſement ſtory comprifes two caves or receſſes within the banks of the river, and level with its ſurface when at its loweſt decreaſe. In theſe caves he generally lived in the hot ſeaſon, and continued in them until the commencement of the rainy ſeaſon, when the increaſe of the river obliged him to remove. He then aſcended another ſtory, to apartments fitted up in the manner of a grotto; and when the further riſe of the river brought its ſurface on a level with theſe, he proceeded up to the third ſtory, or ground floor, which overlooked the river when at its greateſt height. On the next ſtory above that, a handſome ſaloon, raiſed on arcades, projecting over the river, formed his habitation in the ſpring and winter ſeaſons. By this ingenious contrivance he preſerved a moderate and equal temperature in his houſe at all ſeaſons. In the attic ſtory he had a muſæum, well ſupplied with various curioſities: and over the whole he erected an obſervatory, which he furniſhed with the beſt aſtronomical inſtruments. Adjoining to the houſe there is a garden, not laid out with taſte, but well filled with a variety of fine trees, ſhrubs, and flowers, together with all ſorts of vegetables.

In his artillery yard, which was ſituated at ſome diſtance from his houſe, he erected a ſteam engine, which had been ſent to him from England; and here he uſed to amuſe himſelf in making different experiments with air balloons. After he had exhibited to ſome acquaintances his firſt balloon, the vizir Aſſof-ud-Dowla requeſted he would prepare one large enough to carry twenty men. Martin told his highneſs that ſuch an experiment would be attended with conſiderable hazard to the lives of the men: upon which the vizir replied, "Give yourſelf no concern about *that*—be you ſo good as make a balloon." The experiment, however, was never tried.

Beſides his houſe at Lucknow, he had a beautiful villa, about fifty miles from thence, ſituated on a high bank of the Ganges, and ſurrounded by a domain, of almoſt eight miles in circumference, ſomewhat reſembling an Engliſh park. Here he uſed occaſionally to retire in the hot ſeaſon.

In

In the latter part of his life he laid out a large ſum of money in conſtructing a Gothic caſtle, which he did not live to finiſh. Beneath the ramparts of this caſtle he built caſements, ſecured by iron doors and gratings thickly wrought. The lodgments within the walls are arched and barred, and their roofs completely bomb-proof. The caſtle is ſurrounded by a wide and deep ditch, fortified on the outer ſide by ſtockades, and a regular covered-way; ſo that the place is ſufficiently protected to reſiſt the attacks of any Aſiatic power. Within the caſtle he built a ſplendid mauſoleum, in which he was interred; and on a marble tablet over his tomb is engraved the following inſcription, written by himſelf ſome months before his death:—

HERE LIES CLAUDE MARTIN:
HE WAS BORN AT LYONS A. D. 1732.
HE CAME TO INDIA A PRIVATE SOLDIER,
AND DIED A MAJOR-GENERAL.

During the laſt fifteen years of his life, he was much afflicted with the ſtone and gravel; and diſliking to undergo the uſual ſurgical operation for that complaint, his ingenuity ſuggeſted to him a method of reducing the ſtone, ſo curious in itſelf, and ſo difficult in the execution, that we ſhould have doubted the truth of the fact, were it not atteſted by the poſitive evidence of ſeveral gentlemen of the firſt reſpectability. He took a very fine ſteel wire of about a foot long, one end of which he cut in the manner of a file. The wire, thus prepared, he introduced by a *catheter*, through the *urethra*, into the bottom of the bladder, where the ſtone was ſeated. When he found the wire touch the ſtone, he gently worked the wire up and down, ſo as to give it the effect of a file; and this he continued to do for four or five minutes at a time, until the pain, which the operation of the wire produced, was ſo excruciating, that it obliged him to withdraw it. But finding that ſmall particles of the ſtone diſcharged along with the urine, after the operation, he repeated it in the ſame manner from time to time, till in the courſe of twelve months, he ſucceeded in completely reducing the ſtone.

This circumſtance exhibits a curious and remarkable trait of the eccentricity of his character. The contrivance was in itſelf ingenious; but his patience and perſeverance in carrying it into effect are ſo very extraordinary, that we apprehend there are few men who, in a ſimilar ſituation, would not rather endure the complaint than have recourſe to the remedy.

Some years after the operation, gravelly concretions began again to form in his bladder; and as he did not chooſe to try the wire a ſecond time, theſe continued to increaſe until the end of the year 1800, when they finally occaſioned his death.

Though he lived ſo long a time amongſt the Engliſh, he acquired but an imperfect knowledge of our language; notwithſtanding this, he choſe to write his Will in Engliſh, which is altogether a very ſingular production: It is too long for inſertion, but the following are its principal bequeſts.—The amount of his fortune was thirty-three lacs of rupees, or 350,000l. ſterling. To his relations at Lyons he bequeathed 25,000l. as we have already noticed: And he left the ſame ſum to the municipality of that city, for the purpoſe of appropriating it for the benefit of the poor within their juriſdiction, in whatever manner they ſhould think fit.

For

For the ſame purpoſe he bequeathed 25,000l. to the city of Calcutta, and the like ſum to Lucknow. To the church at Chandernagore, in Bengal, he bequeathed 15,000l. as a fund, the intereſt of which is to be appropriated to the ſupport of the eſtabliſhment; and the like ſum, to be laid out in the ſame manner, for the benefit of the Romiſh chapel at Calcutta. He alſo left 15,000l. to endow an alms-houſe for poor children at Lucknow. The remainder of his fortune, (nearly one half,) he left in legacies to the women of his zananah, and his principal ſervants. The will concludes with a curious expoſition of the principles by which he regulated his conduct through life. He avows that ſelf-intereſt was his ſole motive of action, and that the ſins of which he had been guilty were very great and manifold; and he concludes by praying for forgiveneſs of God, which he hopes this ſincere confeſſion of his wickedneſs will avail to obtain.

Such are the anecdotes which we have collected of this extraordinary character.

Biographical ANECDOTES *of General* PERRON.

THIS gentleman came to India, in quality of petty officer on board of a ſhip, ſome time before the arrival of Monſ. Souffrein. Having travelled into the upper provinces, he entered into the ſervice of the Rana of Gohud, under the orders of Mr. Sangſter. While in this ſervice, on a very ſmall ſalary, he married Mademoiſelle Deridan, (ſiſter to the officer mentioned in our laſt, who was wounded in the battle at Oujein) whoſe family reſided at Pondicherry. After the deſtruction of the Rana, Mr. Perron entered into a corps commanded by Mr. Loſtoneaux, in the ſervice of Madhoojee Schindiah. There he was quarter-maſter-ſerjeant, on the pay of ſixty rupees a month.

When Gholam Cadir was taken in attempting to eſcape from Meerut, where he was beſieged by Ulee Buhadoor, Mr. Loſtoneaux is ſuppoſed to have got poſſeſſion of his ſaddle, in which that Rohelá had concealed all the valuable jewels which he plundered from the palace at Delhi. With this booty Mr. L. made his eſcape to Europe; and having alſo carried off the money aſſigned for the pay of his troops, Mr. Rillet, whom he left in charge of them and of his purgunas, being unable to ſatisfy the demands of the ſoldiery, was expoſed to the imminent danger of his life.

After the deſertion of Mr. Loſtoneaux, Mr. Perron received from Rana Khan, Scindiah's general, the command of a battalion: but that battalion being reduced on the return of the army into cantonments, Mr. Perron found himſelf out of employment. Though recommended by Mr. Montigny to Sumroo's begum, his applications there for ſervice were in vain, as her troops were already fifteen months in arrears.

Soon after this time, General De Boigne having begun to form his brigade, in Scindiah's ſervice, gave to Mr. Perron the command of the Burhampoor battalion. He acquitted himſelf in this ſtation to the ſatisfaction

tisfaction of his commander; particularly at the battle of Patun, in which Iſmael Beg, with his auxiliary Rajepoots, maintained a doubtful conflict with De Boigne's brigade, but in the end was completely overthrown. When Iſmael Beg was beſieged in Kanoor, Mr. Perron commanded the detachment of General De Boigne's corps employed on that ſervice. And there, in making ſome experiments with hand-grenades, one of them burſt in his hand, which was ſo much ſhattered, that he was obliged to ſubmit to amputation. Iſmael Beg having diſcovered in the garriſon an intention of delivering him up to the enemy, made his ſubmiſſion in perſon and unconditionally to Mr. Perron. And it is much to his honour, and to that of Mr. De Boigne, that, notwithſtanding the dread which the Mahrattas always entertained of that chief's eſcape, and the deſire which they conſequently had to put him out of the way, his life was reſpected, and the terms promiſed him were faithfully obſerved, not only by Mahdajee Scindiah, but alſo by his ſucceſſor.

When Mr. De Boigne divided his corps into two brigades, he gave the command of the firſt to Mr. Frimont, and that of the ſecond to Mr. Perron; ſo that, on the death of Mr. Frimont, Mr. Perron became the ſenior officer commanding a brigade. As Mahdajee Scindiah, a little time before his death, found himſelf engaged at Poona in intrigues which required the ſupport of a powerful army, Mr Perron, with his brigade, was ſent to that quarter. Thus he was about the perſon of Dowlut Row Scindiah, from the time of his acceſſion to the muſnud; and having gained the prince's confidence, he was appointed, when Mr. De Boigne retired to Europe, to ſucceed him in the command of the three brigades, and in the management of the country aſſigned for paying them.

Mr. Pedron, who now commands General Perron's third brigade, is a native of Hennebon, near to L'Orient. He ſerved the nabob Sujah-ud-Dowla at Lucknow; and after the French were diſmiſſed from his ſervice, he entered into that of Moodajee Bonſilu, the Rajah of Berar. When Mr. De Boigne was raiſing his brigade, Mr. Pedron entered into it, at Mutra. He received the commiſſion of lieutenant, and ſoon after purchaſed that of major.

Mr. Le Chevalier Drudrenec is the ſon of a naval captain in the ſervice of the late French monarchy. He is repreſented as a man of highly finiſhed education, and of agreeable manners. He has long been in the ſervice of the Holkar family, and held of them the purgunas of Tonk and Rampoora. We have ſeen that he was lately impriſoned at Kota, where he probably ſtill remains.

Abd-ool-rhuman Khan, who was lately honoured with the title of Shamſwaz Khan, was a Khuvas and Hafiz-ul-coran to Shah Alum. He has gradually riſen into favour, ſince the time of Gholam Radir, and is at preſent very much in the king's confidence.

"Raja Shunkurnat is the ſon of Raja Ramnath, who was, before the reign of the preſent king, Peſhkar of the Deewan-khas, and on his acceſſion to the throne was created an Omra, with the title of Mirza Raja. His ſon, the perſon in queſtion, daily pays his obeiſance to the king, by whom he is regarded in a favourable light, owing to the reſpect the king had for his father.

Meer

Meer Ghalib Ulee firſt entered into the king's ſervice at Allahabad, on a ſalary of twenty rupees a month. Being a fine writer, he inſinuated himſelf into the good graces of the king, by aſſiſting him to copy the Koran. He was appointed daroghu of the wardrobe, but ſoon diſmiſſed for mal-adminiſtration. However, he ſtill continues about the king's perſon, and is ſaid to aid him occaſionally in compoſing and writing poetry, as well as in penning his letters.

A CHARACTER *of Brigadier-General* JOHN CARNAC.

GENERAL CARNAC is highly celebrated in the hiſtorical annals of Britiſh India. He was early diſtinguiſhed as the friend and companion of Lord Clive, whom he accompanied during the whole of his brilliant career in Bengal, and participated in the glory of his conqueſt.

In 1760, he ſucceeded to the command of the forces in Bengal, and on the 15th of January 1761, he obtained a deciſive victory over the Shah Zadah, near Behar, which was followed by the ſurrender of that prince, and the conſequent reſtoration of tranquillity throughout that part of Hindoſtan. This occaſion likewiſe furniſhed him with an opportunity of diſplaying ſome of the qualities by which his private character was eminently marked. His generous and polite hoſpitality to his royal priſoner evinced the urbanity of his manners, and the kindneſs of his heart.

In 1767 he came to England, and ſoon after his arrival, obtained a ſeat in parliament for the borough of Leominſter. Attached, however, to a military life, he became weary of ſpending his time at home in unprofitable leiſure, and applied to the court of directors for permiſſion to return to India. The directors readily accepted the ſervices of ſo valuable an officer, and appointed him ſecond member of council, and ſucceſſor to the chair, at the preſidency of Bombay; with which appointment he repaired thither in 1770. Whilſt he filled the ſtation of member of council, his conduct was equally diſtinguiſhed by a ſedulous attention to, and a faithful diſcharge of, its duties.

His mind was highly cultivated. He was well acquainted with claſſical literature, and had a turn for ſcientific reſearch: the former gained him the reputation of a good ſcholar at the univerſity of Dublin, and the latter, in his more advanced years, was a ſource of amuſement to himſelf, and inſtruction to his friends.

His amiable manners, as a member of ſociety, will be acknowledged in India, where their influence was extenſively felt. They naturally aroſe from a diſpoſition exceedingly generous and humane. To ſeek for, and relieve merit in diſtreſs, occupied a great part of the attention, and added much to the felicity of his later years; whilſt the delicacy with which he beſtowed his charities rendered them more valuable and more uſefull, by ſtrengthening the gratitude which they excited.

In the beginning of October

1800, his health began to decline, in conſequence of which he was induced to try the effects of a ſhort ſea voyage from Bombay to Mahe, on the coaſt of Malabar. He reſided there ſome weeks, and his health received benefit from the voyage. But on his paſſage back to Bombay, he had ſo ſevere a relapſe, that it was thought proper to ſtop at Mangalore for medical advice; and he there received every attention which friendſhip and profeſſional ſkill could give him. But his conſtitution was completely exhauſted, and he died in a few days at the advanced age of 84 years. He was interred at Mangalore with the moſt diſtinguiſhed military honours.

*** We had hoped to have preſented our readers in this Volume with a Life of Mr. ORME, the Hiſtorian; but being diſappointed in obtaining ſome intereſting materials, we muſt defer it until our next.

MISCELLANEOUS TRACTS.

METEOROLOGICAL ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER AT MADRAS, FROM THE 1ST OF JAN. TO THE 31ST OF DEC. 1790.

We have received from JOHN CHAMIER, Esq. who resided for a considerable time on the Coast of Coromandel, the following METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, kept by himself, some years ago, at MADRAS; which will be found useful, as exhibiting a correct account of the Climate on the Sea-Coast of the Indian Peninsula.

FORT ST. GEORGE, or MADRAS, on the coast of Coromandel, in the East-Indies, is situated in lat. 13. 04. North, and in long. 80. 33. East.—The walls of the fortifications are within a few yards of the sea, and the beach is nearly South and North; of course, whenever the wind is to the eastward of North or South, it blows from the sea.

The thermometer, from which the annexed observations were made, was placed in a room moderately exposed to the weather. The house fronting S. E. distant about a mile, in a straight line from the sea.

The state of the thermometer is marked at sun-rise in the morning, at noon, and at midnight, although it sometimes happened that the observation was made an hour later or sooner than the time marked.

It must also be noted, that there was another thermometer (made by Ramsden) in the same room, which was more exposed to the land-winds than the one from which the observations were made; it, from that reason, was sometimes a degree or more higher than the other, which was placed at a small distance from it.

Height of the Thermometer at Madras,
(From the Diary of John Chamier, Esq.)

Month.	Medium.	Greatest.	Least.	Extreme difference.
January	75 1	79 7	69 3	10 4
February	76 6	82	70 6	11 4
March	80 5	85 7	74	11 7
April	83 2	89 7	77 7	12 0
May	84 7	92 2	78 3	13 9
June	85 9	94 3	81 7	12 6
July	84 1	91	79	12
August	82 9	89 2	77 8	11 4
September	82 9	89 5	78	11 5
October	80 9	87 3	74	13 3
November	77 8	83	72 3	10 7
December	77 1	81 3	73	8 3
General Medium	80 9	87 1	75 5	11 6

Hence by the Diary it appears the medium height of the Thermometer at Madras is 80.9. the general greatest height 87.1. and the least 75.5. the extreme difference 11½.

This table was constructed from near 4000 observations, made in an interval of between 3 and 4 years.

In finding the medium height, the extremes were not compared, but the medium of all the observations taken.

JANUARY, 1790.

	At sun-rise.			At noon.			At midnight.		
Jan.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.
1	Clear	NW	74	Clear	NE	78	Clear	WNW	76
2	Clear	NNW	74	Clear	NE	78	Clear	NW	75
a 3	Clear	NW	75	Cloudy	NE	77	Hazy	Calm	75
b 4	Clear	NW	73	Cloudy	NNW	77	Clear	NW	75
5	Clear	NW	72	Cloudy	N	77	Clear	Calm	75
6	Cloudy	NW	73	Cloudy	NE	78	Clear	NNW	75
c 7	Clear	NW	71	Clear	Calm	77	Clear	NNW	76
8	Cloudy	NNW	73	Cloudy	N	78	Cloudy	NNW	76
9	Cloudy	NNW	73	Cloudy	N	77	Clear	NW	76
10	Clear	NW	73	Cloudy	NNW	78	Clear	NNW	74
11	Clear	NW	71	Cloudy	NNE	77	Clear	NW	74
d 12	Clear	NW	71	Cloudy	N	77	Clear	N	76
13	Clear	NW	72	Cloudy	N	77	Clear	NNW	76
14	Clear	NW	70	Cloudy	Calm	77	Clear	NW	74
e 15	Clear	NW	70	Clear	Calm	76	Clear	NW	73
16	Clear	NW	70	Clear	NNE	76	Clear	NW	75
f 17	Clear	NW	71	Clear	Calm	77	Clear	NW	75
18	Clear	NW	70	Clear	ESE	78	Clear	NNW	74
g 19	Hazy	NW	69	Clear	ESE	77	Clear	Variab.	73
b 20	Clear	NW	68	Clear	ESE	77	Clear	Calm	73
i 21	Clear	NW	70	Clear	Calm	77	Clear	NW	78
22	Clear	WNW	70	Clear	E	77	Clear	W	74
23	Cloudy	W	72	Clear	ESE	78	Clear	WSW	75
24	Clear	WSW	73	Cloudy	SE	79	Clear	WSW	76
25	Cloudy	WSW	74	Clear	ENE	79	Clear	Calm	76
26	Cloudy	W	74	Clear	ENE	79	Clear	N	76
27	Cloudy	Calm	75	Cloudy	NE	79	Cloudy	N	76
28	Clear	NW	73	Cloudy	NE	79	Clear	N	77
29	Clear	NW	74	Cloudy	E	79	Clear	Calm	77
30	Clear	Calm	74	Clear	E	79	Clear	N	77
31	Clear	W	74	Clear	E	79	Clear	NNW	77

Remarks.

a All night exposed, Ther. 69.
b Ditto — ditto 68.
c All night exposed 66.
d Ditto — 68.
e Ditto — 67.
f All night exposed 67.
g Ditto — 63½.
g A little exposed 67.
h Ditto — 66.
i Exposed. — 65.

From a to f Heavy dews at night.

FEBRUARY, 1790.

	At sun-rise.			At noon.			At midnight.		
Feb.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.
1	Clear	W	75	Clear	ENE	79	Cloudy	NE	78
2	Cloudy	NE	70	Cloudy	NE	80	Clear	NNE	78
3	Cloudy	N	76	Cloudy	NE	80	Clear	N	76
4	Cloudy	NNW	75	Clear	NNE	78	Clear	N	77
5	Cloudy	NW	74	Cloudy	NE	79	Cloudy	NNE	78
6	Cloudy	NW	74	Squally	NW	77	Squally	N	76
7	Squally	N	74	Cloudy	NNE	79	Cloudy	NE	77
8	Cloudy	NNW	75	Cloudy	NE	79	Clear	NE	78
9	Clear	NNW	75	Clear	E	79	Clear	NE	77
10	Clear	NNW	74	Clear	E	79	Clear	Calm	76
11	Clear	W	74	Clear	ESE	79	Clear	Calm	78
a 12	Clear	W	74	Clear	E	80	Clear	Calm	75
13	Clear	Calm	71	Clear	ESE	79	Clear	Variab.	76
14	Clear	WSW	72	Cloudy	S	80	Clear	E	76
15	Clear	SW	74	Hazy	SE	74	Clear	Calm	78
16	Clear	SW	75	Clear	E	81	Clear	Calm	79
17	Cloudy	W	76	Clear	E	81	Clear	Calm	78
18	Clear	W	74	Hazy	ENE	80	Clear	NW	77
19	Clear	NW	72	Clear	ENE	79	Clear	Calm	76
20	Clear	NW	73	Cloudy	Calm	79	Clear	NW	75
21	Clear	NW	72	Clear	ESE	80	Clear	NNW	75
22	Clear	NW	72	Clear	Calm	79	Clear	Calm	76
23	Clear	NW	73	Clear	ESE	82	Clear	Calm	77
24	Foggy	Calm	73	Clear	ESE	81	Clear	Variab.	77
25	Cloudy	W	74	Clear	ESE	79	Clear	Calm	74
b 26	Clear	W	71	Clear	SE	79	Clear	Variab.	75
27	Clear	WNW	72	Clear	ESE	79	Clear	Calm	74
c 28	Clear	W	71	Clear	Calm	79	Clear	W	74

Remarks.

a Ther. all night exposed 65. — A little exposed 68.

b All night exposed 67

c A little exposed 68

MARCH, 1790.

	At sun-rise.			At noon.			At midnight.		
Mar.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.
1	Clear	NW	71	Clear	ESE	80	Clear	SW	77
2	Clear	W	72	Clear	ESE	79	Clear	E	77
3	Clear	NW	73	Clear	ESE	80	Clear	Calm	77
4	Cloudy	NW	75	Clear	NNE	81	Squally	NE	79
5	Cloudy	NE	79	Cloudy	NNE	82	Cloudy	N	80
6	Squally	N	79	Cloudy	NE	83	Cloudy	N	80
7	Cloudy	NNW	79	Cloudy	NE	82	Cloudy	Variab.	79
8	Cloudy	N	79	Cloudy	NNE	82	Clear	NE	80
9	Cloudy	W	79	Cloudy	E	82	Clear	N	80
10	A thick fog		77	Hazy	SSE	84	Clear	SSW	79
11	Clear	W	75	Hazy	SSE	82	Clear	S	79
12	Hazy	SW	75	Hazy	S	83	Clear	SSW	80
13	Clear	SSW	77	Hazy	S	83	Clear	S	80
14	Clear	S	78	Hazy	SSE	84	Clear	SSW	81
15	Clear	SSW	79	Cloudy	SSE	84	Clear	SE	81
16	Clear	SW	79	Cloudy	S	82	Clear	S	79
17	Clear	SW	78	Cloudy	SE	83	Clear	S	80
18	Clear	SW	79	Cloudy	ESE	83	Clear	Calm	81
19	Clear	WSW	79	Cloudy	ESE	84	Clear	SSW	82
20	Clear	WSW	80	Cloudy	E	82	Clear	W	80
21	Clear	W	77	Clear	ESE	82	Clear	E	80
22	Clear	W	76	Cloudy	SE	82	Clear	E	79
23	Clear	W	76	Clear	SSE	82	Clear	Calm	79
24	Clear	SW	76	Clear	SSE	81	Clear	Calm	80
25	Clear	SW	76	Cloudy	S	82	Clear	SW	80
26	Clear	SW	76	Hazy	SSW	83	Clear	S	79
27	Clear	WSW	76	Hazy	S	84	Clear	S	79
28	Clear	SW	78	Hazy	SSE	84	Clear	S	80
29	Hazy	WSW	78	Hazy	SW	86	Hazy	S	81
30	Hazy	SW	79	Hazy	SSW	85	Clear	SSW	81
31	Hazy	S	80	Cloudy	SSE	85	Clear	Calm	82

APRIL, 1790.

April	At sun-rise. Weather.	Wind.	Ther.	At noon. Weather.	Wind.	Ther.	At midnight. Weather.	Wind.	Ther.
1	Hazy	S	81	Cloudy	SSE	80	Hazy	S	81
2	Hazy	SSW	82	Cloudy	SE	85	Hazy	SSE	81
3	Cloudy	SW	79	Cloudy	SE	85	Hazy	S	80
4	Hazy	SW	77	Cloudy	SE	84	Hazy	SW	81
5	Hazy	WSW	78	Cloudy	SSE	84	Clear	Calm	81
6	Clear	W	77	Cloudy	SE	84	Clear	Calm	80
a 7	Clear	W	76	Clear	SE	88	Clear	S	81
8	Hazy	SSW	80	Clear	Calm	83	Clear	SSE	81
9	Cloudy	Calm	81	Clear	SE	85	Clear	SSE	84
10	Cloudy	Calm	81	Cloudy	SE	86	Clear	SSE	86
11	Cloudy	Calm	82	Squally	E	86	Clear	SSE	88
12	Cloudy	Calm	82	Cloudy	E	84	Clear	ESE	82
13	Cloudy	Calm	81	Squally and Rain	NE	81	Clear	E	82
14	Cloudy	SW	79	Cloudy	E	84	Clear	SE	82
15	Cloudy	Calm	80	Cloudy	E	86	Clear	S	84
16	Cloudy	SW	80	Cloudy	E	86	Cloudy	SE	82
17	Cloudy	Calm	79	Cloudy	ESE	86	Clear	S	84
18	Cloudy	SW	79	Clear	ESE	86	Clear	S	85
19	Cloudy	SW	79	Cloudy	ESE	85	Clear	S	84
20	Clear	WSW	80	Cloudy	SE	86	Clear	SE	83
21	Clear	SW	81	Clear	E	86	Clear	ESE	84
22	Clear	SW	83	Clear	E	86	Clear	ESE	84
23	Clear	WSW	82	Clear	E	86	Clear	Calm	84
24	Clear	S	83	Clear	E	87	Clear	SE	85
25	Clear	SSW	85	Clear	ESE	87	Clear	SE	85
26	Cloudy	Calm	83	Cloudy	E	87	Cloudy	SW	85
27	Cloudy	Calm	88	Cloudy	ESE	87	Cloudy	SW	88
28	Hazy	SW	81	Hazy	ESE	87	Hazy	SSW	86
29	Hazy	SW	83	Hazy	E	88	Hazy	SW	85
30	Hazy	WSW	83	Hazy	E	89	Hazy	Variab.	87

Remarks.

a Ther. a little expoſed at ſun riſe, 75.

MAY, 1790.

	At sun-rise.			At noon.			At midnight.		
May	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.
1	Hazy	WSW	83	Cloudy	E	88	Cloudy	S	85
2	Hazy	SSW	83	Cloudy	SSW	80	Cloudy	S	84
3	Hazy	SSW	83	Cloudy	Variab.	87	Clear	SSE	84
4	Hazy	SSW	82	Hazy	SSW	86	Clear	S	84
5	Clear	SSW	82	Cloudy	SSE	87	Clear	S	85
6	Hazy	SW	83	Cloudy	S	87	Clear	S	85
7	Cloudy	S	83	Hazy	S	86	Clear	S	84
8	Cloudy	SSW	83	Hazy	SSE	86	Clear	SSE	84
9	Clear	SSW	83	Hazy	SSE	86	Clear	SSE	84
10	Clear	SSW	83	Clear	SSE	86	Clear	S	84
11	Clear	SSW	83	Clear	S	87	Clear	S	84
12	Hazy	SW	83	Clear	SSE	87	Clear	S	85
13	Clear	SSW	84	Clear	SSE	86	Clear	S	84
14	Clear	S	83	Clear	SSE	87	Clear	SSE	84
a 15	Clear	SSW	83	Cloudy	SSE	85	Clear	SSE	83
b 16	Cloudy	S	82	Clear	SSE	84	Clear	SSE	82
c 17	Clear	S	81	Clear	SSE	80	Clear	SSW	82
18	Hazy	SW	78	Hazy	SSW	86	Clear	SSE	81
19	Cloudy	SSW	79	Clear	SSE	86	Clear	S	83
20	Hazy	SSW	80	Clear	SSE	86	Clear	SSE	82
21	Hazy	S	81	Cloudy	SSE	86	Cloudy	S	82
22	Hazy	SSW	80	Cloudy	SSE	86	Clear	S	84
23	Hazy	SSW	83	Cloudy	SSE	87	Clear	SSE	84
24	Cloudy	SSW	84	Cloudy	SSE	86	Clear	SSE	84
25	Clear	S	84	Clear	SSE	87	Clear	Calm	84
26	Clear	SSW	83	Clear	SE	86	Cloudy	S	83
27	Clear	SSW	83	Hazy	SE	87	Clear	SSE	84
28	Hazy	S	84	Clear	SE	86	Clear	SSW	85
29	Clear	SSW	83	Clear	SSE	86	Clear	SSE	85
30	Hazy	S	84	Clear	SSE	86	Clear	SSE	85
31	Clear	S	83	Clear	SSE	86	Cloudy	SSE	84

Remarks.

a Very heavy dews.

b Ditto.

c From 15th to 23d, at Enore, 10 miles north of Madras.

JUNE, 1790.

	At sun-rise.			At noon.			At midnight.		
June	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.
1	Clear	SSW	84	Clear	S	80	Hazy	SSW	85
2	Clear	SSW	84	Cloudy	SW	88	Cloudy	S	85
a 3	Hazy	SW	86	Cloudy	W	90	Cloudy	SSW	86
4	Hazy	W	8.	Hazy	E	87	Hazy	SSW	84
5	Rainy	Calm	82	Hazy	SW	84	Cloudy	SSW	82
6	Hazy	W	82	Hazy	Variab.	86	Cloudy	S	84
7	Hazy	WSW	84	Cloudy	W	80	Cloudy	SSE	86
b 8	Cloudy	WSW	84	Cloudy	WNW	90	Cloudy	S	86
9	Cloudy	W	84	Cloudy	W	88	Squally and rain	NW	82
10	Hazy	W	82	Cloudy	W	86	Cloudy	W	86
c 11	Cloudy	WSW	88	Cloudy	W	89	Cloudy	SSW	86
12	Cloudy	WSW	84	Cloudy	W	89	Squally	SSW	86
13	Cloudy	WSW	84	Hazy	W	88	Squally	SW	85
14	Hazy	WSW	84	Cloudy	W	89	Cloudy	Calm	86
15	Cloudy	W	83	Cloudy	WSW	88	Squally	SSW	83
16	Cloudy	W	85	Cloudy	WSW	89	Cloudy	SW	86
d 17	Cloudy	SW	85	Cloudy	W	90	Cloudy	SW	87
e 18	Cloudy	SW	85	Cloudy	WSW	91	Cloudy	SW	87
f 19	Cloudy	SW	86	Cloudy	W	91	Cloudy	S	86
g 20	Cloudy	SSW	8.	Cloudy	W	90	Squally	SSW	84
h 21	Cloudy	SW	85	Cloudy	W	91	Cloudy	S	83
i 22	Clear	SSW	83	Cloudy	W	91	Cloudy	SSW	85
23	Cloudy	SW	85	Cloudy	W	91	Cloudy	SSW	85
24	Cloudy	SW	83	Cloudy	SW	89	Cloudy	SSE	84
25	Cloudy	WSW	83	Cloudy	WSW	88	Squally	SSW	84
26	Cloudy	SW	83	Cloudy	SW	87	Squally	Variab.	83
27	Cloudy	WSW	83	Cloudy	W	88	Cloudy	SSW	84
28	Clear	SSW	84	Cloudy	SW	88	Cloudy	SSW	84
29	Cloudy	WSW	84	Cloudy	WSW	89	Squally and rain	SSW	83
30	Cloudy	SW	82	Cloudy	W	88	Squally and rain	Variab.	82

this.

a At 3 P. M. Ther. 92.

b From 1st to 8th, Lightning to the Westward and Southward.

c At 3, P. M. 91.

d At 3, P. M. 92.

c At 3, P. M. 93.

f At 4, P. M. 94.

g At 4, P. M. 93.

h At 3. P. M. 93

i At 3, P. M. 93

JULY, 1790.

	At sun-rise.			At noon.			At midnight.		
July	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.
1	Cloudy	WSW	83	Cloudy	W	85	Cloudy	SSW	83
a 2	Cloudy	WSW	84	Cloudy	W	90	Cloudy	Variab.	83
3	Cloudy	SW	83	Cloudy	W	89	Squally	Variab.	83
4	Clear	SW	83	Cloudy	SW	88	Cloudy	SSW	83
5	Cloudy	WSW	83	Cloudy	WSW	88	Squally	SSW	83
6	Cloudy	WSW	83	Cloudy	W	87	Squally	SW	83
7	Hazy	SW	82	Cloudy	W	88	Squally and rain	WSW	81
8	Cloudy	WSW	81	Cloudy	W	87	Squally and rain	SW	81
9	Cloudy	WSW	82	Cloudy	WSW	88	Hard rain	SW	81
10	Cloudy	SW	81	Hazy	Calm	85	Cloudy	W	83
11	Cloudy	W	82	Cloudy	W	86	Cloudy	S	84
12	Clear	W	83	Cloudy	E	87	Squally	S	84
13	Cloudy	WSW	83	Cloudy	W	80	Squally	SSW	85
14	Cloudy	W	84	Cloudy	W	88	Cloudy	SSW	84
b 15	Cloudy	W	83	Cloudy	SW	87	Squally and rain	SW	83
c 16	Cloudy	W	80	Cloudy	W	83	Squally	SSW	82
17	Cloudy	SW	80	Clear	SSE	83	Squally	S	81
d 18	Cloudy	SSW	81	Clear	SSE	84	Squally and rain	SW	81
19	Hazy	SW	81	Hazy	Calm	84	Squally and rain	S	80
20	Hazy	SW	79	Cloudy	SW	83	Cloudy	S	82
21	Hazy	WSW	80	Cloudy	W	84	Squally and rain	SW	80
22	Hazy	W	79	Hazy	W	83	Cloudy	SSW	81
23	Hazy	SW	80	Hazy	SW	85	Hazy	Calm	81
24	Cloudy	SW	79	Hazy	SW	85	Cloudy	W	81
25	Cloudy	W	80	Cloudy	WSW	86	Cloudy	SSW	82
26	Hazy	W	81	Cloudy	W	86	Squally	SW	79
27	Cloudy	SW	79	Cloudy	WSW	86	Cloudy	WSW	81
28	Hazy	W	80	Cloudy	WSW	87	Squally	W	83
29	Cloudy	WSW	81	Cloudy	SW	86	Squally	W	81
30	Cloudy	W	81	Cloudy	WSW	87	Cloudy	SW	82
31	Cloudy	WSW	81	Cloudy	SW	86	Cloudy	SSW	82

Remarks.

a At 8, P. M. squally and rain.

b Hard rain at Midnight.

c Rain at sun-set.

d From 18th to 27th, frequent squalls of wind and rain after sun-set.

AUGUST, 1790.

	At sun-rise.				At noon.				At midnight.		
Aug.		Weather.	Wind.	Ther.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.		Weather.	Wind.	Ther.
	1	Cloudy	WSW	82	Cloudy	WSW	87		Squally	Variab.	81
	2	Cloudy	W	82	Cloudy	W	86		Squally	S	81
a	3	Cloudy	SW	82	Cloudy	W	88		Cloudy	SW	83
b	4	Cloudy	SW	82	Clear	WSW	88		Cloudy	SW	83
	5	Cloudy	SW	82	Cloudy	SW	86		Clear	SSW	83
c	6	Cloudy	WSW	83	Cloudy	SW	88		Squally	S	83
	7	Cloudy	WSW	82	Cloudy	SW	88		Cloudy	S	83
	8	Cloudy	SW	82	Cloudy	SSW	88		Cloudy	SSW	83
d	9	Cloudy	SW	82	Cloudy	SW	88		Clear	SSE	82
e	10	Cloudy	W	81	Cloudy	WSW	88		Cloudy	Calm	83
	11	Cloudy	WSW	81	Hazy	W	86		Cloudy	SSW	83
	12	Cloudy	W	82	Hazy	W	88		Cloudy	SSW	83
	13	Clear	SW	83	Cloudy	SW	88		Cloudy	SSW	83
	14	Cloudy	WSW	82	Cloudy	WSW	88		Cloudy	SSW	83
	15	Clear	W	83	Cloudy	W	88		Squally	S	83
	16	Cloudy	W	81	Cloudy	SW	87		Cloudy	S	83
	17	Rainy	Calm	81	Cloudy	W	86		Cloudy	SSW	83
	18	Hazy	WSW	81	Cloudy	WSW	87		Squally	SSW	82
	19	Cloudy	SW	81	Cloudy	SW	86		Cloudy	S	83
	20	Cloudy	W	82	Cloudy	W	86		Squally	S	82
f	21	Cloudy	SW	80	Cloudy	SW	85		Cloudy	SSW	82
	22	Cloudy	WSW	81	Cloudy	SW	86		Cloudy	SSW	82
	23	Cloudy	W	81	Cloudy	W	86		Clear	S	82
	24	Clear	SW	81	Cloudy	Calm	86		Cloudy	SSW	82
	25	Clear	WSW	81	Cloudy	ENE	86		Clear	S	83
	26	Clear	WSW	82	Clear	SE	86		Squally and rain	Variab.	83
	27	Clear	SW	82	Clear	SE	86		Squally and rain	SSW	83
	28	Cloudy	W	82	Cloudy	Calm	85		Small rain	Calm	84
	29	Cloudy	SW	82	Cloudy	Calm	85		Cloudy	W	82
	30	Cloudy	WSW	81	Clear	ENE	86		Cloudy	SW	82
	31	Cloudy	W	82	Cloudy	SSE	85		Cloudy	S	83

Remarks.

a At sun-set, heavy squalls and rain.
b Ditto. ditto.
c At sun-set, rain
d At sun-set, rain.
e After sun-set, squally and rain.
f After 12, P. M. hard squalls.

SEPTEMBER, 1790.

	At sun-rise.			At noon.			At midnight.		
Sept.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.
1	Clear	SW	82	Clear	SE	85	Clear	SSE	83
2	Clear	SSW	82	Clear	SSE	85	Clear	S	83
3	Clear	SSW	82	Clear	E	86	Clear	Calm	84
4	Clear	W	83	Clear	Calm	86	Clear	Calm	84
a 5	Cloudy	WSW	83	Clear	Calm	88	Cloudy	Variab.	85
6	Clear	W	82	Clear	E	86	Clear	SSW	84
7	Clear	Calm	82	Clear	ESE	86	Squally	S	83
8	Squally	Variab.	79	Cloudy	SSW	85	Cloudy	SSE	83
9	Cloudy	SW	82	Cloudy	ESE	85	Squally	S	84
10	Cloudy	SW	82	Cloudy	Calm	85	Cloudy	S	83
b 11	Cloudy	SW	79	Cloudy	SW	84	Cloudy	SSW	83
12	Cloudy	W	81	Cloudy	SW	84	Cloudy	SW	82
13	Cloudy	W	80	Cloudy	W	85	Clear	SW	83
14	Clear	W	81	Clear	W	86	Clear	SSW	83
15	Clear	WSW	81	Cloudy	W	88	Clear	SSE	84
c 16	Clear	WSW	81	Cloudy	WNW	87	Cloudy	S	82
17	Cloudy	W	81	Cloudy	Calm	86	Cloudy	Calm	83
18	Clear	WSW	82	Clear	Calm	86	Cloudy	SSW	82
19	Cloudy	W	79	Cloudy	Small ram	82	Cloudy	W	81
20	Cloudy	W	79	Cloudy	W	86	Cloudy	WSW	82
21	Small rain.	W	80	Cloudy	Calm	86	Cloudy	Calm	83
d 22	Cloudy	WSW	81	Cloudy	Calm	86	Cloudy	SSW	83
23	Cloudy	WSW	79	Cloudy	W	85	Cloudy	SSW	83
24	Cloudy	WNW	79	Cloudy	W	86	Clear	SSW	82
25	Cloudy	W	81	Cloudy	NE	86	Clear	S	83
26	Clear	WSW	82	Clear	W	88	Clear	SSW	84
27	Cloudy	WSW	82	Cloudy	ENE	88	Cloudy	SSW	84
28	Cloudy	WSW	82	Cloudy	ESE	87	Cloudy	S	83
29	Cloudy	WSW	82	Cloudy	ENE	87	Cloudy	Calm	84
30	Clear	SW	83	Cloudy	SSE	90	Clear	Calm	84

Remarks.

a Squally and rain in the night.

b Hard squalls in the night.

c From 16th to 19th, squally and rain in the night.

d At 1, P. M. squally and rain.

OCTOBER, 1790.

	At sun-rise.			At noon.			At midnight.		
Oct.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.
a 1	Cloudy	WSW	78	Clear	E	80	Clear	SE	83
2	Cloudy	WSW	80	Clear	ENE	86	Clear	E	83
3	Clear	WNW	78	Clear	ENE	85	Clear	S	84
4	Cloudy	WNW	81	Clear	NE	80	Clear	E	84
5	Clear	WNW	81	Clear	NNE	86	Hazy	E	84
6	Cloudy	W	82	Cloudy	NNE	86	Cloudy	E	83
7	Cloudy	WNW	82	Cloudy	NE	87	Cloudy	Variab.	84
8	Cloudy	W	81	Cloudy	E	80	Cloudy	E	83
9	Rainy	Calm	81	Rainy	NNW	83	Rainy	N	81
10	Rainy	NW	77	Cloudy	N	80	Squally	Variab.	80
11	Cloudy	WNW	78	Cloudy	NNW	82	Cloudy	NNW	80
12	Cloudy	WNW	78	Cloudy	N	84	Hazy	NW	81
b 13	Clear	NW	78	Cloudy	NNW	85	Clear	NW	82
14	Clear	NW	77	Clear	NNE	89	Clear	NNE	82
15	Clear	NW	78	Cloudy	NNE	84	Clear	ENE	83
16	Hazy	NNW	78	Cloudy	NNE	84	Clear	Calm	83
17	Cloudy	Calm	79	Cloudy	ENE	84	Clear	Calm	82
18	Cloudy	Calm	79	Cloudy	NNE	84	Squally	NW	81
19	Cloudy	NW	80	Squally	N	83	Squally	Variab.	82
20	Rainy	NW	81	Cloudy	NNE	84	Clear	Calm	81
c 21	Clear	WNW	77	Clear	NNE	83	Clear	NW	80
22	Clear	NW	77	Cloudy	NNE	83	Cloudy	W	80
23	Cloudy	NNW	79	Cloudy	NNW	83	Cloudy	NNW	80
24	Cloudy	W	75	Cloudy	NW	86	Cloudy	NW	80
25	Clear	WNW	76	Clear	NNW	80	Cloudy	NNE	82
26	Cloudy	WNW	77	Cloudy	NNE	86	Cloudy	NNE	83
27	Cloudy	WNW	77	Cloudy	NNE	85	Cloudy	NE	83
28	Cloudy	NNW	79	Cloudy	NE	84	Cloudy	NE	82
29	Cloudy	NW	78	Cloudy	NE	83	Clear	Calm	80
30	Clear	Calm	77	Clear	NNE	89	Clear	Calm	80
31	Clear	NNW	75	Clear	NE	83	Clear	Calm	79

Remarks.

a From the 1st to the 3d, at Enore, 10 miles N. from Madras.

b From 13th to 15th, dews in the night.

c From 21st to 25th, dews in the night.

NOVEMBER, 1790.

	At sun-rise.			At noon.			At midnight.		
Nov.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.
1	Clear	NW	75	Clear	NE	82	Clear	NW	79
2	Cloudy	NW	75	Clear	NNE	82	Clear	Calm	79
3	Clear	WNW	75	Clear	ENE	82	Clear	Variab.	80
4	Clear	WNW	77	Clear	ENE	82	Clear	W	81
5	Clear	W	76	Clear	ENE	83	Clear	ENE	81
6	Clear	WNW	76	Clear	E	84	Clear	ENE	82
7	Cloudy	N	77	Squally and rain	N	82	Squally	N	81
8	Squally	NNW	80	Clear	NE	83	Clear	NNE	81
9	Clear	NNW	77	Clear	NE	83	Clear	NNE	81
10	Clear	N	77	Clear	NNE	83	Clear	Calm	81
11	Cloudy	N	78	Squally and rain	NE	81	Cloudy	NE	80
12	Squally and rain	NNE	80	Cloudy	NE	81	Clear	NE	81
13	Cloudy	N	79	Clear	ENE	83	Clear	ENE	81
14	Clear	NNW	78	Clear	ENE	83	Clear	ENE	81
15	Clear	NW	78	Clear	ENE	84	Clear	NE	80
16	Clear	NW	77	Clear	ENE	82	Clear	ENE	80
17	Clear	NNW	76	Clear	NE	82	Clear	N	80
18	Clear	NNW	76	Clear	ENE	81	Cloudy	NE	80
19	Cloudy	NNW	74	Cloudy	NNE	80	Cloudy	N	79
20	Cloudy	NW	76	Cloudy	NE	82	Cloudy	NNE	81
a 21	Cloudy	NNE	77	Cloudy	NE	82	Cloudy	N	80
22	Cloudy	NNW	77	Cloudy	NE	81	Squally	NNE	79
23	Cloudy	N	77	Rainy	NNW	77	Squally and rain	NE	78
24	Squally and rain	NNE	78	Rainy	NE	78	Squally and rain	NE	77
25	Squally and rain	NE	78	Squally and rain	NNE	78	Squally and rain	NNE	78
26	Squally and rain	NE	78	Cloudy	Variab.	80	Squally and rain	NE	78
27	Squally	Variab.	78	Cloudy	ENE	80	Squally	E	79
28	Squally	E	78	Cloudy	Variab.	80	Clear	E	79
29	Cloudy	Variab.	78	Cloudy	ESE	81	Cloudy	E	79
30	Cloudy	Calm	78	Cloudy	Calm	82	Cloudy	ENE	79

Remarks.

a From 21st to 26th, Monsoon rains.

DECEMBER, 1790.

	At sun-rise.			At noon.			At midnight.		
Dec.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.	Weather.	Wind.	Ther.
1	Cloudy	Calm	78	Cloudy	E	82	Squally	NE	80
2	Cloudy	N	79	Rainy	NNE	79	Rainy	N	78
3	Rainy	NNW	76	Hard rain	NNW	79	Squally	NE	77
4	Squally	NE	77	Squally	NE	79	Cloudy	N	79
5	Squally and rain	NNE	78	Cloudy	NE	81	Cloudy	NNW	78
6	Squally and rain	Variab.	78	Cloudy	NE	81	Clear	Calm	79
7	Cloudy	NNW	78	Cloudy	ESE	82	Clear	SE	80
8	Cloudy	W	79	Cloudy	ESE	83	Hazy	Calm	81
9	Cloudy	WNW	78	Cloudy	E	82	Clear	ENE	79
10	Cloudy	Calm	78	Cloudy	ENE	82	Cloudy	N	80
11	Cloudy	NNE	79	Cloudy	NE	82	Cloudy	NNW	80
12	Rainy	NNE	80	Squally	NE	82	Squally	NE	79
13	Cloudy	NNE	79	Cloudy	NE	82	Cloudy	NE	79
14	Cloudy	N	79	Cloudy	NNE	82	Cloudy	N	79
15	Cloudy	NW	75	Cloudy	NNE	81	Cloudy	NNW	78
16	Cloudy	NW	74	Clear	NE	81	Cloudy	N	78
17	Clear	NW	75	Cloudy	NE	81	Cloudy	NW	76
18	Cloudy	NW	74	Cloudy	NE	80	Cloudy	NNW	78
19	Cloudy	NW	74	Cloudy	NNE	80	Cloudy	NW	76
20	Cloudy	NW	74	Cloudy	NNE	80	Cloudy	N	78
21	Cloudy	NW	73	Cloudy	NNE	78	Cloudy	N	76
22	Hazy	NW	74	Clear	NNE	78	Cloudy	NNE	77
23	Cloudy	NW	74	Clear	NE	78	Cloudy	Calm	76
24	Cloudy	NW	74	Clear	NNE	79	Clear	Calm	76
25	Hazy	Calm	78	Clear	NNE	79	Clear	NNE	77
26	Hazy	N	74	Clear	N	79	Cloudy	N	77
27	Cloudy	N	74	Clear	NNE	79	Clear	NNW	76
28	Hazy	NNW	75	Cloudy	N	80	Cloudy	N	79
29	Cloudy	N	78	Cloudy	N	80	Cloudy	N	76
30	Cloudy	NW	75	Cloudy	N	78	Cloudy	N	76
31	Cloudy	NW	74	Cloudy	NW	76	Clear	NNW	75

OBJECTS WORTHY OF OBSERVATION, BETWEEN AGRA AND CALCUTTA.

(Communicated by Col. G. IRONSIDE.)

At Agra, on the banks of the Jumnah.

THE Mauſoleum of Traje-Mahl, an edifice far ſuperior to that raiſed by Artemeſia for her huſband.

Secundrah, or the tomb of Akber.

The Fortreſs.

At Lucknow, on the banks of the Goomtee.

The Vizier's palaces and gardens particularly.

The cypreſs garden.

The ſtud.

The menagerie and aviary.

The ina coonah, or glazed apartment.

At Fyzabad, on the banks of the Gorah.

The remains of the late Vizier's palace.

The remains of the fortreſs there.

The women.

At Allahabad, at the confluence of the Jumnah and Ganges.

The ſepulchre of Sultaun Khoſroo.

The king's garden and other edifices and gardens round the town.

The fortreſs, king's palace, and the Hindoo temple under ground, within the fort.

The canal which would have inſolated the town and fort had it been completed.

Three remarkable large trees, called by the natives, valatty emlee, *i. e.* European Tamarind, and by Linnæus Adanſonia, growing on the ſpot, called the queen's garden oppoſite to Popamow, and near to a ſmall white pagoda, on the S. W. ſide of the river.

The ſacred waſhing place at the confluence of the Ganges and Jumnah, called Peirâg.

At Chunar, on the Ganges.

The fortreſs.

The Mahommedan tombs, notice the perforation of the ſtone incloſures of the ſepulchres.

The ſtone quarries.

At Benares.

The moſt ſacred pagoda of the Hindoos, called vis-viſor, and other pagodas.

The obſervatory.

The pagodas, gardens and tank, conſtructed by Cheyt Sing, at Ramna-Gur.

The Minars.

The uncommon conſtruction of the narrow ſtreets and oppoſite houſes, between which there are communications by balconies.

The extenſive avenues of large trees.

The naked devotee fakeers, women as well as men.

The fabrics of gold and ſilver ſtuffs.

Benares is the mart for diamonds and other gems, brought from Bundelcund.

It is celebrated, like all other conſecrated places, for laſcivious intrigue.

Gauzipore, on the Ganges.

A place remarkable for fine roſe water.

Buxar, on the Ganges.

The ſmall fort and Engliſh cantonments.

Manjee, at the confluence of the Gograh and Ganges.

Remarkable for a large bhurr, or banian tree.

Remark the devotee fakeers there.

Moneer,

Moneer, at the confluence of the Soane and Ganges.

The large tank.

Chuprah, on the Gonduck.

The ſaltpetre manufactory.

Sarſeram.

Where are the ſtupendous Manſoleums of Selim Shah, and Sheer Shah.

Rotas, on the Soane.

The extenſive fortreſs on the ſummit of a high mountain.

Dinapore, on the Ganges.

The Engliſh cantonments, conſiſting of two fine ſquares.

Singiah, on the eaſt bank of the Gonduck.

Patna, on the Ganges.

[redacted]he Precincts.

[redacted]e Dirgâh.

[redacted]rpet manufactory.

[redacted]ode of collecting opium from [redacted]lant.

Mongheer, on the Ganges.

The fortreſs.

Its beautiful environs, and the bold circular ſweep of the Ganges.

The hill, 3 miles eaſt of the fort.

The hot baths at Sittacoon.

Sultângunge, on the Ganges.

The fakeers' rock in the midſt of the river.

Colgong, on the Ganges.

One of the moſt beautiful, wild, and pictureſque countries in the world, ſeen from the contiguous hills.

Pialapore.

Continuation of the ſame extenſive romantic ſcene. Not more remarkable for a fine weaving country and its variegated proſpects, than for the prodigious quantity of game round about it.

The Paſſes.

The fine theatre formed by the hills and vallies at Gongah Perſaud.

N. B. Travellers, for the ſake of the proſpects, as well as ſporting, ſhould paſs from Colgong to Teliagurree by land.

Mooteejurnah,

Or pearl caſcade, ſeen from the river juſt after turning the promontory of Sickleagullee.

Rajahmahl, on the Ganges.

The Serray. The remains of Nagaſore Baug.

At Oodah-Nullah, on the Ganges.

The entrenchments.

Gowr, on the Mahah Nuddah.

The remains of that antique city, and its very extenſive incloſures. The veſtiges of the exterior one are ſaid to be 60 miles in circumference.

Jungypore, on the Baugrutti.

A pretty Engliſh garden and ſilk filature.

Murſhidabad, on the Baugrutti.

The Nawâb's garden at Saduc Baug, and the college of Fakeers adjoining to it, called Akawrah Muſteram.

The pagoda of Panny Bawaunny.

The houſe of the great merchant Juggut-Seet, and his pagodas and ſepulchres.

The moſque of Jaffer Cawn, conſtructed after the form of the Metropolitan moſque at Mecca.

The gardens of Mooteejeel.

The Nawâb's palace and imaumbarree.

Berhampore, on the Baugrutti.

The Engliſh cantonments. A noble ſquare on the banks of the Baugrutti.

Plaſſey, ditto.

The field of battle, and extenſive Mango-grove, containing above 3000 trees regularly planted.

Nuddeah, at the confluence of the Baugrutti and Jelinghee.

The Hindu ſeminaries for teaching the Sanſcrit language.

Santipore, on the Hoogly river.

A manufacture for fine muſlins.

Sook-Sagur, ditto.
A fine Engliſh ſugar plantation.

Bandel, ditto.
A Portugueze ſettlement.

Hoogly, ditto.
Formerly the port of the metropolis of Bengal.

Chinſurah, ditto.
A Dutch ſettlement.

Chandernagore, ditto.
A French ſettlement.
See the chief's villa there.

Cowahgauchy, ditto.
A large old Hindu fort called Sumookghur.

Pultah, ditto.
A manufactory for chintz and indigo.

Serampore, ditto.
A Daniſh ſettlement.

Barrackpore, on the Hughly river.
The Engliſh cantonments.

Barnagore, ditto.
The paphos of Calcutta.

Fort-William, ditto.
A noble fortreſs near Calcutta.

N. B. It is adviſable, during the rainy ſeaſon, and time of the floods, rather to paſs down the nullahs or ſmall ſtreams which run parallel with the Ganges, almoſt the whole way, than to keep the great river. No ſtrong winds then ſtop the progreſs of the boats; their paſſage is infinitely more ſecure and pleaſant, often nearer, and always more expeditious. Rennel's maps point out many of theſe nullahs. Information of more may be had upon the way.

In proceeding down the Mauldah nullah, there is a ſmall cut from the town of Mauldah, that leads through the city of Gowr, and comes out oppoſite the head of the Câſſimbazar river.

OF THE MANNER OF HUNTING AND SPORTING BY THE ENGLISH IN BENGAL.

(Communicated by Colonel G. Ironside.)

Few parties of pleaſure can be more agreeable than thoſe for hunting, formed by ladies and gentlemen in Bengal, particularly at ſome diſtance from the preſidency of Fort William, where the country is pleaſanter, and game of every kind in greater plenty. Any time between the beginning of November and end of February is taken for theſe excurſions; during which ſeaſon the climate is delightfully temperate, the air perfectly ſerene, and the ſky often without a cloud.

To tranſport the tents and other requiſites, for the accommodation of the company, to ſome verdant ſpot, near to a grove and rivulet, previouſly ſelected, elephants and camels are borrowed, ſmall country carts, oxen and bearers hired, at no conſiderable expence, the price of all kinds of grain, and wages of courſe, being exceedingly reaſonable. Nor does the commanding officer of the troops within the diſtrict often refuſe a guard of ſepoys to protect the company from the danger of wild beaſts, (for ſuch generally reſort to the haunts of game,) or the depredations of ſtill wilder banditti, now and then pervading the country.

The larger tents are pitched in a ſquare or circle, while thoſe for the guards and ſervants uſually occupy the outer ſpace. Every marquée for a lady is divided into two or three apartments, for her camp-bed, her cloſet, and her dreſſing-room; is

carpetted or matted, and is covered with a ſpreading fly, for defence againſt rain, or excluſion of caſual heat, the air ventilating powerfully between the vacuity (about two feet) of the tent and its canopy in unremitted undulation. The doors or curtains of the marquée, wattled with a ſweet-ſcented graſs, are, if the weather chance to become ſultry, continually ſprinkled with water from the outſide; and a chintz wall ſtained in handſomely-figured compartments encompaſſes the whole.

For the ſupply of common food, if no village be very near, petty chandler-ſhops enow are engaged by the family banyans (houſe ſtewards) to accompany them, glad to profit of ſuch an opportunity of gain. Liquors and every ſpecies of European articles are provided by the party themſelves.

Horſes are employed for the conveyance of the gentlemen, and palanquins for the ladies; with their female attendants; and, where the roads will admit of it, cloſe and open Engliſh carriages alſo.

Part of the morning ſports of the men, commencing at dawn of day, conſiſt in rouſing and chaſing the wild boar, the wolf and antelope (or gazelle), the roebuck, the muſk, the red and other deer, hares, foxes, and jackalls: beſides the common red, the ſpotted and the ſmall mouſe, there are ten or twelve ſorts of hog or ſhort-briſtled deer. Boars are uſually found amongſt the uncultivated tracts, or the more regular plantations of ſugar-canes, which give to their fleſh the fineſt flavour imaginable. Wolves and jackalls are ſeen prowling and lurking, at break of day, about the ſkirts of towns and villages, or retiring from thence to their dens within woods; or within pits, hollows, or ravines on the downs. Hares ſhelter in the ſame ſituations as in England. The hog, roebuck, and muſk deer, conceal themſelves amongſt the thickeſt heath and herbage, and the antelope and large deer rove on the plains. All theſe animals, however, reſort not rarely to the jungles, (or very high coarſe and implicated graſs,) with which the levels of Hinduſtan abound, either to graze, to browze, or in purſuit of prey.

A country of Aſia abounding in ſuch variety of game, is, of courſe, not deſtitute of wild beaſts; the principal of which are, the tiger, leopard, panther, tiger cats, bear, wolf, jackall, fox, hyæna and rhinoceros. The leopards are of three or four kinds.

Or the gentlemen divert themſelves with ſhooting the ſame animals, as alſo common partridge, rock-partridge, hurriâl, or green pigeons, quail, plover, wild cocks and hens, curlews; black, white, and grey peacocks; florikens, ſtorks of ſeveral kinds and colours, together with water-hens, Braminy-geeſe, cranes, wild geeſe and ducks, teal, widgeons, ſnipes, and other aquatic fowl, in infinite abundance; many of them of extraordinary ſhape, of glowing variegated plumage, and of unknown ſpecies; whoſe numbers almoſt cover the water whilſt they ſwim, and, when alarmed, and fluſhed from the lakes, like a cloud, abſolutely obſcure the light.

The foxes are ſmall, ſlenderly limbed, delicately furred with a ſoft brown hair, and by no means rank in ſmell; feeding principally upon grain, vegetables, and fruit. They are exceedingly fleet and flexible, though not ſtrong or perſevering. When running, they wind in ſucceſſive evolutions to eſcape their purſuers, and afford excellent ſport. Their holes are uſually excavated,

not in woods, but on hillocks, upon a ſmooth green ſward or lawn, where, in a morning or evening, they are ſeen playing and friſking about with their young. They feed generally amongſt the corn, and are oftenest found within fields of muſtard or linſeed, when it has ſprouted up high enough to conceal them.

A minor critic, on peruſal of Æſop's or rather Pilpay's fables, ridiculed the idea of foxes feeding upon grapes; but, had he conſulted any Aſiatic natural hiſtory, he would have learnt that they ſubſiſt upon grain, pulſe, and fruit, particularly grapes and pine-apples, when within their range, much more than upon fleſh or fowl. 'Or had he turned to the Bible, he would have there found the following paſſage in confirmation of it: "Take us the foxes, the little foxes, that ſpoil the vines, for our vines have tender grapes."—*Canticles, Chap. ii. v.* 15.

Jackalls are rather larger than Engliſh foxes; but of a brown colour, clumſier ſhape, and not ſo pointed about the noſe. In nature they partake more of the wolf than of the dog or fox. Their real Aſiatic name is ſhugaul, perverted by Engliſh ſeamen trading to the Levant, (where they are in plenty on the coaſts of Syria and Aſia-Minor,) into jackalls.

Of the partridge there are ſeveral kinds, one with a white belly, and another ſomething like grouſe, only more motley feathered.

Plover too are various; and when the weather becomes warm, ortolans traverſe the heaths and commons in immenſe flocks.

There are no pheaſants in the woods of Bengal or Bahar, nearer than the confines of Aſſam, Chittagong, and the range of mountains ſeparating Hinduſtan from Tibet and Napaul. But there, particularly about the Morung, and in Betiah, they are large and beautiful, more eſpecially the golden, the burniſhed, the ſpotted and the azure, as well as the brown Argus pheaſant.

As for peacocks, they are everywhere in multitudes, and of two or three ſpecies. One tract in Oriſſa is denominated More-bunje, or the Peacock Diſtrict.

Cranes are of three ſorts, and all of a cærulean grey: the very lofty one, with a crimſon head, called ſarus; the ſmalleſt, called curcurrah, (the demoiſelle of Linnæus and Buffon,) uncommonly beautiful and elegant, whoſe ſnow-white tuft, behind its ſcarlet-glowing eyes, is the appropriate ornament for the turban of the Emperor alone; and the middle-ſized one with a black head, the common grus. They return to the northern mountains about the autumnal equinox, after ceſſation of the periodical rains, with their young, in myriads of flights, frequent as the wood pigeon in North America; and ſometimes, when the wind is very violent, flocks of them mount to a vaſt height in the air, and there wind about in regular circles, ſeemingly with much delight, and venting all the time a harſh diſcordant ſcream, heard at a conſiderable diſtance.

In the wilds of Hinduſtan certainly originated the common domeſtic fowl, for there they are diſcovered in almoſt every foreſt. They are all bantams, but without feathers on their legs; the cocks are in colour all alike, what ſportſmen call ginger red; they have a fine tufted cluſter of white downy feathers upon their rumps, are wonderfully ſtately in their gait, and fight like furies. The hens are invariably brown. It is extremely pleaſant, in traveiling through the woods early

early in a morning, to hear them crowing, and to perceive the hens and chickens ſkulking and ſcudding between the buſhes. For food, they are neither ſo palatable nor tender as the tame fowl.

Florekins are amongſt the *non deſcripta*, I believe, in ornithology. A drawing can alone exhibit an adequate repreſentation of this fine bird; it harbours in natural paſtures amongſt the long graſs, on the extremity of lakes, and the borders of ſwampy grounds, lying between marſhy ſoils and the uplands. Hence its fleſh ſeems to partake, in colour and reliſh, of the nature and flavour of both the wild duck and the pheaſant; the colour of the fleſh on the breaſt and wing being brown, but on the legs perfectly white, and the whole of the moſt delicate, juicy, and ſavoury flavour conceivable.

There are only three claws to its feet; the roots of the feathers of the female are of a fine pink colour.

When the cock riſes up, ſome fine black velvet feathers, which commonly lie ſmooth upon his head, then ſtand up erect, and form a tuft upon his crown and his neck.

When ſet by dogs, it lies cloſe, and ſcarcely ever riſes till the fowler is ſo near as almoſt to tread upon it. The neſt of it is made amongſt the graſs.

You read of them in deſcriptions of ancient knightly feſtivals of the Nevilles, Percys, Mortimers, Beauchamps, Montacutes, De Courceys, Mohuns, Courtenays, and Mowbrays, under the name, I believe, of Flanderkins; but whether they were then native of England, I am uncertain.

The height of the cock florekin of Bengal, from the ground, when he ſtands, to the top of his back, is ſeventeen inches.

The height from the ground to the top of his head, when he holds it upright, is twenty-ſeven inches.

The length from the tip of his back to the end of his tail, is twenty-ſeven inches.

In no part of ſouthern Aſia did I ever hear of woodcocks; but amongſt the breed of ſnipes there is one called the painted-ſnipe, larger than ordinary, and well compenſates for want of the former.

Fiſhing, both with lines and diverſity of nets, is the employment of other ſets of the party; or the hawking of herons, cranes, ſtorks, and hares, with the falcon; and of partridge and leſſer birds, with the ſparrow and ſmall hawks.

Ladies now and then attend the early field; if it be to view the courſing or hawking, they mount upon ſmall gentleſt (for they are all gentle,) female elephants, furmounted with arched-canopied and curtained ſeats; otherwiſe they ride on horſeback; more frequently however in palanquins, under which, as well as under the elephants and horſes, the birds, (particularly the white ſtork or paddy bird,) when pounced at by the hawks, and the little foxes, when hard preſſed by the dogs, often fly for ſhelter and protection. In general, however, the ladies do not riſe betimes, nor ſtir out till the hour of airing.

The weapons in uſe on theſe expeditions are, fowling-pieces, horſe piſtols, light lances or pikes, and heavy ſpears or javelins; and every perſon has, beſides, a ſervant armed with a ſcymetar or ſabre, and a rifle with a bayonet, carrying a two ounce ball, in the event of meeting with tigers, hyænas, bears, or wild buffaloes. Some of the ladies (like Thaleſtris or Hypolyta, quite in the Diana ſtyle,) carry light bows and quivers to amuſe themſelves with the leſſer game.

The dogs are, pointers, ſpaniels, Perſian and European greyhounds, and ſtrong ferocious lurchers. Near Calcutta a few gentlemen keep Engliſh hounds, but their ſcent quickly fades, and they ſoon degenerate.

But the livelieſt ſport is exhibited when all the horſemen, elephants, ſervants, guard, and hired villagers are aſſembled and arranged in one even row, with ſmall white flags (as being ſeen fartheſt,) hoiſted pretty high at certain diſtances, in order to prevent one part of the rank from advancing before the reſt. Proceeding in this manner, in a regular and progreſſive courſe, this line ſweeps the ſurface, like a net, and impels before it all the game within its compaſs and extent. When the jungle and coppice chance to open upon a plain, it is a moſt exhilarating ſight to behold the quantity and variety of animals iſſuing at once from their coverts: ſome are driven out reluctantly, others force their way back into the brake. During this ſcene of development, route, and diſperſion, prodigious havock is made by the fowlers, falconers, and huntſmen, whilſt the country people and children, with ſticks and ſtaves, either catch or demoliſh the fawns, leverets, wild pigs, and other young animals, which have returned into the coppice.

Inſtances occaſionally occur, where the natives of the vicinage petition the gentlemen to deſtroy a tiger that has infeſted the diſtrict, to the annoyance and devaſtation of their flocks and ſhepherds, and perpetual alarm of the poor cottagers themſelves. Although an arduous and perilous adventure, and what the gentlemen all profeſs, in their cooler moments, to reprobate and decline, yet, when in the field, they generally comply with the ſolicitation, and undertake the exploit. Their inſtant animation, not unattended with emotions of benevolence and compaſſion, preſently ſuperſede every dictate of prudence, and, ſpite of their predetermination, they proceed to the aſſault, the villagers all the while ſtanding aloof. If conducted deliberately, with circumſpection, and with the aid of the ſepoys, they ſoon accompliſh their purpoſe, and bring in the moſt dreadful and formidable of all tremendous beaſts, amidſt the homage and acclamations of the peaſantry. But ſhould they loſe their preſence of mind, prolong or precipitate the conflict, act with incaution, or attack the exaſperated infuriated ſavage with tumult and confuſion, the event is often fatal, by his ſeizing, lacerating and cruſhing every creature within his reach; nor ceaſing to rend, tear, claw, and deſtroy, to the very moment of his deſtruction, or of his flight.

Sometimes do the natives entreat the gentlemen to rid them of wild buffaloes, (the largeſt of all known animals, the elephant excepted,) that have laid waſte their cultivation; and at others, to clear their vaſt tanks, or ſmall neighbouring lakes, of alligators, which devour their fiſh, or do miſchief on ſhore. So much hazard is not incurred, however, by achievements of this ſort, as from the encounter of a tiger; for though the hides of thoſe creatures reſiſt a ball from a firelock at common muſquet diſtance, they are by no means impenetrable to ſhot from a rifle, or other pieces with a chamber, or of a wider calibre.

A drum, with a banner diſplayed from the hall tent, give ſignals to the company for their meals.

Breakfaſt is a moſt delightful repaſt: the ſportſmen return keen, freſh, ruddy and voracious; and the appearance

appearance of the ladies in ſimple looſe attire, the elegant diſhabille of cleareſt muſlin with plain floating ribbons, and diſhevelled treſſes, captivate to faſcination. Nor is the palate leſs gratified: Engliſh, French, Italian, and Dutch viands all combine to provoke it, by a profuſion of cold victuals, ſalted and dried meats and fiſh, hams, tongues, ſauſages, hung-beef, ſallads, chocolate, coffee, tea, freſh milk, preſerves, fruit, and eggs, rendered ſtill more grateful by the moſt ſprightly cheerfulneſs and Auroral gaiety.

After breakfaſt, conveyances of different ſorts are prepared for an airing, not merely for the ſake of airing only, but to view ſome natural or artificial curioſity or manufacture; ſome noted town, diſtinguiſhed moſque, celebrated pagoda, renowned dirgàh, or venerable mauſoleum; ſome conſecrated grove, the ſequeſtered reſidence of fakeers, or ſome extenſive proſpect from the ſummit of rugged cliffs, impending over an expanſe of water, bordering perhaps a level lawn, whoſe verdure is vaulted only, not concealed, by a diffuſed aſſemblage of ſtately columniated palms, of four different ſpecies, tufted and foliaged only, in graceful inclinations at their capitals, all equally ornamental, the date, the cocoa-nut, the beetel, and the palmyra.

Between the airing and an early dinner, the hours are irregularly diſpoſed, as chance may dictate, or caprice ſuggeſt. Some play at cricket, and quoits, ſwim, jump, fence, run a match of horſes, or ſhoot at a mark; whilſt others direct the mountaineers and woodmen, (who rove about in bands for this expreſs purpoſe,) where to inveigle, entangle, or kill beaſts, birds, fiſh, and ſnakes, for which they are furniſhed with variety of implements, ſuch as matchlocks, tiger-bows, ſpears, darts in grooves, balls in tubes, pellet-bows, limed-rods, ſtakes, and buſhes; faſcinating allurements, ſuch as painted, ſpotted, and foliaged ſcreens, bells, nets, and torches, bundles of twigs, ruſhes and reeds, artificial ducks and decoy birds, with traps, gins, ſprings, ſnares, and other ſtratagems and inventions of wonderful enchantment, ingenuity, mechaniſm, and contrivance.

It is ſomewhat extraordinary, but nevertheleſs a fact, the influence of faſcination poſſeſſed by the tiger, and all of his, the feline ſpecies, over many other creatures. 'Spied by deer particularly, they ſtop at once, as if ſtruck by a ſpell, while the tiger lies ſtill, his eyes fixed on them, and quietly awaiting their approach, which they ſeldom fail to make gradually within his ſpring; for the large royal tiger cannot run ſpeedily or far. The glow of their eyes is fierce and powerful. I myſelf once paſſed a royal tiger in the night near a wood, and could plainly perceive the ſcintillations from his eyes. He was deterred from approaching us by the light of flambeaux, and the noiſe of a ſmall drum which we carried, and was beat by a ſervant for the purpoſe of ſcaring him away.

Wherever tigers roam or couch, a number of birds continually collect or hover about them, ſcreaming and crying as if to create an alarm. But the peacock ſeems to be particularly allured by him; for the inſtant a flock of pea-fowl perceive him, they advance towards him directly, and begin ſtrutting round him with wings fluttering, quivering feathers, and briſtling and expanded tails. Of this enticement the fowlers alſo make their advantage; for, by painting a brown cloth ſcreen, about ſix feet ſquare,

with black ſpots or ſtreaks, and advancing under its cover fronting the ſun, the birds either approach towards them, or ſuffer them to ſteal near enough to be ſure of their mark, by a hole left in the canvas for them to fire through.

Several other inſtances of the faſcination of animals I have myſelf been witneſs to in Bengal. Three or four times, where a line of troops were marching in a long uninterrupted ſeries, paſſed a herd of deer, I obſerved that when their attention was taken off from grazing, by the humming murmuring noiſe proceeding from the troops in paſſing, they at firſt and for a while ſtood ſtaring and aghaſt, as if attracted by the ſucceſſive progreſſion of the files, all clothed in red. At length, however, the leading ſtag, "*ut gregis ipſe,*" ſtriking the ground, ſnorted, and immediately ruſhed forward acroſs the ranks, followed by the whole collection, to the utter diſmay and confuſion of the ſoldiery: thus running into the very danger one naturally ſuppoſes they muſt have at firſt been anxious to avoid. The men, who were apprized by the ſound of their approach, ſtopped, and made way for them. Over the heads of the others, who were heedleſs and inattentive, they bounded with wonderful agility, and fled over the plain.

Driving one evening along the road in a phaeton, and pretty faſt, I perceived a young heifer running near the carriage, with her eyes intently fixed upon one of the hind wheels; by the whirling of which the animal ſeemed completely ſtruck and affected. Thus purſuing her object for about a quarter of a mile, ſhe, by a ſudden impulſe, rapidly darted forward towards the wheel, which then ſtriking her noſe, the attention of the creature became interrupted by the violence of the friction, and was, of courſe, withdrawn: ſhe then immediately ſtood ſtock ſtill, and preſently after turned about ſlowly and made off.

Beyond all other animals, however, ſerpents poſſeſs moſt eminently this occult power: frequently are they ſeen revolved on the branches of trees, or on the ground, meditating their prey, either birds, ſquirrels, rats, mice, bats, frogs, hares, or other animals.

The ladies, as they are inclined, either read, walk, ſwing, exerciſe themſelves in archery, or at ſhuttlecock in the groves; or they ſing and play in their tents. Others, whilſt at work, are read to by their companions, of all amuſements, perhaps, the moſt delectable.

At the end of a convivial dinner, every ſoul, provided the weather prove ſultry, or they find themſelves fatigued, retires to repoſe.

On riſing from this ſieſta, of all liſtleſs indulgences the moſt ſoothing, comfortable, and refreſhing; and certainly moſt wholeſome, all animals inclining to ſleep after nouriſhment; carriages are again in readineſs, or light boats, where a ſtream or lake is near, to give the company the evening's reſpiration (which the inhabitants of colder regions taſte only in poetical deſcription,) breathing health as well as recreation.

The twilight being ſhort under the tropics, the day of courſe ſhuts in preſently after ſun-ſet, when cards and dice become part of the evening's entertainment. Cheſs, backgammon, whiſt, picquet, tredrille, quinze, and loo, are the favourite games. Theſe, with domeſtic ſports, anticks, gambols, tricks, pranks, and frolicks, where the humour prevails; together with the ſlights of jugglers, feats of tumblers,

blers, (in which performances the Hindus are expert adepts,) and dances of the natives, wile away the time, and beguile it not unpleaſantly to the hour of ſupper, the principal meal; when a repaſt, enlivened by every elevation of ſpirit and kindly diſpoſition that can conduce to promote good humour and feſtive hilarity, terminates the day.

Theſe parties generally continue, with ſome variation in the amuſements, fifteen or twenty days; and the diſſolution of them is as generally lamented, with heart-felt regret, by the individuals who compoſe them.

From the Calcutta Monthly Journal, December 14, 1795.

As a party of gentlemen were in purſuit of ſnipe, in the vicinity of Dum-dum, they moſt unexpectedly rouſed a royal tiger. The animal immediately ſeized on the firſt perſon near him, which happened to be a native ſervant, who was carrying a gun, and killed him on the ſpot.

The gentlemen, alarmed as they were, did not retire from the place where the accident happened, without attempting to reſcue the poor fellow from the jaws of the monſter. They diſcharged their pieces at him; but, as they were all loaded with ſmall ſhot, they made no ſenſible impreſſion on him: he continued to devour his prey, until the ſporting party aſſembled a number of the country people, who, by ſhouting, and beating of tom-toms, at length drove him off.

Intelligence of this unfortunate affair was immediately diſpatched to Calcutta, for the information of ſome keen ſportſmen, who delight in the manly exerciſe and dangerous amuſement of tiger-hunting; the party was ſoon formed, and the gentlemen who compoſed it proceeded to the ground without delay, armed for the purpoſe, and mounted on elephants.

Nor were they long in finding out the ferocious animal, who was weltering in gore when they came up with him. An immediate attack began; but inſtead of retreating, the tiger made a ſucceſsful ſpring, and faſtened upon one of the elephants. The driver was not, however, diſmayed; for, by a very ſevere blow ſtruck with his hook on a tender part of the enraged animal, he forced him to quit his hold.

Several ſhots were then fired at him, and although moſt of them took place, yet none had touched a vital part. The animal, however, became furious beyond deſcription, running at and charging every thing that came near him, until one of the party, well known for his proweſs, as well as dexterity in the field, intrepidly advanced upon him, and, with a hog-ſpear, pinned the griſly monſter to the ground.

OF THE SPORTS OF THE FIELD IN HINDUSTAN.

(Communicated by Colonel G. Ironside.)

The men of rank and fortune amongſt the natives of Hinduſtan, beſides falconers, fowlers, fiſhermen, huntſmen, and gangs of game-keepers, for the chaſe, and other different ſports, entertain alſo perſons verſed in the practice of catching animals by allurement, diſguiſe, enſnaring, ambuſh, faſcination, and other ſtratagems and devices, wherein are employed a conſiderable number of different inſtruments and im-

plements of enticement, conſtraint, imitation, and infatuation.

Amongſt others, when they are deſirous of taking jackalls alive, two men approach their holes or covert, and begin mimicking the cries of the young ones, while they gambol and play about: this yelping noiſe ſoon inveigles the male, who advancing, is entangled in a ſnare laid for the purpoſe; on continuing the ſame kind of ſqualling, the female ſoon follows her mate, and is entrapped in the like manner.

Of Fiſhing.

Fiſh are caught in Bengal, by placing a bundle of ruſhy buſhes or bavins in the water over night; alſo, by ſurrounding a large extent of ſhallow water with mats, and then contracting the ſpace 'till hand nets can be uſed with effect.

Small fiſh are caught in ſmall rivulets or lakes, in Bengal, by making a noiſe with ſmall bells or ſticks, in one boat, and driving the fiſh by that means towards another.

Of Fowling.

Small birds are taken by fowlers, by fixing one hollow and very ſlender reed into another rather thicker, (like the joints of a fiſhing rod,) touched with bird-lime, that into a third, and ſo on, till the firſt be long enough, by being inſinuated among the boughs with a quick motion, to touch the bird aimed at. Or a ſmall arrow, or clay ball, is put into a long tube, and the bird ſtruck with it by a blaſt from the mouth. Or they are killed with a pellet bow, which is a common bow with two ſtrings, ſeparated by a ſmall ſlender bit of ſtick, near which is fixed a bit of leather to receive the pellet. The aim of this inſtrument is more certain than that of any other miſſile weapon.

Wild fowl are caught in Perſia by perſons who go in the night near marſhy ruſhy places, and diſplay on a ſudden many lights on the ſtern of the boats; then ringing ſmall bells, the birds are frightened, and fly into their very hands.

Wild ducks, and other water fowl, are caught in Hirduſtan by people wading or ſwimming the lakes, either with an earthen pot over their heads, or the artificial repreſentation of a duck, faſhioned ſo as to put on like a cap; by which contrivance they get cloſe enough to geeſe, widgeon, teal, &c. to pull them by the feet under water, till they have filled a girdle made of netting, or tied or twiſted one of their wings, ſo as to let them float, without hazarding their eſcape, upon the ſurface of the water. And this they effect without much diſturbance among the reſt of the flocks on the lake; and ſo eaſily, and in ſuch abundance, as to afford them for a penny or three-halfpence a-piece.

Of Hunting.

In order to deſtroy the rhinoceros, when he ravages the corn and herbage, pit-falls are made; but they are ſeldom caught alive, except when young.

Of catching Tigers.

To catch tigers and leopards ſeveral contrivances are employed. The moſt common are, a large trap (not unlike a rat-trap) baited with a live kid, caged at one end of the trap, and thus ſecured from ſeizure. Or a large bamboo bow is ſtretched oppoſite the animal's accuſtomed haunt, armed with a long barb'd arrow. A ſmall thread is then laid acroſs the track, communicating with the bow ſtring, which, whenever it is hampered or contracted, diſcharges an arrow with a violence that ſeldom fails to pierce and to deſtroy its object.

Of the Tiger Bow.

Firſt direction.—This bow conſiſts,

ſiſts, 1ſt, of a ſtrong bamboo, about ſix feet long, and half an inch thick, with a ſmall rope for a ſtring. 2d, Of a ſeparate ſtick, about one inch ſquare and two and a half feet long; two oppoſite ſides whereof are cut through, from the upper end, two thirds of the way down. This ſlit is in the middle, and one-third of an inch wide. 3d. A loop is faſtened to the ſlit ſtick, by a cord, juſt hanging over the upper end of the ſlit. 4th. To the other end of this cord, which is about one foot in length, is tied a ſmall round ſtick, not quite the third of an inch thick, and ſix inches long. 5th. One-third down the ſlit is a ſmall peg, which paſſes through the ſlit of the ſquare ſtick, in the middle, tranſverſely. 6th. From the top of the ſmall round ſtick depends a ſmall flat pin, two inches long, by a ſtring, one foot in length. 7th. There is a ſmall ſtring tied rather looſely over the ſquare ſtick, and alſo a very thin ſlight bit of bamboo, one inch long, and the tenth of an inch broad; to the middle of which is faſtened a green ſilk or cotton thread, about ſeven feet long, to be employed as hereafter directed. 8th. A long barbed arrow is prepared, and the point medicated with poiſon.

Second direction.—1ſt. Hold the ſeparate ſquare ſtick with loop upwards, and the point towards the bow; put the ſtring of the bow under the loop.

2d. Put the end of the ſmall round ſtick through the loop, and a little way into the hollow of the ſlit.

3d. Convey the ſmall flat pin, firſt under the peg which croſſes the ſlit, and then puſh the upper end of it a little back, over the peg.

4th. Place the point of the ſmall flat pin upon a ſtring tied rather looſely over the ſquare ſtick for that purpoſe, ſo as ſlightly and temporarily to reſt upon it.

5th. Stretch the bow with the ſquare ſtick thus prepared; the upper end whereof then notches into the ſtring, and the other reſts firmly upon the inſide of the bow itſelf.

6th. Then place the bow in a buſh, or graſs, on croſs ſticks (formed to ſupport it), two feet from the ground, on one ſide of a path frequented by tigers, wolves, hyænas, &c.

7th. The barbed arrow is to be laid exactly in the direction of the ſquare ſlit ſtick, with its notch in the bow ſtring.

8th. Remove the ſtring whereon the ſmall flat pin temporarily reſted, and ſubſtitute the ſlight bit of bamboo above mentioned in its ſtead.

9th. Carry the green ſtring acroſs the path, and tie it ſlightly to a buſh, or graſs, on the other ſide.

On any wild beaſt touching the ſtring, it draws away the bit of bamboo which ſupported the point of the flat pin; the pin immediately flies up from the peg, which occaſions the ſmall round ſtick to give way; that of courſe looſens the ſtring of the bow, which forces away the arrow directly forward, and drives, at the ſame time, the ſquare ſlit ſtick backwards, the whole thus operating, and at once tumbling to pieces.

"The Arabs," ſays Dr. Shaw, "do not ſpring game with dogs, but, ſhading themſelves with a piece of canvas, ſtretched upon two reeds, into the ſhape of a door, they walk through avenues where they expect to find it. The canvas is uſually ſpotted, or painted with the figure of a leopard; and, a little below the top, there is one or more holes for the fowler to look through, and ſee what paſſes before him. Quails, and ſuch like birds as feed in flocks, will, upon ſight of the canvas, ſtand ſtill, and look aſtoniſhed. This gives a ſportſman an opportunity

portunity of coming very near them, and then reſting the canvas upon the ground, and directing the muzzle of his piece through one of the holes, knocks down ſometimes a whole covey of them."

Inſtances of the ſame ſort occur frequently in Hinduſtan; but it is there attributed, by the natives, to the force of faſcination; for they have obſerved, that when deer or peacocks perceive a tiger, (whoſe eyes, when either enraged, or keen or eager for prey, appear as if emitting ſcintillations,) they ſeem enchanted, look ſtedfaſtly at their enemy, and keep gradually and regularly approaching, till within his reach, when he ſprings upon and devours them. For tigers, and other animals of the feline ſpecies, ſeldom purſue their prey, not being very fleet, but uſually lie in ambuſh for it. Birds and other animals are known in like manner to be faſcinated by ſerpents, whoſe eyes generally flaſh vibrations of vivid light. Of this bewitching power in tigers the mountaineers of Hinduſtan avail themſelves, particularly in the allurement of peacocks. Upon a light bamboo frame, of the dimenſions of ſix feet by four, they faſten a ſlight painted canvas, coloured and ſtreaked like the ſkin of a tiger, with a hole near the top; concealed by this ſcreen, they plant it near a flock of peacocks, and oppoſite to the ſun. As ſoon as the birds perceive the coloured canvas, they advance towards it, ſometimes briſtling up their creſts, wings, and tails, till the ſportſman, pointing his gun through the hole, ſhoots them with unerring aim.

Of catching Elephants.

There are two methods practiſed in the provinces of Tipperah and Silhet (eaſt of Chittagong), to catch elephants. One is by three or four tame male ones, (bred for the purpoſe,) a female, and a young elephant, led to the borders of a foreſt, where the wild ones, attracted by their cries, (and often, probably by their ſmell,) come near them, and are ſurrounded by the tame ones, till two or three of the riders, diſmounting, entangle their feet in ſtrong ropes, which they pin to the ground or faſten to trees till the priſoner becomes gentle and obedient. The other mode is to make a keddah, or incloſure, by encompaſſing a pretty large ſpace of ground near ſome ſpot where elephants frequent, with ſtakes and boughs interwoven, except two apertures oppoſite to each other; then to ſend ſeveral female and young ones to entice the males. When a ſufficient number are collected, the females, at a ſignal, or with drivers on their backs, make immediately for the keddah, and paſs directly through it: the wild ones follow, but are prevented paſſing through by bars ſhoved between, to intercept their proceeding further. When the whole are in, the bars on the entrance ſide are alſo cloſed, and the wild ones left a few days with little or no food, till they grow tame, which they ſoon do, being in their nature docile and tractable.

Nigh the mountains ſeparating the provinces of Oude and Rohilcund from Napaul, elephants are caught by pit-falls; or driven from their haunts in the foreſts, and then ſurrounded by very numerous gangs of profeſſed hunters, bred to the chace and capture of wild beaſts.

There is no part of the world, perhaps, which produces game in ſuch diverſity and abundance as Bengal, where no foreſt or other laws exiſt for its preſervation. Beſides fifteen ſpecies of deer, compriſing the antelope, the roebuck, the red-deer, the ſmall mouſe-deer, the hog, or briſtled, and the muſk-deer, there are wild hogs, hares, ſe-

veral kinds of common partridge, quails, peacocks, ortolans, and black partridge in plenty: wild geese, wild ducks, teal, widgeon, water-hens, cranes, storks, and snipes, of sundry shapes, colours and sizes, together with other aquatic fowl, are innumerable. The florekin too, (the same bird, I believe, that was known in England in antient times, by the name of Flanderkin, but of which there are now no remains there,) the greatest delicacy and rarity for the table, partaking of the flavour both of the land and water fowl, is also met with here, but in no considerable quantity. Variety of fish is supplied also from a multitude of rivers, creeks, lakes, and tanks. But there are no pheasants in Bengal, though the adjacent provinces of Cooch-bahar, Dupperah, and all the neighbouring woods and mountains dividing India from Tartary, abound with the spotted and speckled, the golden, and the Argus pheasant. One species of the latter kind are of light blue, and another of a brown colour; both of them have eyes at the extremity of the feathers over their whole body.

In the attack of the tiger, and of the wild-buffalo, (the largest of animals next to the elephant) elephants are employed, with the addition sometimes of horsemen, armed with guns, spears, bows and arrows, and often with coats of mail. The wolf and the wild boar are chased by dogs (a kind of lurchers,) followed by huntsmen, armed with match-locks, pistols and lances. Both greyhounds and falcons are bred to pursue the antelope and the hare, and the former afford excellent diversion also, after the jackall, and a small kind of beautiful fox. Both large and small hawks are fled at partridge, quail, cranes, herons, storks, and all sorts of water-fowl. The small hawk skims the lakes, while the falcons, hovering over the brink of it, pounce upon their prey the moment it flies over the ground.

Game of almost every species is, indeed, so frequent all over Hindustan, that a gentleman, named Knight, remarkably skilful in field sports, and a celebrated marksman, would kill, with his own hand, in the space of a single day, including deer, wild hogs and peacocks, sufficient to load a small Hindustan cart.

Some gentlemen have been at the expence of bringing hounds from England; but after the first season their scent degenerates, and they are liable, as well as European spaniels and pointers, to frequent disorders in their bowels, proceeding from the excessive heats, which soon destroy them.

The native mountaineers sometimes use their country-dogs as hounds; but their scent is not very good, nor do they hunt them in large packs.

In the chace of the ostrich, in Africa, at first setting off, the huntsmen are left far behind the ostrich; but as he proceeds on, he grows tired, and then begins to run round in circles, till at length, quite fatigued, he hides his head in some hole or dark covert, and suffers himself to be taken.

ACCOUNT OF FEATS OF STRENGTH, ACTIVITY, AND LEGERDEMAIN, IN HINDUSTAN.

(Communicated by Colonel G. Ironside.)

Balancing.

Five earthen water-pots are placed above each other upon a man's head. A young girl mounts upon the uppermost,

moſt, and the man then dances about with the pots and girl thus balanced.

A pole is raiſed to the height of about twenty-five feet, topped by a ſlender ſpindle, capped by a ſmall braſs ball. A yard is tied acroſs the pole. About three feet below the yard-arm, hangs a bamboo bent into the ſhape of a creſcent. A woman aſcends the pole by one of its corded ſtays, as eaſily as by a ladder, fixes the ball into a braſs ſocket inſerted within her girdle, and then extending herſelf along upon her belly, with legs and arms ſpread out, ſhe turns round with a conſiderable degree of celerity. She then deſcends to the creſcent, and depends from it, firſt by one hand, then by the bend of one knee, and laſtly by one foot only, her head downwards, and her arms and other foot ſpread abroad, ſwinging all the while, till ſhe catches the bow with her other foot, and then ſo high as again to recover her hold of the creſcent (by bending up her body at the ſame time,) with both hands.

A man balances a pole about ſixteen feet long, the bottom of which is fixed into a thick linen ſaſh or girdle. Another man gets upon his back, and from thence runs up the pole, his hands aiding his feet, with the nimbleneſs of a ſquirrel. He then proceeds, firſt to extend himſelf on the pole upon his belly, and then upon his back, his arms and legs both times ſpread out. Next, he flings himſelf out horizontally from the pole, which is all the time balanced upon the girdle, holding only by his arms. This attitude is called by the tumblers the flag. Thirdly, he ſtands upon his head on the top of the pole, holding the pole below the ſummit with his hands. Finally, he throws himſelf backwards, from the laſt poſition, down the pole, holding by his hands, then turns over again, holding by his feet, and thus over and over, till he lights upon the ground. He hangs alſo, from the bend of one knee, with his head downwards.

A man lies down, and croſſes his feet. Two others extend themſelves upon his legs and feet. He rolls himſelf backward till his feet are raiſed, and again till his knees are ſtretched out, with the men ſtill reſting upon his legs and feet. Laſtly, with his feet, he throws the men, as he lies, over his head.

A woman ſtands upright, and aſtride upon a man's ſhoulders. Another girl is placed with her head downwards, upon the head of the ſame man, and her legs croſſed between the arms of the woman; the man dances with both of them, in that attitude, for a minute or two.

Three girls ſtand upright upon a man's ſhoulders whilſt he dances round the room; one ſtands aſtride over his head, the other two, with each a foot upon his ſhoulders, and their other feet upon his arms ſtretched out to ſupport them.

A man places upon his head two pieces of wood, like double-headed ſhot, each a foot in length, one over the other; upon the higheſt piece he places a braſs diſh; upon the diſh four wooden pillars, each about five inches in height, upon the pillars a ſmall plank; upon the plank ſtands a girl upright, with all this apparatus, in due balance, he dances three or four times round the room.

A wooden fork is produced, with a handle about five feet long; a girl is laid upon her back between the fork, with her head and heels depending on either ſide of it; the man raiſes and balances the fork in one hand, then toſſes the girl up into the air, flings down the fork, and catches the girl in his arms.

A man

A man places the point of a lance upon his breaſt, upon his chin, and upon his forehead, and there balances it for ſome time.

A man ſpins a peg-top, then takes it up, and places it, ſpinning, at the end of a thin bamboo lath, bent in form of a bow, which he balances all the while.

The ſame man puts five or ſix wooden birds on a ſmall wooden tree, which he balances upon his forehead, and then knocks the birds off the branches, one by one, by pellets, ſhot through a ſmall wooden tube, from his mouth.

One of the men balanced three camp bedſteads, piled upon each other, by a leg of one of them placed upon his chin.

He then balanced a very heavy broad-ſword, by the point, upon his chin.

He next placed a ſtraw on his noſe, in the open air, balanced it firſt there, and then on a very little bit of ſtick in his mouth, removing it ſeveral times from one place to the other.

He laſtly put a thin tile upon his noſe, and toſſing up a pebble catched it upon the tile, which was ſhivered in pieces by the ſtroke.

One man ſtands upright, firſt upon another's ſhoulders, and then upon his head.

Tumbling.

One man puts his feet over another's ſhoulders, his head downwards between his knees, and his hands upon his legs; the other throws him over, and thus becomes himſelf in the poſition of the firſt; thus they continue, throwing each other alternately over, for five or ſix times.

All the Hinduſtanee tumblers cut ſummerſets from the bare ground, with as much ſeeming facility, and apparent eaſe, as the vaulters on a theatre.

The ſame people, women as well as men, perform likewiſe all the uſual feats of tumblers, ſuch as walking upon their hands, turning over laterally like a wheel, and bending their bodies back, till their heads appear reverſed between their feet, their chins reſting upon the ground.

Three women lie down upon the floor; they throw their arms backwards, take hold of their heels with their hands, and in that poſture roll over and over ſeveral times.

A girl takes a ſabre in her two hands, and then throws her hands, thus joined, round and round her head without cutting herſelf.

A man aſcends upon a yard, croſſed upon a pole, about twenty-five feet from the ground; the earth under him is a little looſened; he firſt depends from the yard-arm by his feet, and then drops upon the looſened earth, without being hurt by the fall.

A boy ſits down, and places his head between another's legs, who ſtands upright, taking hold of the legs of the firſt; they then roll over and over on the ground, a dozen times or more, like a ball, with their faces downward.

They all cut ſummerſets three or four times running, either backwards, forwards, or ſideways, upon the bare ground.

The moſt active man of the ſet cuts a ſummerſet twice in the air from one bound, in a manner exceedingly ſurpriſing and uncommon.

The ſame perſon ſtands upon a board, about eighteen inches ſquare, and cuts a ſummerſet backwards, his feet lighting upon the ſame board.

The board is then placed upon the ſummit of a pole, raiſed about twenty-five feet high; the ſame man gets upon the board, and cuts a ſummerſet upon it, in the ſame manner

ner as when he was upon the ground; two ſticks, however, are tied to the top of the pole for him to catch at, ſhould his feet happen to miſs the board.

Laſtly, a thin plank, of about five feet long, is placed ſloping in the ground, at an angle of about forty-five degrees; cloſe to the plank is placed, firſt, a very tall elephant; two of the men ran at full ſpeed up this ſpring-board, and vaulted a ſummerſet clear over the elephant's back; five camels were then placed abreaſt, over which they vaulted in like manner. They alſo leap and turn, in a ſimilar way, over the point of a ſword, held by a tall man, as high as he can extend it.

A girl places a ſword in her mouth, two in her hands, and five in the form of radii, with their edges upwards on the ground; after tumbling in ſundry poſtures, ſhe reſts her head backwards upon a turban, as a center, and thus moves her feet round the circumference of the five ſwords, without touching them.

With a ſword in her mouth, and another in one hand, ſhe lays hold of one of her feet with the remaining hand, then brings her foot round her back, and over her head, without touching the ſabres.

She fixes a ſword in the ground, with the point upwards, and covered with a ſmall rag of cloth; then bending backward, ſhe firſt takes off the cloth with her mouth, and afterwards with her eye-lid.

Five ſcymetars are fixed upright in the ground; the girl is placed horizontally upon them, and then lies along for a conſiderable time; thick cloths are wound over the points of the ſwords to prevent their penetrating through her clothes.

Three of the men throw themſelves through the arms of ten pair of men, whoſe extended arms form a long kind of hoop.

The old fellow at the head of theſe tumblers, though paſt his grand climacteric, deemed it expedient, after ſpringing over an enormous elephant, and then over five camels abreaſt, to apologize for his inability; lamenting with a ſigh, that there was a time, when, in the preſence of Nadir Shaw, he could vault indeed. But now, alas! age and infirmity (having ſince broke a leg and an arm,) had nearly incapacitated him: which reminds me of an anecdote of Marſhal Saxe, who, after a nonarian operation, made his excuſes to the lady for imbecility, on account of ſickneſs.

Rope Dancing.

A common rope is ſtretched upon two pair of croſſed ſpars, about twenty feet diſtant, and fourteen feet from the ground; a man piles ſix water-pots upon his head, and, thus accoutered, aſcends the rope by means of the ſpars, or of the ſloping cord on the outſide of them; the rope is not quite tight, but left with a ſlack of about three feet; he then, with a balance pole in his hand, walks backwards and forwards, and ſwings the rope to its extent without letting a ſingle pot fall.

The ſame perſon mounts again upon the rope, with his left foot in a ſlipper, and the other in a round and flat braſs pan, about one third of which is cut off. Thus incommodiouſly ſhod, he moves along the rope; firſt ſhoving the ſlippered foot onward, and then ſliding the pan, by means of the rim, and aid of his right foot, cloſe along the left heel, ancle, and ſlipper, till the right foot gets foremoſt; and ſo alternately onwards, and again backwards, till the feat be completed.

To conclude, he fixes crooked ſtilts upon his legs, made of buffalo horn,

horn, bent inwardly nearly ſix inches; theſe incumbrances are no impediment, however, to his walking on the ground, climbing up the ſpars, nor to his proceeding backward and forward upon the rope with his wonted agility.

Another man now figures upon the rope on his knees, and thus, with a ſcymetar in his hand by way of balance, I conceive, proceeds from one end of it to the other.

The braſs pan is again placed upon the rope; the above perſon places his head upon it, and cants his heels into the air; juſt behind his head the rope is croſſed by a bamboo, either end of which is held with ſtrings, by aſſiſtants, in order to keep it even; he then ſhoves the pan forward on the rope with his head, and draws the croſs bamboo after it with his hands, repeating the ſame till he reaches the other end.

Feats of Strength and Activity.

Two men throw ſpears at each other, at about fifteen feet diſtance, as forcibly as they can; one wards off his adverſary's dart by another, which he carries upright in both hands; the other receives his opponent's javelin, every throw, under one of his arms.

Four perſons held ſlightly a linen cloth ſtretched out; the ſame man run over it ſo lightly as not to force it out of the holders' hands.

Another got upon ſtilts fourteen or fifteen feet high, and walked about, and gave ſeveral jumps backwards and forwards on them.

Two ſabres being placed parallel upon the ground, with their edges upwards, a man ran over their edges ſo lightly as not to cut himſelf.

The ſame man ſtepped over upon the point of a ſword fixed upright.

He then jumped through a barrel, held horizontally, about five feet high.

Four daggers and two ſwords are placed in a looſe frame, and he jumps through the whole without being cut.

A ſword and four daggers are placed upon the ground, their edges and points upwards, no further diſtant from each other than will admit the breadth of a man's head; a man then fixes a ſcymetar upright, ſets down behind it, and, at a bound, throws himſelf over the ſcymetar, pitches his head exactly in the ſpace between the daggers, and turns over clear of them.

A boy fixes a ſcymetar upright before him, with a bit of rag upon its point; he ſits down, and, bounding over the ſcymetar, ſtrikes off the rag with the tip of his noſe.

The ſame boy running, pitches a ſingle ſtilt, of about ten feet in length, and riſes on it upon a ſtep faſtened about half way up the ſtilt; then hops and jumps about, balancing the ſtilt the whole time.

Another, ſeizing with his teeth the end of a cord, tied round the middle of a very heavy log of wood, nearly ſix feet long, raiſed up the log with his teeth, and caſt it over his head.

At Mocha and Juddah, in Arabia, and at Baſſorah, in Perſia, the porters, as I have frequently been told by captains of veſſels, and ſupra-cargoes, trading to thoſe places, will carry a bale of cotton, or a pipe of wine, upon their backs. The weight of the former is

They have a perſon, however, with them, it ſeems, of whoſe arm they take hold. The porters, too, at Canton, in China, both lift up, and carry loads ſurpriſingly heavy; but though I reſided there ſome months, I do not recollect the exact weight of their burthens.

Legerdemain.

A man played very curiouſly upon

upon four ſtones, or pieces of marble; they were each about ſeven inches long, one inch and a half broad, and as much thick, flattened, but with a little curvature on the lower or under ſide, but rounded off to an edge on the upper part. He held two of theſe between each of his fore fingers and thumbs, ſomething in the manner in which caſtanets are held; and accompanied the muſic of an Hinduſtan violin, guitar, and drum, in a ſurpriſing manner. The under ſide of the ſtones being a little inflected only, the ends of every pair hit againſt each other, ſometimes with a clacking noiſe, but, when quickened to their utmoſt, with a quivering, far more tremulous and accelerated than the vibration of caſtanets, or the roll of a drum. And this ſhake or trill he executed with no apparent labour or motion of his hands or fingers, but all, as he told us, by the exertion of the muſcles of his arms, brought to that perfection by long and continued practice.

In the year 1756, a man was ſeen by moſt of the inhabitants and officers then reſiding in Fort St. George, to thruſt a flat piece of iron, about an inch and a half broad, and one eight of an inch thick, down his throat, into his ſtomach. A ſurgeon, who was preſent when I ſaw this performance, declared that it went into the thorax. For the ſake of rendering the feat more ſurpriſing, the iron was ſhaped like a ſword, but both the edges and point were all rounded off. A little blood, and but little, appeared on the iron when drawn out again.

A man takes a ſmall braſs pan, and twirls it round upon the end of a ſhort pointed ſtick, then toſſes it high in the air, catches it again, in any part, upon the point of the ſtick, ſtill continuing to twirl it round; he then ties another ſtick to the firſt, and a third to the ſecond, each tie forming a kind of circular hinge; then reſts the bottom ſtick upon his noſe or chin, each ſtick moving round upon its joint, and the pan ſtill twirling round upon its center, on the top of all, the whole keeping in equilibrio.

Four, and ſometimes ſix, according to the ſkill of the performer, light braſs balls are toſſed into the air; firſt ſtrait up from his hands, then either behind his back, under his arms, or between his legs, ſo as to return again over his head; they are ſtruck next in different forms, from one hand to the other, ſometimes with his elbows, and ſometimes with his knees, in wonderful order and facility.

The ſame perſon kept up four balls continually in the air, toſſing them round his back, hitting them with his elbows, his wriſts, and his hands, and throwing them in various forms; he alſo toſſed up one ball, and catched it in the hollow of his arm.

In the like manner he throws up four daggers, in variety of ſhapes, catching them all, as they deſcend, by their handles.

To both ends of a flat board, about three inches wide, and three feet long, are fixed a couple of other pieces of flat board, of the ſame breadth, and about three inches high; through holes in theſe end pieces, are ſtrung two pack threads, much in the ſame manner as ſtrings to a fiddle; three balls are placed upon the two ſtrings; a man then takes this inſtrument, holding it up, at an angle of about forty-five degrees, and, turning round quickly, the balls riſe, one by one, or all together, from the lower to the upper end of it, or to the middle part only, as he chooſes to manage it.

it. This inſtrument I take to be ſomewhat of the ſame kind, by which the centripetal and centrifugal force is demonſtrated in experimental philoſophy.

A man takes three flutes of different tones; two he applies to his noſtrils, and one to his mouth, and blows them all at one time; one of the flutes from his noſtrils has three curvatures; at the extremity of the ſe curvatures he holds a ſingle-handed fife, which, thus receiving his breath, he plays upon it with his vacant hand.

A ring is moulded up in clay, and put into a hole eighteen inches deep, filled up with water; a girl bends back her head into the water, and brings the ring out of the mud in her mouth.

The ſame girl puts into her mouth a number of beads, as alſo one end of a horſe-hair; then placing her hand behind her, ſhe ſtrings the beads on the horſe-hair with her mouth alone.

A cap, with a broad ſtiff rim, is fitted to a man's head, to which are tied about twenty ſtrings, terminated each by ſmall nooſes; in his left hand is held a ſmall baſket or braſs pan, containing twenty eggs; then turning round with a quick but regular motion, (as the Turkiſh dervifes are repreſented to do in their religious rites,) he faſtens ſucceſſively, with his right hand, an egg into each of the nooſes, ſtill turning round. When they are all faſtened, he accelerates his rotation, till the eggs circulate ſwiftly as the flyer of a jack; after this, he rather ſlackens his motion, unties the eggs one by one, returns them into the baſket, and ſtops; the ſtrings meaſure from three to four feet; they are of unequal lengths, leſt the eggs, as I ſuppoſe, ſhould accidentally claſh. To put the twenty eggs into the nooſes takes up as many minutes, but they are taken out in leſs than three.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE NATURE OF THE WINDS WHICH PREVAIL IN THE INDIAN SEAS.

(From Colonel Capper's "Obſervations on the Winds and Monſoons," juſt publiſhed.

The S. E. perennial wind blows conſtantly ſome degrees to the eaſtward of Madagaſcar, at all ſeaſons of the year, as far nearly as the iſland of Java, where it comes within the reach of the regular moonſon; and, indeed, between the iſland of Madagaſcar and the main land of Africa, commonly called the Moſambique channel, the perennial winds are checked by the proximity of the two great bodies of land, and conſequently partake of the nature of the monſoons.

But the name as well as the nature of the monſoons is miſunderſtood; the word is not derived from the name of a great mariner, but clearly from the Perſian word *mouſum*, meaning ſeaſon. In tropical countries there are but two ſeaſons: thoſe in Hinduſtan are diſtinguiſhed by N. E. and S. W. monſoons; but farther to the eaſtward and weſtward of the line, and the Gulph of Bengal, the monſoons blow from different quarters. The N. E. becomes in thoſe parts the N. W. and the S. W. becomes the S. E. The cauſes of thoſe changes, and the original cauſes of the monſoons, I ſhall hereafter attempt to expain; but

but firſt I ſhall endeavour to point out ſome generally prevailing errors reſpecting the courſe and changes of them in different parts of Hinduſtan, derived in all probability from the early navigators to India. As neither ancient nor modern geographers have yet fixed, with any degree of preciſion, the names or boundaries of the different oceans, ſeas and gulfs, where the monſoons prevail, to avoid further interruption and trouble, I ſhall beg leave in this place to make a new diviſion of them.

The Gulf of Bengal is apparently ſo called on account of the rich and fertile province of that name, ſituated at the north, or head of it*. In this gulf, therefore, no alteration

* *Origin of the Names of different Countries in the Eaſt-Indies.*

The early Perſian navigators conſidered all the countries of Hind and Sind, taken together, as divided into three parts. The firſt, Guzerat, bounded to the weſt by Gazna, Multan, and Mackhran: the ſecond, that which we call *Malabar*, is ſituated to the eaſt, or rather to the ſouthward of Guzerat, and is named by the Arabs *Beled-ul-ful-ful*, or the country of pepper: the third and moſt eaſtern is called *Mabar*, which in Arabic means the paſſage, by ſome perſons it is ſuppoſed to mean the Gulf of Bengal, from Cape Comorin to Acheen Head, on the coaſt of Sumatra. The firſt of theſe, Guzerat, is probably derived from the Perſian or Arabic word *gezeret*, an iſland, or rather a peninſula, being ſituated at the entrance of the Perſian Gulf: the early Perſian navigators were moſt likely to give it this name. The word *Malabar* is not known, but by adoption, to the natives of the weſtern peninſula of India: this, however, ſeems alſo to be derived from the ſame perſons, who, after having made the Malabar coaſt, proceeded further eaſtward, where they fell in with the Malays at Sumatra on the eaſtern ſide of the Gulf of Bengal, and have therefore given one name to all thoſe countries, denominating them *Malia bar*, or the countries of the Malays. In the Perſian language, *bar* ſignifies country, as *Zenge-bar*, the country of the Zenges; ſo *Malia-bar* is probably the country of the Malays.

Edriſſi remarks, that the inhabitants of Comr, by which perhaps is meant Cape Comorin, are Malays, and that they practiſe piracy in brigantines of ſixty cubits long, which carry 230 men each: but this deſcription of their habits of life bears a much ſtronger reſemblance to the Malays than to the natives either of the Malabar or the Coromandel coaſt, or to thoſe of the adjacent iſlands. The Malays ſtill continue to practiſe piracy in their well-known prows, which the natives of the latter countries have never done. this is a ſtrong preſumptive proof, that the early Perſian navigators confounded the natives of the eaſtern, and perhaps the weſtern ſide of the peninſula of India, with the inhabitants of Malacca or Sumatra, and called them altogether *Malar*, with the adjunct of *bar*, to deſcribe all the countries from the preſent Malabar coaſt to China. It may perhaps be objected, that the diſtance of Sumatra from the Peninſula is too great to admit of ſuch a miſtake: but the geography of theſe countries appears, from another very ſtriking circumſtance, to have been rather haſtily ſettled by the Perſians, whoſe information of the eaſtern ſeas muſt have been incorrect. They place a conſiderable iſland to the eaſtward of Cape Comorin, in the way to China, called *Sila*; to which muſt be added the Hindu word *Dive*, an iſland; which makes Siladive, or the iſland of Sila. This, it will be allowed, might eaſily have been corrupted to Silandive, the true name of the iſland of Ceylon. Very little doubt, I think, can be entertained of this etymology.

But Abd-ul-Mowal, according to Herbelot, places Sila near China: fortunately, however, there is no iſland of a ſimilar name in the China ſeas, and therefore, in this caſe, we will venture to ſuppoſe that Abd-ul-Mowal, hearing that Sila, or Silan (now Ceylon) was to the eaſtward of Cape Comorin, has, on hearſay teſtimony only, ventured to carry it ſtill further eaſt towards China; for cinnamon, which is the produce of this iſland only, and not cultivated in China or elſewhere, is called by the Perſians *Dar Cheen*, and by the Arabs *Dar Sena*, China-pepper, which is a ſtrong proof that both theſe nations formerly conſidered Ceylon, where only it is produced, as ſituated in, or at leaſt very near China, and if they could fall into ſuch an egregious error in the one inſtance, it is almoſt certain they were equally miſtaken in the other. The

word

tion is propoſed. The S. W. boundaries of this gulf I ſhall fix at Dondre Head, on the iſland of Ceylon, latitude 5° 50′ N. and longitude 80° 48′ E. of Greenwich. And for the S. E. ſide, Acheen Head, latitude 5° 50′ N. longitude 95° 30′ E. For the northern extremity, the well known city of Calcutta, latitude 22° 34′ 45″ N. longitude 88° 29′ 30″ E. On the weſt ſide of the peninſula, the coaſt of Malabar, with Cape Guardafui, on the coaſt of Africa, forms another conſiderable gulf, frequently called the Arabian, but generally the Indian Sea: but this latter ſeems to be a name equally applicable, and often applied to the Gulf of Bengal, and even to the ſeas to the eaſtward and ſouthward, and conſequently is very indefinite; whilſt the Arabian Sea may be confounded with the Red Sea, or Arabian Gulf. Adopting, therefore, in a great meaſure, the plan of the oriental geographers, I ſhall name this ſea the Gulf of Sind; the river Indus giving the name to the firſt, and Hinduſtan divided by the Ganges to the ſecond diviſion. The river Indus will then be placed at the head of one bay, and the Ganges at the head of the other; Tatta, a conſiderable city, ſituated on the former, and Calcutta on the latter. Tatta, according to Major Rennel, is in the latitude of 24° 60′ N. longitude 67° 37′ E. Cape Guardafui to the S. W. latitude 12° N. longitude 52° 30′ E. and Cape Comorin to the S. E. in the latitude of 7° 56′ N. longitude 78° 3′ E.

From the ſouthern extremity of theſe two gulfs to the tropic of Capricorn, extending likewiſe eaſtward from the eaſt coaſt of Africa to the weſt ſide of New Holland, I ſhall denominate the Indian Ocean, this being a conſiderable portion of the ocean leading to both gulfs in India, as well as to China and the eaſtern iſlands, including all India, both within and without the Ganges. From that parallel of latitude to the ſouth pole, including that part of the ocean ſituated between the eaſt of Africa and the weſt of New Holland, I ſhall call the Great Southern Ocean. Theſe new diviſions may not, perhaps, be deemed in every reſpect ſtrictly accurate, but they will anſwer our purpoſes; and therefore, without further preface, we will now proceed to make ſome obſervations on the different monſoons and prevailing winds within theſe boundaries.

The winds in the Gulf of Bengal are generally ſaid to blow ſix months from the N. E. and the other ſix from the S. W. This is far from being preciſely true reſpecting any part of India; it is, however, ſufficiently accurate for our preſent purpoſe, and therefore I ſhall in part adopt this poſition, as well as the common country name of monſoon: truſting, that in the courſe of this inquiry, I ſhall be able to account for the ſeveral deviations of the wind from the monſoon points, and at the ſame time, in ſome meaſure to explain the cauſes of them.

From the iſland of Ceylon to Balaſore Roads, the N. E. monſoon is ſaid to begin, near the coaſt of Coro-

word *Mabar*, a paſſage which deſcribes the Perſian, or rather Arabian diviſion of India, is probably ſtill preſerved in the word *Manar*: the letters *b* and *n* are eaſily miſtaken in writing either the Perſian or Arabic languages, particularly if the diacritical mark be omitted. The Gulf, or Bay of Manar is ſituated between the eaſt ſide of the peninſula of India and Ceylon.

Coromandel, early in October*. But in fact, between the two monſoons, the expiration of the one and the commencement of the other, the winds and currents are variable on this coaſt, partaking of both; frequently, however, calms prevail during the whole month of September, and even early in October, with a ſtrong current from the N. E. towards the S. W. At this period we muſt remember that the ſun is faſt approaching to the equinoctial, which he croſſes nearly about the 2d

* *Obſervations on the weather at Madras, 1776.*

January.—In the beginning of this month, the mornings and evenings ſometimes cloudy from ſeven in the morning to twelve at noon For two or three days, the wind was, along ſhore, N. E. by N but in general, in the middle of the day, it was eaſterly, the atmoſphere clear, and the ſun extremely hot, the thermometer never above 87 degrees, and generally from 80 to 81, in a room open to the N. E. At two o'clock in the morning of the 19th, a ſquall from the N. W. in which quarter it looked cloudy the evening before. It rained very hard the mornings of the 19th and 20th, cleared up in the evening of the 20th; heavy dew and cold at night; Land and ſea breezes; thermometer at 78 degrees in the mornings until the end of the month; weather fair; hot in the middle of the day.

February.—The beginning, thermometer at 81 to 82½ degrees. The 4th, an eclipſe of the moon, beginning at ſix hours one minute on the S. ſide. In the evening the wind ſettled at N by E; blew hard, extremely cold, raiſing great clouds of duſt. The next day it blew from the E. and S. E with no land wind. On the 6th, the wind ſettled at E S E, the land wind prevailed at night until the 15th, then continual ſea wind at E by S until the 20th, after that, land and ſea winds alternately; the ſea winds blew from twelve at night to nine in the morning. Mean of thermometer, 79 degrees in the morning, 83 and 84 degrees at noon.

March.—The beginning of this month, the mornings and evenings cool; the 7th, in the morning, along ſhore wind, very damp; many people had violent colds; the ſun generally roſe and ſet in a haze; this kind of weather continued to the end of the month, nights damp, the middle of the day exceſſively hot; thermometer from 84 to 88 degrees.

April—Land winds at night; long ſhore winds from nine in the morning to noon; it then came round to the eaſt till the 3d; then regular land and ſea breezes morning and evening, foggy and cloſe, to the 14th; then to the 17th, land and ſea breezes, with hazy weather The next eight days cloudy, with occaſional hard ſhowers of rain. The remainder of the month, land and ſea winds, the latter came on about noon, and continued to ſun-ſet. The firſt part of this month, the mean of the thermometer 82 degrees, the latter part 85½.

May.—The firſt part of the month, in the morning, calm, with ſometimes light long ſhore ſea breezes of ſhort duration, and afterwards land wind. On the 13th, a violent long ſhore wind, then the ſame as before, and the weather uncommonly cloſe to the 24th, when the land wind commenced, raiſing great clouds of duſt. On the 30th, in the morning, a ſmall ſhower of rain fell, and the ſea wind blew from ſix to nine in the evening; the ſame on the following day. The mean of the thermometer, for the firſt fifteen days, from 85 to 87 degrees, and from that time to the end of the month, from 87 to 91.

June.—On the 1ſt and 2d, regular land and ſea breezes; the 3d, violent long ſhore wind. On the 4th, morning fair, noon cloudy, in the evening rain. (*N. B.* More than 200 pieces of cannon fired in ſalutes; query, whether it occaſioned the rain?) On the 5th, land wind all day, and likewiſe on the ſubſequent days to the 24th; on that day, a ſea breeze at ten *a. m.*, and in the evening cloudy and rain. On the 29th, the land and ſea wind changed alternately four different times. On the 30th, it rained in the evening. To the 15th, the mean of the thermometer 86 degrees, to the latter end of the month, 94.

July.—The firſt part of the month, land wind in the morning till one, two, or three *p. m.*; then light ſea breeze till evening. On the 2d, a heavy ſhower of rain from eleven *a. m.* to ſix *p. m.* The ſame kind of wind and weather continued, with occaſional ſhowers, to the end of the month. On the 31ſt, a viſible eclipſe of the moon

22d of September. As his declination afterwards increaſes from 7 to 15 degrees S. which is between the 10th and 31ſt of October, his abſence from the northern hemiſphere begins to be felt; and as he at the ſame time rarefies the air both by ſea and land to the ſouthward of the equator, the warm air then over the Indian Ocean, but particularly over the eaſtern ſide of the continent of Africa, as uſual aſcends, and the

moon, beginning on the N. ſide at two minutes morning, total at one hour fifty minutes, and ending at three hours forty-eight minutes Mean of thermometer, firſt part of the month, 83 degrees, latter part, 88

Auguſt —The firſt part of the month, land and ſea breezes, both moderate, the former dry, but not hot On the 15th, it rained hard during the night. The remainder of the month fair, not hot, but dry Mean of thermometer, the firſt part, 81 degrees; the latter part, 86.

September.—The firſt part of this month, wind weſterly. At night, on the 2d and 3d, lightning. On the 5th and 6th, ſhowers in the evening. On the 7th, wind N. W.; hard rain at night On the five ſubſequent days, the ſame ſort of weather On the 15th, the *Hilſborough*, and on the 17th, the *Godfrey*, Indiaman, arrived from Bengal. On the remainder of the month, the evenings very cloſe and cloudy, ſometimes rain in the night. Thermometer, 81 to 84 degrees

October — The firſt part of the month, winds light, inclining to the eaſt, and ſometimes ſoutherly, to the end of the month, accompanied with occaſional ſhowers of rain towards the 26th, and continuing to the 31ſt. Thermometer, from 85 to 83½ degrees

November —On the 1ſt, rain, with land and ſea breezes The 2d, fair, with variable wind eaſterly, ſometimes ſtrong, to the 18th. The rains then began, and continued inceſſantly to the end of the month, except the 26th, when it ceaſed for a few hours. Mean of thermometer, 82 degrees.

December — The firſt part in general fair, with ſtrong N. E. winds. Rain the 5th, 6th and 11th, the reſt of the month, a clear ſky and fair weather, except the 21ſt, which was cloudy, with rain. Mean of thermometer, 78 to 76 degrees.

N. B In the months of April and May, forty or fifty miles inland, and even on the coaſt of Coromandel itſelf, almoſt every evening, inceſſant flaſhes of lightning are perceived at a great diſtance weſtward, over the Ballagat mountains, the rivers Cauvery and Pallaru, whoſe ſources lie amongſt them, diſcharge themſelves to the eaſtward in the Gulf of Bengal, which, filling at the ſame time, is a ſtrong preſumptive proof at leaſt of the truth of Dr. Franklin's ſyſtem.

Table of Thermometer and Barometer, with the mean of each month, for fourteen months, kept at Madras.

MONTHS.	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.		
1777.	Greateſt.	Leaſt.	Mean.	Greateſt.	Leaſt.	Mean.
March	87	67	77	30. 3	29. 18	30. 0½
April	88	73	80½	30. 0	29. 17	29. 18½
May	102	76	88½	30. 0	29. 15	29. 17½
June	100	79	89½	29. 18	29. 14	29. 16
July	99	75	87½	29. 19	29. 15	29. 17
Auguſt	98	75	86½	30. 0	29. 17	29. 18½
September	91	76	83½	29. 19	29. 16	29. 17½
October	88	76	82	30. 1	29. 16	29. 19
November	85	65	75	30. 4	29. 17	30. 0½
December	87	66	76½	30. 4	29. 19	30. 1½
1778.						
January	82	64	73	30. 4	30. 0	30. 2
February	86	65	76½	30. 4	30. 0	30. 1
March	89	69	79	30. 2	29. 17	30. 0½
April	94	73	83½	30. 2	29. 16	29. 19
May	104	77	90½	29. 19	29. 15	29. 17

the cold air from the N. meeting the perennial eaſt wind, they paſs forward progreſſively, beginning where the rarefaction takes place, and probably continuing to an immenſe diſtance, and thus form the N.E. monſoon. The exact point where the northerly wind terminates, I ſhall not, in this place, attempt to aſcertain; but we may venture to ſuppoſe, that it muſt at leaſt be as far towards the N.E. as the weſt ſide of the Tibet and Napal mountains, ſeparating India from China, and which, in winter, are always covered with ſnow. From this frozen eminence a current of cold air will move with conſiderable velocity towards the tropic, on the approach of the ſun, until the equilibrium is reſtored; but at the latter end of January the ſun again beginning to return towards the north, produces a ſenſible effect on the air; for, in proportion as he approaches towards the equator, the current of air in the Gulf of Bengal, near the land, takes a different direction. About this time the wind, immediately on the coaſt of Coromandel, no longer blows violently or regularly from the N.E. as in the commencement of the monſoon, but firſt abates in ſtrength (like a current of water when the level is nearly reſtored), and then changes regularly to land and ſea breezes, which of courſe, near the coaſt, are obviouſly occaſioned by the alternate rarefaction of the air by ſea and land.

When the earth begins to be violently heated in the courſe of the day, the rarefied air aſcends, and the cooler air from the ſea comes in to ſupply its place, but the exhalations raiſed during the day are condenſed in the cool of the evening, during the abſence of the ſun, and falling down in copious dews, refreſh the earth, when the ſea becomes warmeſt, and the current of air, a few hours after ſunſet, goes from the land to the ſea, and produces what is called the land wind. It muſt be remembered, that theſe alternate land and ſea breezes do not take place until ſome time after the change of each monſoon, when its ſtrength begins to abate, for, at the commencement of either, the monſoon itſelf blows inceſſantly for a month or five weeks immediately on the coaſt, and continues, with trifling deviations from the N.E. or S.W. according to the reſpective ſeaſons. Nor do the land and ſea breezes at any time extend above three or four leagues from the ſhore.

Mr. Clare, in his Treatiſe on the Motion of Fluids, ſhews the cauſe of theſe breezes by an eaſy and familiar experiment. "Take," he ſays, "a large diſh, fill it with cold water, and into the middle of this put a water-plate filled with warm water: the firſt will repreſent the ocean, the latter an iſland, rarefying the air above it. Blow out a wax-candle, and if the place be ſtill, on applying it ſucceſſively to every ſide of the diſh, the fuliginous particles of the ſmoke, being viſible and very light, will be ſeen to move towards the diſh, and riſing over it, point out the courſe of air from ſea to land.

"Again, if the ambient water be warmed and the diſh filled with cold water, when the ſmoking wick of the candle is held over the centre of the plate, the contrary will happen, and ſhew the courſe of the wind from land to ſea."

During the continuance of the land and ſea breezes on the coaſts of Coromandel and Malabar, both in the N.E. and S.W. monſoons, the wind on ſhore ſeems regularly to

follow

follow the courſe of the ſun, and paſſes very perceptibly round every point of the compaſs in twenty-four hours.

Theſe winds blow conſtantly every year on the coaſt of Coromandel to the latter end of January, and continue during February and to the beginning of March, ſubject to very ſlight variations; but as the ſun approaches towards the vernal equinox, the winds again become variable for ſome days, as they were about the autumnal equinox, until his declination is upwards of ſeven degrees north, when the S.W. monſoon ſets in, and often on the ſouth part of the coaſt, with conſiderable violence. This change or reflux of air appears to be put in motion by the ſame means as that which comes from the oppoſite quarter; for, as the ſun's altitude increaſes daily in the northern hemiſphere, the extenſive body of land in the N.E. part of Aſia muſt become much hotter than the ocean, and conſequently a conſiderable degree of rarefaction will be produced over that part of the continent, whilſt, at the ſame ſeaſon, an immenſe body of cold air will come both from the Indian Ocean and the continent of Africa, in the ſouthern hemiſphere, to reſtore the equilibrium. The principal tracts of land of different temperatures on the two continents, bearing very nearly N.E. and S.W. of each other, will therefore become alternately the oppoſite extreme points of rarefaction and condenſation; and neceſſarily, according to this theory, be the immediate cauſes of the N.E. and S.W. monſoons.

But to thoſe who have not conſidered the nature of the monſoons in India, it may appear ſomewhat inconſiſtent with this theory, that the N.E. monſoon, which blows with great force in October and November on the Coromandel coaſt, is ſcarcely felt a few degrees to the weſtward on the Malabar coaſt, and ſo *vice verſâ*. The S.W. monſoon, which blows with great ſtrength on the Malabar coaſt in April, May, June, and July, is never felt with any degree of violence on that of Coromandel after its commencement, nor even then, excepting very far to the ſouthward. It is true both coaſts are in the northern hemiſphere, and might be ſuppoſed ſubject to the ſame effects from the ſituation of the ſun; and ſo they certainly are in ſome degree, for the wind blows nearly in the ſame direction on both ſides of the peninſula; but, on referring to the map, it will be found that the two coaſts are ſeparated by a double range of mountains, running almoſt N. and S. the one immediately bounding the coaſt of Malabar, the other nearly in the middle of the peninſula called the Ballagat, or country above the Paſſes; both which ſerve alternately as a screen to either coaſt during the different monſoons. Beſides, they not only break the force of the wind, or current of air, but theſe mountains, being leſs electrified than the clouds coming from the ſea, attract them, and it is ſuppoſed, when nearly in contact, take away their electrical fire, and cauſe them to precipitate the water they contain.

It was not, originally, the immediate object of this work to account for the immenſe quantity of rain which conſtantly falls every year in India during the different monſoons; nor ſhall I endeavour to ſolve this difficulty without very great doubt of ſucceſs; nevertheleſs, as violent rains invariably accompany the change of the monſoons, it ſeems neceſſary to make

the attempt, especially as the two subjects seem on all occasions to be intimately related, or rather inseparably connected.

Clouds are generally believed to be formed by vapours raised by solar or subterraneous heat from moisture in the earth, or in greater quantities from water itself, and when so raised they are kept suspended in the middle regions of the atmosphere in the form of clouds, until by some means, not indisputably ascertained, the water is again precipitated to the earth in rain.

It may be necessary to premise, that in treating of this subject I shall generally make use of the word vapour for that which arises from water or any other fluid, and of the term exhalation for that which comes from the land.

By some authors it is supposed, that both vapours and exhalations are small vesiculæ detached, as before observed, from the earth or water by heat, and which must be specifically lighter than the air, or they could not ascend. When they have passed through the denser medium near the earth, attracted by the dry air above them, they continue to ascend till they arrive at a cold region, where they become condensed, and remain suspended, as before observed, in the form of clouds. In this state they continue floating, till by some new agent they are converted into rain, hail, snow, mist, &c. Others again, who equally admit that the clouds are formed by these vesiculæ, think that they coalesce in the upper regions of the atmosphere, forming into little masses, until they become too heavy to be any longer suspended, and then descend in rain. But this hypothesis cannot be well founded, for the vapours are perpetually ascending into the upper regions of the atmosphere, which are always cold, and consequently, according to this theory, they would again be precipitated in rain as soon as they have arrived at a certain height, which would almost constantly produce regular showers. The same objection applies to the system of Dr. Derham, who accounts for rain by supposing the vesiculæ to be full of air, which (he says) becoming contracted in the colder regions, the watery shell, thus thickened, becomes heavier than the air, and is precipitated in rain by its comparative weight. But Dr. Franklin, in his Observations on Electricity, seems to account most rationally for the formation of the clouds and precipitation of rain.—"The sun supplies," he says, "(or seems to supply) common fire to all vapours raised from the sea, or exhalations from the land. Those vapours which have both common and electrical fire in them, are better supported than those which contain only common fire, for, when vapours rise into the coldest region above the earth, the cold will not diminish the electrical fire, if it doth the common. Hence clouds formed by vapours raised from fresh waters, within land, from growing vegetables, moist earth, &c. more speedily and easily deposit their water, having but little electric fire to repel and keep the particles separate. So that the greatest part of the water raised from the land is let fall on the land again; and winds blowing from the land to the sea are dry, there being little use for rain on the sea, and to rob the land therefore of its moisture, in order to rain on the sea, would be contrary to the unerring distributions of nature.

"But clouds formed by vapours raised

raiſed from the ſea, having both fires, and particularly a great quantity of the electrical, ſupport their waters ſtrongly, raiſe it high, and being moved by winds, may bring it over the middle of the broadeſt continent from the middle of the wideſt ocean. How theſe ocean clouds, ſo ſtrongly ſupporting their water, are made to depoſit it on the land where it is wanted, is next to be conſidered.

"If the ocean clouds are driven by winds againſt mountains, thoſe mountains being leſs electrified, attract them, and on contact take away their electrical fire (and being cold, their common fire alſo;) hence the particles cloſe towards the mountains, and towards each other. If the air was not much loaded, it would only fall in dews on the mountain tops and ſides, form ſprings, and deſcend into the vales in rivulets, which united, make larger ſtreams and rivers. But being much loaded, the electrical fire is at once taken from the cloud, and on leaving it the particles coaleſce for want of that fire, and fall in heavy ſhowers.

"When a ridge of mountains thus dams the clouds, and draws the electric fire from the cloud faſt approaching it, that which next follows, when it comes near the firſt cloud (now deprived of its fire) flaſhes into it, and begins to depoſit its own water. The firſt cloud, again flaſhing into the mountains, the third approaching cloud, and all the ſucceeding ones, act in the ſame manner as far back as they extend, which may be over many hundred miles of country."

It is evident from the geographical ſituation of the peninſula of India, that the clouds which are conveyed over it in both monſoons, muſt be ſaturated with moiſture. In the N.E. monſoon the vapours will be raiſed from the ſea in the Gulf of Bengal, and as they approach the land on the coaſt of Coromandel, the clouds, in the manner above deſcribed, will be made to diſcharge their contents in great torrents of rain. So likewiſe in the S.W. monſoon the vapours will be raiſed in the Gulf of Sind and the Indian Ocean, and they alſo, in the ſame manner, will diſcharge their contents on the Malabar coaſt and among the Ballagat mountains.

But as an additional proof of the truth of this hypotheſis, it may be obſerved, that the quantity of rain which falls in the principal part of South America, as well as in this part of India, is conſtantly in proportion to the height and extent of the mountains, to the length of time that the wind continues to convey the clouds towards the land, and to the extent of the ſea or ocean whence the water is evaporated which forms thoſe clouds.

The principal features of both theſe countries bear a ſtriking reſemblance to each other; thoſe of the peninſula of India being in miniature almoſt preciſely the ſame as thoſe of America in the ſame parallel of latitude. The former is ſituated between the Gulf of Bengal and the Gulf of Sind; the latter between the South Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Both countries have a lofty ridge of mountains, which run through the centre of them from north to ſouth; and both have large rivers, apparently in proportion to the ſize of their reſpective mountains, which diſcharge themſelves towards the eaſt into the ſea.

If this compariſon be purſued, and the general reſemblance, with its conſequences, are conſidered, it will be found that the quantity of

rain

rain which falls in all theſe different countries, is nearly in proportion to the extent of the ocean near which they are ſituated, and to the height of their different mountains. The temperature of the ſea in all of them is ſuppoſed to be nearly the ſame.

The Gulf of Sind is much more ſpacious than the Gulf of Bengal. The coaſt of Malabar is much more mountainous than that of Coromandel; and therefore, although the wind blow nearly an equal length of time on either coaſt, the hills on the former being more numerous, and the ſea more ſpacious than the latter, the rains on the Malabar coaſt will be more abundant than thoſe on the coaſt of Coromandel.

The South Atlantic Ocean is infinitely more extenſive than the Gulf of Sind. The American mountains are, beyond all compariſon, higher than any in the peninſula of India, and the N.E. and S.W. winds alternately prevail the whole year on the eaſt coaſt of America; whereas, on either coaſt of India, the monſoon is never ſaid to blow above ſix months, and, to ſpeak ſtrictly, does not continue above half that time. For all theſe reaſons, therefore, the rains in America are probably more abundant than on either coaſt of the peninſula of India. I ſay probably more abundant, as I am not in poſſeſſion of any meteorological tables kept in Brazil; and during an accidental reſidence of ten weeks at the Bay of All Saints, it was not in my power to obtain much information from the Portugueze on thoſe ſubjects. For the preſent, therefore, we muſt form our opinion of the quantity of rain which falls, from the number and magnitude of the rivers. This mode of judging will, without doubt, be deemed exceptionable; for in all probability the Amazon and La Plata, the two principal rivers of America, are conſiderably augmented by the ſnows which are melted among the Cordilleras, where their ſources are ſuppoſed to lie. But if we admit this objection to be well founded, it ſtill may be contended, that the numberleſs inferior contributary ſtreams, which in any other ſituation would be deemed very conſiderable rivers, and are, in fact, much larger than thoſe on the ſouthern part of the peninſula of India, are moſt of them formed by vapours conveyed by the eaſt winds from the ſouthern Atlantic Ocean to the inferior branches of the Andes, where they are compelled to precipitate their contents in the manner deſcribed by Dr. Franklin. It may, perhaps, be thought that this compariſon, and all the inferences deduced from it, are equally applicable to other countries, and particularly to Africa. But the geographer will ſoon find, that although the continents of Aſia and America ſomewhat reſemble each other, both in ſhape and ſituation, yet Africa, which alſo terminates in a cape to the ſouthward, having no ridge of lofty mountains running from N. to S. like the two former continents, the rivers of that country are few in number, and thoſe comparatively ſmall. But to return to a further account of the monſoon on the coaſt of Coromandel.

The iſland of Ceylon, which lies to the ſouthward of the Coromandel coaſt, and where the peninſula becomes extremely narrow, partakes of both monſoons, but principally of the S.W. The wind immediately on the coaſt, at the commencement of the monſoon, takes nearly the ſame direction as

the

the coaſt itſelf. From the latitude of 9 to 13 degrees the coaſt lies N.N.E. and S.S.W. and from the latitude of 13 degrees to the head of the gulf, called Balaſore Roads, it runs almoſt N.E. and S.W. The S.W. monſoon, therefore, on this coaſt blows at firſt along ſhore, from which cauſe it is called the long ſhore wind. The nature of the ſoil on the coaſt probably contributes to give it this direction; for the ſoil being, in ſome reſpects, like the Gulf of Guinea, on the coaſt of Africa, low and ſandy, the air near the earth muſt conſequently be much rarefied under almoſt a vertical ſun, and the denſer air coming acroſs the Indian Ocean or the Gulf of Sind, will follow that direction on the coaſt to fill up the vacuum. But theſe winds continue only to the end of May or the beginning of June, when the ſun being near the ſummer ſolſtice, the hot land wind on the coaſt of Coromandel commences, and continues about ſix weeks. To underſtand the cauſes of this ſudden change, we muſt again advert to the geography of the country, and conſider the ſtate of the atmoſphere at this period on the two coaſts.

The ſouthern part of the peninſula, from the latitude of 10 degrees to Cape Comorin, may be divided longitudinally into three parts, beginning at Madras, which is ſituated in the longitude of 80° 28′ 45″ E. About two degrees to the weſtward of that meridian is a range of mountains, forming the eaſtern boundary of the Valley of Baramaul, where the high land of Myſore commences, commonly called the Ballagat, or country above the Paſſes. This high or table land of Myſore riſes at leaſt 2000 feet above the coaſt of Coromandel, and runs through the peninſula from N. to S. nearly in the longitude of 78½ degrees. Two degrees farther to the weſtward is another range of mountains, which may be conſidered as the boundary of the Malabar coaſt; and the country ſituated between theſe two meridians, from 76 to 78 degrees, is properly the country of Myſore. With this ſketch of the map of the country before us, and with a recollection of the firſt principle of this hypotheſis, it will not be difficult to account for the hot land wind prevailing in the Carnatic during the months of May and June.

The ſun's declination in the month of May is between 15 and 22 degrees north; he will therefore, before the end of this month, have been vertical over all theſe countries, and conſequently have produced a conſiderable degree of heat in the Carnatic; but at the ſame time the double range of mountains to the weſtward will have arreſted the clouds brought thither by the S.W. monſoon, and made them precipitate their contents both on the Malabar coaſt and in the Myſore country. The principal point of rarefaction then, at this ſeaſon, will be the Carnatic, which may, as uſual, be conſidered as the heated room, and the neareſt cold body of air will come from the table land of Myſore to reſtore the equilibrium.

In the Carnatic, during the months of May and June, the thermometer of Farenheit, in the ſhade, is generally at 90 or even 100 degrees and upwards; whilſt near the mountains the ſame kind of thermometer will not be more than 70 or 80 degrees at the utmoſt. The current of air then will move from the mountains acroſs the Carnatic towards the coaſt of Coromandel,

and of courſe produce the hot land winds, but they are ſeverely felt only on the eaſt ſide of the Carnatic, at a diſtance from the mountains; at Amboor, and even at Vellore, which are ſituated near them, thoſe winds are neither extremely hot, nor of long duration; and in the narrow part of the peninſula, in the beautiful little province of Coimbatore, although ſo far to the ſouthward, in conſequence of their vicinity to the hills, the inhabitants are never incommoded by land winds.

This rarefaction in the Carnatic, and the current of air which comes from the Ballagat mountains, and blows from the weſt to the eaſt, to fill up the vacuum, are ſufficiently ſtrong inland to counteract the effects of the monſoon in this part of the peninſula; but the weſterly wind ſoon looſes its effect on coming to the coaſt, for it never extends above one or two leagues out to ſea, where the S.W. monſoon blows inceſſantly at this ſeaſon of the year.

But within a month after the ſummer ſolſtice, the current of the S.W. monſoon begins to ſlacken, when the regular land and ſea winds again commence upon the coaſt of Coromandel, and continue, with ſlight variation, for a month or ſix weeks. Towards the end of Auguſt, as the ſun approaches the line, the heat in Aſia, and the cold in Africa, begin to abate; conſequently the monſoon daily becomes more faint, and like the ſtack water between the flood and ebb tides, the air in the Gulf of Bengal has little motion: frequently it moves about in eddies, and, after it has fluctuated between the two monſoons for three weeks, ſometimes almoſt a month, being attended with ſqualls from different quarters, the N.E. wind at length prevails, and, like the change of tides, moves at firſt with conſiderable rapidity. But the tremendous gales, or rather hurricanes, which ſometimes blow in the gulf at this ſeaſon, and bear down every thing before them, ſeldom happen preciſely at the beginning of the monſoon, nor does it appear that they are the effect of a current of air like the monſoon, blowing conſtantly from the ſame quarter for ſeveral months, but rather reſemble whirlwinds, which proceed principally from ſome ſudden change in the upper regions of the atmoſphere, and which, though extremely violent, are merely local and temporary. But before we conclude the account of the S.W. monſoon in Hinduſtan, it may be proper to obſerve, that this monſoon brings the violent rains into the provinces of Bengal and Bahar, which generally begin at Calcutta about the middle of June, two months after their commencement to the ſouthward of the gulf.

It has been ſuppoſed, and with ſome appearance of reaſon, that the S.W. monſoon* in the province of Bengal,

* It is generally ſuppoſed that the N.E. monſoon, in every part of India, commences near the hills; in all probability, at leaſt, it is moſt violent near them, for mountains being colder than plains, will of courſe attract a greater proportion of the common and electric fire from the clouds, and make them precipitate a greater quantity of rain, by which means it appears to me, that the purpoſes of nature are much better anſwered, than if the rain fell near the coaſt; for the hills, or mountains, being generally inland, a large portion of the country is benefited by the quantity of water in the rivers, and by the length of their courſe. But the fact reſpecting the time and place where the monſoon commences, might be eaſily aſcertained by a compariſon of dates, when the monſoon actually commences on either coaſt of the peninſula of India, and the Ballagat mountains to the northward, in the province of Bengal and its dependencies.

Bengal, and the countries immediately to the north of it, commences near the hills of Tibet; but, for my own part, I am disposed to think they begin further to the southward. The water may first appear in the rivers to the northward, from the melting of the snow on the mountains; but the range of hills which separate Bengal and Bahar, and even those to the eastward of the Ganges, in the same parallel of latitude, are sufficiently high and extensive to attract the electric fluid from the clouds, as they approach them from the sea saturated with moisture; consequently, in this case, the rains will begin where this change in the atmosphere takes place: but this point might be easily ascertained by a comparison of meteorological tables kept in the country. A knowledge both of the time and place where the rains begin must be of great importance to the inhabitants of Hindustan, among whom the crops of rice depend on a sufficient supply of water.

In the Gulf or Bay of Bengal, Major Rennel observes, the monsoon blows from the S. S. W. and S. W. Yet in the eastern and northern parts of Bengal it blows from the S. E. and E. S. E. Such a variation of the wind, within so small a distance, appears to me a further confirmation of this theory; for whilst the points of rarefaction in the northern provinces at this season will of course be the land to the westward, the melting of the snow on the mountains of Tibet to the eastward will produce a current of cold condensed air, sufficiently strong to counteract the regular course of the monsoon; instead, therefore, of blowing from the S. S. W. and S. W. as it does near the sea, it will blow constantly at this season, as the above author remarks, from the E. S. E. and S. E.

But before we conclude our account of the different winds in Bengal, it is necessary to observe, that late in the month of March, until the commencement of the S. W. monsoon, there are sometimes temporary strong gusts of wind in the southern part of the Delta from the N. W. accompanied with thunder and lightning. They generally come on late in the afternoon, and are preceded some hours by an appearance of dark heavy clouds in that quarter. The well-informed natives of that country call these sudden gusts Tuphan, a name familiar to the classic scholar; but the causes of them, and further particulars of their effects, will afterwards be more minutely considered. I shall therefore, for the present, only observe, that in my opinion they may be imputed to the air in the south part of the Delta being rarefied by almost a vertical sun, and the nearest body of cold air coming from the neighbouring mountains, which divide the provinces of Bengal and Bahar, to fill up the vacuum.

Dr. Halley seems to consider the hurricanes, which blow occasionally in the month of October in the Gulf of Bengal, as of a similar nature to those in the West-Indies, in which probably he is right; but, at the same time, it is evident that he has been misinformed respecting the time they generally happen in the East. He observes that our seamen suppose them to be the breaking up of the monsoon. In this circumstance the mariners have misled the philosopher; for the hurricanes seldom happen near the change or breaking up of the monsoons, but generally many days after the commencement, and sometimes about the middle of them.

them. Both the N. E. and S. W. monſoons blow at firſt in freſh gales; but neither of them increaſe to violent hurricanes. It is from very obvious cauſes, already ſufficiently explained, that the one dies gradually away before the other begins. But we will firſt adduce unqueſtionable proofs of theſe facts, and then endeavour to aſcertain the cauſes of them.

The firſt hurricane on the coaſt of Coromandel, mentioned by Mr. Orme, in his Hiſtory of Hinduſtan, was that which deſtroyed Le Bourdonnai's fleet, after he had taken Madras in the year 1746. He attacked this fort in September, which ſurrendered to him in leſs than a month, on condition that private property ſhould be protected. But Dupliex, the governor of Pondicherry, diſputed the right of the admiral to make ſuch a capitulation, and inſiſted on his ſeizing all property, both public and private. The correſpondence on this ſubject, in which the virtuous admiral ſtrenuouſly defended the rights of individuals and his own honour, detained him at Madras with his ſquadron much longer than he otherwiſe intended to have ſtayed; and on the 3d of October came on a hurricane, which in a few hours deſtroyed almoſt the whole of the French fleet, and in which twenty other ſhips of different nations were driven on ſhore. One of the ſhips, ſays Mr. Orme, foundered in an inſtant, and only ſix of the crew were ſaved. But it muſt be remembered that four veſſels, laden with effects ſent from Madras, with three others lately arrived at Pondicherry from Europe, were not affected by this hurricane; the violence of which, therefore, did not extend more than ſixty or eighty miles to the ſouth.

On the 31ſt of October 1758, Mr. Orme mentions alſo a violent hurricane on land, which was felt moſtly near Wandiwaſh; but as the ſame author, who is in general equally minute and correct, takes no notice of any bad conſequences happening from it at ſea, we may reaſonably ſuppoſe it did no miſchief either at Madras or Pondicherry, although its principal violence was felt nearly half-way between both, and not more than ſixty miles in a direct line from either.

The next which occurred during the N. E. monſoon was on the 30th of December 1760, during the ſiege of Pondicherry. On the evening of that day the weather was fair, the rains had ceaſed, and there were regular land and ſea breezes; but a heavy ſwell rolled in on the ſhore from the S. E. The next morning the ſky was of a duſky hue, accompanied with a cloſeneſs in the air, but without that wild irregularity which prognoſticates a hurricane. Towards the evening, however, the wind freſhened, from the N. W. and at eight at night increaſed conſiderably. About midnight the wind veered round to the N. E. fell calm with a thick haze, and in a few minutes after flew round to the S. E. whence it blew with great violence. Almoſt all the ſhips might have been ſaved, had they taken advantage of the wind blowing off the land, but the roaring of the wind and ſea prevented the captains from hearing the ſignals for ſtanding out to ſea, and many of the ſhips were wrecked. The *Newcaſtle*, *Queenborough*, and *Protector*, were driven on ſhore a few miles ſouth of Pondicherry, and the crews were ſaved. The *Norfolk*, Admiral Stevens, returned next day; and on the 7th came in the *Saliſbury*, from Trincomalee, ſouth, and the *Tiger*, from Madras,

Madras, north; ſo that in theſe oppoſite directions of eaſt, north, and ſouth, the violence of the ſtorm had not been felt. It is obſerved by mariners in the Eaſt-Indies that theſe hurricanes uſually happen once in five years; but for this opinion I can find no reaſon, either from what I have heard from others, or have myſelf obſerved.

The next in ſucceſſion to that in 1760-1, was in 1763. On the 20th of October, in that year, many days after the N. E. monſoon had apparently commenced, the wind began to ſlacken, and the clouds in the evening appeared uncommonly red, particularly on the day preceding the hurricane. On the morning of the 21ſt a ſtrong wind blew off the land, and in the courſe of a few hours flew all round the compaſs. At this time the *Norfolk* man of war, Admiral Corniſh, with the *America* and *Weymouth*, and the *Royal Charlotte* country ſhip, of four hundred tons, remained in Madras Roads, with ſeveral other country veſſels. The wind began to blow from the N. W. and continued from that quarter for three or four hours, of which time the men of war availed themſelves to put to ſea, but it then ſuddenly changed to the eaſtward, and prevented moſt of the country ſhips from following their example. After having blown with inceſſant violence for fourteen hours, and with almoſt equal ſtrength from every point of the compaſs, it at length ceaſed, but literally left only wrecks behind. All the veſſels at an anchor were loſt, and almoſt every perſon on board periſhed; but the men of war and the *Royal Charlotte* returned into the Roads on the 24th. The former had felt the gale very ſeverely whilſt near the coaſt, but without ſuſtaining any material injury; the latter veſſel likewiſe, from ſtaying rather too long at anchor, had loſt her fore and [illegible] maſts, and was otherwiſe much damaged.

The laſt of theſe hurricanes on the coaſt of Coromandel, which it ſeems neceſſary to mention, is that which happened on the 29th of October 1768. Of this ſufficient notice was given, but the officers of the *Chatham* Indiaman, then in the Road, did not avail themſelves of it; for on the preceding evening the ſea was violently agitated, the ſun ſet in a haze deeply tinged with red, with every other prognoſtic of a gale of wind. But unfortunately there had been a miſunderſtanding between the captain and officers, and the former being on ſhore, the latter probably waiting for orders, remained at anchor, notwithſtanding they might have put to ſea with the N. W. wind, which, as uſual, at the commencement of theſe hurricanes, blew off the land. The governor and council, who foreſaw the danger even time enough to have prevented the loſs of the ſhip, ordered ſignal guns to be fired with ſhot, by way of directing the officers to weigh and ſtand out to ſea; but either they did not hear the guns, or were too punctilious in waiting for orders; and in conſequence of this inflexibility were loſt, for the ſhip was never ſeen or heard of after the cloſe of the evening of the 29th. It is poſſible they were not able to diſtinguiſh the ſignal guns; for many of the inhabitants of the fort, during the violence of the hurricane, did not hear them, and the flaſhes of the guns might be miſtaken by the officers of the ſhip for thoſe of lightning. The veſſels lying at this time at a ſingle anchor in the open road of Pondicherry, were not

in

in the leaſt diſturbed by this hurricane, neither were the effects of it in the ſmalleſt degree felt at any of our ſettlements to the northward. Ships which put to ſea in due time very ſoon got beyond their influence to the eaſtward, and it is very well known that they never extend far inland. All theſe circumſtances properly conſidered, clearly manifeſt the nature of theſe winds, or rather poſitively prove them to be whirlwinds, whoſe diameter cannot be more than 120 miles, and the vortex ſeems generally near Madras or Pulicat, where a branch of the Ballagat mountains extends towards the ſea. Thoſe which happen in the N. E. monſoon generally fall with moſt violence within a few leagues of this place, and never, I believe, reach to the ſouth of Porto Novo.

But at the commencement of the S. W. monſoon, violent gales are ſometimes felt on the eaſt ſide of Ceylon and the ſouthern extremity of the coaſt; theſe, however, ſhould be conſidered rather as the tail of that on the Malabar coaſt, which extends itſelf over Cape Comorin near the ſouthern extremity of the peninſula. In that quarter, however, ſuch gales ſeldom occur, and are always of ſhort duration.

One inſtance only is to be found in Mr. Orme's hiſtory of a violent hurricane to the ſouthward. In this inſtance, which happened on the 18th of April 1749, near Porto Novo, on the coaſt of Coromandel, two of the Company's ſhips were ſtranded near Cuddalore; and the *Namur*, one of Admiral Boſcawen's ſquadron, with the *Apollo*, hoſpital ſhip, foundered. This is the only inſtance known to me in thirty-five years of a hurricane on the Coromandel coaſt during the S. W. monſoon, and the effects of this were not felt above eleven degrees north.

On the coaſt of Malabar, however, this monſoon frequently blows with conſiderable ſtrength at the commencement; but it muſt be obſerved, that it does not begin at the ſame time on all parts of the coaſt, nor does it proceed rapidly in its courſe towards the north; for although the change of the monſoon generally takes places at Anjengo, about the time the ſun becomes vertical at that place, it never reaches Bombay before the middle, or rather the end of May; the latitude of the former is about 8° 30′ north, and of the latter 19°. On the 19th of April the ſun is vertical at Anjengo, and about the 15th of May at Bombay. If then the difference of latitude and declination be compared, it will be found that the ſun and the monſoon move almoſt preciſely together, at the rate of about twenty miles per day: a circumſtance which, above all others, tends to prove that the ſun's motion in the ecliptic is the primary, if not the ſole cauſe of the motion of the air, or rather of the courſe of the wind, at leaſt in this part of the world, I mean on the coaſt of Malabar.

Monſ. D'Apres, however, remarks, that the N. E. monſoon in the Moſambique Channel, begins at the north end of Madagaſcar, and among the Camero iſlands, in the firſt week of November; and at St. Auguſtine's Bay to the ſouthward, at the end of the ſame month. If the diſtance of theſe two places, in like manner, be divided by the number of days, it will be found to correſpond nearly with the daily difference of the ſun's declination; conſequently this fact will further corroborate the truth of this hypotheſis; for the correſpondence between the motion of the monſoon and the daily difference of the ſun's declination is exactly the ſame, not

only

only in India, but likewiſe in both the northern and ſouthern hemiſpheres.

I have no authentic account of hurricanes on the Malabar coaſt, but I recollect to have heard of one which happened in the month of May 1762, off Goa, and of a ſecond near Anjengo, which took place, I believe, about the middle of April 1779. One of the Company's cruizers was at that time lying at an anchor in the road; it attempted, too late, to put to ſea, but was never afterwards ſeen.

From theſe accounts it ſeems very clear, that hurricanes never happen at the breaking up of the monſoons, nor preciſely at their commencement, but rather ſome time after the change, and that they are local and of ſhort duration. But this deſcription of them is not confined to the Malabar coaſt, nor to that of Coromandel; they rage with equal, if not with ſuperior violence, in the ſouthern hemiſphere, particularly about the latitude of 20 degrees ſouth, near the French iſlands, where many ſhips have been in great danger of periſhing from their effects, amongſt the reſt, the *Ilchester* Indiaman, in the year 1757. But the moſt accurate and authentic account which I have received of hurricanes in theſe latitudes, was that of the hurricane which the *Britannia* Indiaman encountered in the year 1770. On the 10th of March, about midnight, the wind ſuddenly burſt upon the ſhip from the S. E. and blew with conſiderable force, but ſhifted all round the compaſs in the courſe of a few hours. Between five and ſix in the morning a ſudden guſt carried away their top-maſts and jib-boom, when lying to under a balanced mizen; and nearly about the ſame inſtant, the jolly-boat, hanging over the ſide by the mizen chains, was ſuddenly whirled up into the mizen ſhrouds, whence it fell into the ſea and was daſhed to pieces. The wind having blown nearly with equal ſtrength from oppoſite quarters, prevented the ſea from riſing; ſo that at the end of ten hours, when it ſubſided, the ſea bore but very little appearance of having been violently agitated.

The following day the rigging being repaired, they proceeded a few leagues to the weſtward, and met a French veſſel that had not felt the hurricane; they were likewiſe overtaken by another ſhip, which had followed the ſame tract as the *Britannia*, without ſuffering the leaſt inconvenience from it. Theſe circumſtances prove poſitively, that in an eaſt and weſt direction, this hurricane had not extended above thirty leagues, and likewiſe that the ſhip was nearly in its centre.

Thus then it appears that theſe tempeſts or hurricanes are tornadoes, or local whirlwinds, and are felt with at leaſt equal violence on the ſea coaſt, and at ſome little diſtance out at ſea. But there is a material difference in the ſituation of the ſun when they appear at different places. On the coaſt of Coromandel, for example, they ſeldom happen, particularly to the northward, except when the ſun is in the oppoſite hemiſphere. On the Malabar coaſt they rage with moſt violence during the monſoon, whilſt the ſun is almoſt vertical. Near the iſland of Mauritius they are felt in January, February and March, which may be deemed their ſummer months. And in the Weſt Indies, according to Mr. Edwards's Hiſtory of Jamaica, the hurricane ſeaſon begins in Auguſt and ends in October.

As they happen, then, in different places, at different ſeaſons, they can-

not well be aſcribed, like the monſoons, to any particular ſituation of the ſun in the ecliptic; neither, as they do not happen regularly every year, can they be deemed periodical. But as during their continuance the wind blows all round the compass, and nevertheleſs is not felt in any direction at a diſtance of more than ſixty or eighty miles, we may venture to conclude that whirlwinds are ſolely owing to violent and ſudden changes both in the upper and lower regions of the air. When the lower regions of the atmoſphere are from any cauſe conſiderably rarefied, and the air in thoſe of the upper at the ſame time becomes very much condenſed, according to the principle of gravity, the air in the upper regions will deſcend, and neceſſarily cause a whirlwind, perfectly ſimilar to that produced by ſinking a heavy body in water; the parts adjacent will immediately concentre to a point, and ruſh with a whirling circular motion towards the bottom with great violence.

"Whirlwinds*," ſays Dr. Franklin, in one of his letters on philoſophical

* The ancients ſuppoſed that there were great varieties of whirlwinds, of which Pliny and Seneca give different accounts.

The Typhon, τυφων, is defined by them, *vortex igne factus*, a vortex produced by fire, which cauſes dreadful hurricanes of wind, and deſtroys all things that come within its reach.

The Preſter comes from πρηθω, *incendo, inflammo*. It was ſaid to break forth with ſtrong flaſhes of lightning, and to be generally accompanied with an Ecnephias.

The latter is from νεφος, *nubes*, and is deſcribed as a ſudden and impetuous wind, burſting forth from a dark cloud with little rain.

The Exhydria was a violent whirlwind, attended with a great quantity of rain; and in fact, the principal difference between an Exhydria and an Ecnephias was in the quantity of rain or water which they were ſuppoſed to contain.

Theſe whirlwinds are evidently of the ſame family, all the features of them being exactly ſimilar, with ſome ſlight variations of character.

When a ſudden and violent change is produced by fire, either common or electrical, in a conſiderable body of the atmoſphere, the air from all ſides ſuddenly ruſhes forward, and conſequently concentring to a point, forms a vortex; and when the coheſion of the air is broken, it will alſo, of courſe, precipitate the water it contains, and produce an Ecnephias or Exhydria; or, where there is but little moiſture in the atmoſphere, a Typhon or Preſter. The two firſt are probably the aſcending whirlwinds; the others, thoſe which deſcend.

Air aſcending or deſcending, ſays Dr. Franklin, may form the ſame kind of eddies or whirlings, the parts of air requiring a circular motion, and receding from the middle of the circle by a centrifugal force, and leaving there a vacancy. If deſcending, it will be greateſt above, and will leſſen downwards. If aſcending, it will be greateſt below, and will leſſen upwards, like a ſpeaking trumpet ſtanding with the largeſt end on the ground.

When the air deſcends with violence in ſome places, it may riſe with equal violence in others, and form both kinds of whirlwinds. The air, in its whirling motion, receding every way from the centre or axis of the trumpet, leaves there a vacuum, which cannot be filled through the ſides, the whirling air as an arch preventing; it muſt then preſs in at the open ends. The greateſt preſſure inwards muſt be at the lower end, the greateſt weight of the ſurrounding atmoſphere being there; the air entering, riſes within, and carries up duſt, leaves, and heavier bodies, that happen to be in its way, as the eddy or whirl paſſes over land.

If it paſſes over water, the weight of the ſurrounding atmoſphere forces up the water into the vacuity, part of which by degrees joins with the whirling air, and, adding weight, and receiving accelerated motion, recedes ſtill further from the centre or axis of the trump as the preſſure leſſens, and at laſt, as the trump widens, is broken in-

to

ſophical ſubjects, "are of two kinds; one from the air aſcending, and the other from the air deſcending. A fluid moving from all points horizontally towards a centre muſt either aſcend or deſcend; but air flowing on or near the ſurface of land or water, from all ſides towards a centre, muſt neceſſarily at that centre aſcend, the land or water hindering its deſcent. But if theſe concentring currents be in the upper region of the atmoſphere, they may indeed deſcend and cauſe a whirlwind; and when this current has reached either the earth or water, it muſt ſpread, and probably blow with great violence to a conſiderable diſtance from the centre. Of the two kinds of whirlwinds, that which aſcends is the moſt common; but when the upper air deſcends, it is perhaps in a greater body, extending wider, as in thunder guſts, and without much whirlwind." If then this opinion be well founded, a common gale of wind, of moderate extent and ſhort duration, may be ſuppoſed to proceed from the former; but when violent, of long continuance, and with leſs variation, from the latter.

It would not, perhaps, be a matter of great difficulty to aſcertain the ſituation of a ſhip in a whirlwind, by obſerving the ſtrength and changes of the wind: if the changes are ſudden and the wind violent, in all probability the ſhip muſt be near the centre or votex of the whirlwind; whereas if the wind blows a great length of time from the ſame point, and the changes are gradual, it may be reaſonably ſuppoſed the ſhip is near the extremity of it.

Another extraordinary circumſtance reſpecting theſe hurricanes ſhould likewiſe be mentioned, as tending to a diſcovery of their cauſes; that they moſt frequently, it might perhaps with propriety be ſaid always, occur near large bodies of land, but are not known at ſea within the tropics, at leaſt in that part of the ocean remote from the continent, or even at a conſiderable diſtance from extenſive iſlands. It is a well known fact, as the name itſelf implies, that the Pacific Ocean is exempt from tempeſts. So likewiſe is the middle of the South Atlantic Ocean, particularly from the equator to the latitude of 16 degrees ſouth. A violent gale of wind, for inſtance, was never known at the little iſland of St. Helena, which lies at the diſtance of nearly a thouſand miles from the weſt coaſt of Africa, and ſtill further from the eaſtern coaſt of America. The mean temperature of St. Helena is, I believe, 72 degrees inſtead of 79, which is the mean temperature of places on the continent, in the ſame parallels of latitude; but the variations there throughout the year, both of the thermometer and barometer, are very trifling. It muſt here be again remembered, that the vapours raiſed from the ocean have a larger portion of both common and electrical fire, and are therefore

to ſmall particles, and ſo united with air as to be ſupported by it, and become black clouds at the top of the trump.

Thus theſe eddies may be whirlwinds at land, and water-ſpouts at ſea. A body of water ſo raiſed may be ſuddenly let fall, when the motion, &c. has not ſtrength to ſupport it, or the whirling arch is broken ſo as to admit the air falling into the ſea. It is harmleſs, unleſs ſhips unfortunately happen to be directly under it; but if, in the progreſſive motion of the whirl, it has moved from the ſea over the land, and there ſuddenly breaks, violent and miſchievous torrents are the conſequence.

more firmly ſupported in the form of clouds than thoſe which come from the land; that in theſe oceans an equal temperature almoſt conſtantly prevails, and that all the circumbient air is filled with homogeneous vapours. In every wide expanſe of ocean, therefore, unbroken by a continent or extenſive iſland, no ſudden changes are likely to take place in the atmoſphere; but, on the contrary, where the clouds, which are formed by exhalations from extenſive bodies of land, approach thoſe which are derived from the ocean, violent and ſudden alterations muſt neceſſarily occur; for, as it has been frequently before remarked, the land clouds will attract both common and electrical fire, from thoſe clouds which come from the ocean, until the equilibrium is reſtored; and during this operation, ſuch changes muſt neceſſarily happen in the atmoſphere, as will produce ſtrong currents of air, and in general whirlwinds. Near every part of the continent of Aſia, in the Gulf of Bengal, on either coaſt of Africa near the iſland of Madagaſcar, and even in the vicinity of the iſlands of Mauritius and Bourbon, where alſo there are volcanoes, whirlwinds, occaſioned by ſudden changes in the atmoſphere, will, at certain ſeaſons, frequently occur. But in the Pacific Ocean *, and in the central parts of the North and South Atlantic, they will ſeldom happen. Ships in croſſing the North Atlantic ſcarcely ever meet with hard gales of wind before they approach the Weſtern Iſlands, where likewiſe there are volcanoes. But in the iſlands of Bermudas, which are ſituated in the Northern Atlantic Ocean,

* The land, in both hemiſpheres, is much hotter in ſummer, and colder in winter, than the ſea; and there being infinitely more land in the northern than in the ſouthern hemiſphere, the former, taken altogether, is much more ſubject to the extremes of heat and cold, than the latter. For the ſame reaſon, the heat of the ſummer months will be leſs violent in the torrid zone of the ſouth than in that of the north, and alſo in thoſe parts of the temperate zone beyond the influence of the land. The iſlands of St. Helena, Mauritius, and Bourbon, and thoſe in the Pacific Ocean of the ſouthern hemiſphere, which are remote from the continent, are well known to enjoy a much milder and more regular climate than any of thoſe to the north, which are moſt of them nearer great bodies of land; but at the ſame time, from the unqueſtionable report of Captain Cook, and other circumnavigators of the globe, it appears that the higher latitudes towards the antarctic circle are colder than thoſe to the north. This ſeems, in ſome meaſure, a contradiction to the firſt poſition, as there is ſcarcely any land in this part of the Great Southern Ocean: it muſt, however, be remembered, that the ſun is much longer in the northern than in the ſouthern hemiſphere. According to Mr. Caſſini, he is 186 days 14 hours and 53 minutes paſſing through the former, and only 178 days 14 hours and 56 minutes paſſing through the latter: the annual difference, therefore, is 7 days 23 hours 57 minutes; amounting, in a century, to upwards of two years. So far, then, as heat and light are communicated to us from the ſun, and produce warmth in either hemiſphere, nearly in that proportion the antarctic is probably colder than the arctic circle. At Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope, therefore, which extend far towards thoſe cold regions of the ſouth pole, the winds at particular ſeaſons will be more violent, and the weather colder, than in any of the ſame parallel of latitude to the northward. This obſervation, however, muſt be confined ſtrictly to the head-lands and places near the ocean; for, as land is colder than water in an unfrozen ſtate, the interior of North America, and northern Aſia, which are ſtill uncultivated, muſt, in winter, be covered with ice and ſnow; and therefore thoſe particular regions will be at leaſt equally cold with thoſe in the ſouthern hemiſphere, and the countries adjacent much more ſo than thoſe of the ſame latitudes in Europe; but, ſhould the weſt ſide of North America be cleared and cultivated, the whole of that continent will become nearly as temperate as any country in the centre of Europe equally diſtant from the ſea.

Ocean, about the latitude of 32 degrees north, and at the diſtance of ſix hundred miles from the coaſt of America, hurricanes, I believe, are almoſt unknown, but thunder and lightning, with temporary guſts of wind, or violent ſqualls, are very common. Were theſe iſlands of leſs extent, or had they been placed within the tropic, it is probable they would have been as exempt even from tempeſts as St. Helena, or the iſlands in the Pacific Ocean; but, ſituated in the temperate zone, and not very remote from America, they are ſubject occaſionally to ſudden and violent guſts from the N. W. which probably originate on that continent. The Bermudas*, however, enjoy a delightful climate, not unlike the fineſt weather of an European ſpring, or the early part of ſummer, whence probably they derive their name of the Summer Iſlands. But the cauſes of whirlwinds, or violent gales of wind, being in ſome meaſure, we hope, explained, we will return to a further conſideration of the regular monſoons.

In the Moſambique Channel the monſoons correſpond nearly with

* It is to be regretted that invalids in Europe, eſpecially thoſe afflicted with pulmonary complaints, do not prefer a voyage to the iſlands of Bermudas to viſiting either the South of France or Liſbon; for the mild regular climate of theſe iſlands is infinitely preferable to that of any place on the continent, and even to the iſland of Madeira, which is near the coaſt of Africa; beſides, the voyage to Bermudas, added to the purity of the air, together with the abundance and quality of the fruits and vegetables, would probably reſtore all thoſe to health who are to be recovered either by good air or wholeſome food.

But the reputation of theſe iſlands has ſuffered from the report of the early navigators, who formerly viſited them in ſmall veſſels, and who were perhaps terrified by the occaſional ſtorms of thunder and lightning, and ſtill more by the rocks and ſhoals with which they are ſaid to be ſurrounded. The report of one or two timid or wonder-working travellers, at that early period, was probably ſufficient to juſtify the character given of theſe iſlands by our immortal Shakeſpear, who makes Ariel, in the Tempeſt, tell Proſpero,

" Safely in harbour
" Is the king's ſhip; in the deep nook, where once
" Thou call'dſt me up at midnight to fetch dew
" From the ſtill vex'd Bermoothes."

Mr. Malone, in a note on this paſſage, ſays, thus the iſlands now known by the name of Bermudas, were frequently, though not always, called ſo in our author's time. Hackluyt, in his Voyages, 1598, calls "the ſea about the Bermudas a helliſh place for thunder, lightning, and ſtorms." So likewiſe the continuator of Stowe's Annals, 1615, deſcribing the arrival of the Engliſh at theſe iſlands in 1609, "Sir George Somers ſitting at the ſterne, ſeeing the ſhip deſperate of relief, looking every minute when it would ſinke, he eſpied land, which, according to his and Captain Newport's opinion, ſhould be that dreadful coaſt of the Bermodes, which iſlands were, of all nations, ſaid and ſuppoſed to be inchanted, and inhabited with witches and devils; which grew by reaſon of accuſtomed monſtrous thunder, ſtorme, and tempeſt, neere unto thoſe iſlands; alſo for that the whole coaſt is ſo wonderous dangerous of rockes, that few can approach them but with unſpeakable hazard of ſhipwreck."

The learned editor, in this inſtance, proves that his inimitable author was correct, as far as the information of his day went, in making Ariel ſpeak in the manner he does of theſe iſlands; but more modern and authentic accounts, amongſt which is that of Biſhop Berkley, to whom Pope attributes every virtue under heaven, juſtifies alſo, I flatter myſelf, what has been ſaid of them in this work. If the modern accounts are moſt deſerving of credit, ſome unhappy invalid may, perhaps, be tempted to ſeek benefit from a voyage to the Summer Iſlands, in which ſome authors ſay perpetual ſpring prevails, and where alſo the inhabitants are ſtrangers to moſt of our diſeaſes.

thoſe on the Malabar coaſt, if not in their commencement, at leaſt in their duration. The S. W. monſoon begins in April, and continues till November. The N. E. then ſucceeds, and continues until April; but the S. W. monſoon in this channel is the fair ſeaſon, and the wind varies ſometimes towards the S. E. and E. S. E. on either coaſt, about the middle of November, where alſo there are, generally, regular land and ſea breezes. The N. E. monſoon, as was before obſerved, begins early in November, near the Comoro Iſlands, and the north end of Madagaſcar, but ſeldom extends beyond St. Auguſtine's Bay to the ſouthward, which is near the ſouthern tropic. But on the eaſt ſide of Madagaſcar, beyond the iſlands of Bourbon and Mauritius, towards what are called the Eaſtern Iſlands, the S. E. perennial prevails all over the Indian Ocean, from the latitude of 11 to 28 degrees ſouth, whilſt to the ſouth and eaſtward of the iſlands of Java and Sumatra, the N. W. and S. E. monſoons alternately prevail at the different ſeaſons of the year. The S. E. monſoon in theſe ſeas, according to Monſ. D'Aprés, commences in the month of April, and continues till November, when it changes to the N. W.; but between the two monſoons, the winds and currents there, as in other places, are light and variable. Throughout the whole extent of the eaſtern iſles, as far as Timor and Solor, the N. W. monſoon brings bad weather; this wind is violent, and accompanied with rain. The ſtormy weather continues all January, and until the middle of February, it then abates, and entirely ceaſes about the latter end of March. In the month of April the variable winds render the weather mild, and the ſea is affected only by occaſional ſqualls of ſhort duration. In May the S. E. wind becomes ſettled, and blows inceſſantly in June and July with conſiderable ſtrength: During this time, however, the weather is fine, with a clear ſerene ſky until the end of September. In the month of October the S. E. monſoon dies away, and the winds become variable till they again ſettle in the N. W. As Dr. Halley mentions the difference of the monſoon in this part of the Indian Ocean ſouth of the equator, but does not attempt to account for it, I ſhall in this place take upon me to offer ſome conjectures on the ſubject.

The earth, during the ſummer, as it has often been before obſerved, receives and retains a greater degree of heat from the ſun than the ſea, which by its conſtant motion and change of ſurface, is at this ſeaſon infinitely cooler than the land, particularly in the torrid zones; but during the winter, in the temperate zones, the ſea is much warmer than the land, particularly in high latitudes. In the ſummer, therefore, the great body of air, near very extenſive continents, will of courſe move from the ſea to the land, and in winter quite the contrary will happen. Now if we refer to the map, we ſhall find New Holland an immenſe tract of land to the S. E. of the Sunda and Moluccа Iſlands; and, if unbroken by a mediterranean ſea, almoſt equal in extent to all the land in Europe. It is ſituated partly within and partly beyond the tropic. When, therefore, the ſun is near his higheſt declination N. which, of courſe, is the winter of the ſouthern hemiſphere, and rarefies the air over the continent of Aſia, the current of air in the ſouthern hemiſphere, independently even of the regular perennial wind, will move from the S. E. to reſtore the equilibrium to the N. W.: on the contrary,

in the months of November, December, and January, whilſt the ſun is nearly vertical over a part of New Holland, the current of air through the Sunda and Molucca Iſlands will come from the N. W. to fill up the vacuum made by the rarefaction, and thus occaſion an alternate monſoon of S. E. and N. W.

This obvious manner of accounting for the N. W. and S. E. monſoons on the eaſt ſide of the Indian Ocean, would not have eſcaped the diſcernment of the learned Dr. Halley, had he not become weary of the ſubject, or directed his attention towards purſuits of ſtill greater importance. He cloſes his remarks concerning this ſubject with obſerving, "On this ſame principle, to the ſouthward of the equator in part of the Indian Ocean, the N.W. winds ſucceed the S. E. when the ſun draws near the tropic of Capricorn. But I muſt confeſs, that in this latter occurs a difficulty not eaſily to be accounted for, which is, why this change of the monſoons ſhould be any more in this ocean than in the ſame latitudes in the Ethiopic Ocean, where there is nothing more certain than a S. E. wind all the year."

Having ſaid every thing that appears to me neceſſary reſpecting the monſoons in the Gulf of Bengal, the Gulf of Sind, and the Indian Ocean, I ſhall offer a few words on the winds in the China ſeas, and afterwards direct the reader's attention to the winds in the Arabian and Perſian Gulfs.

In the Gulf of Siam, on the coaſts of Cambodia or Camboge, of Cochin China, and in the Gulf of Tonquin and China, (according to Monſ. D'Aprés de Mainvillette) the S.W. monſoon commences on the coaſt in the courſe of the month of April; but out at ſea, in thoſe parts, it does not change until a month later. It is for this reaſon that, on the north part of Borneo, to the iſlands of Paragoa and Luconia, it is ſeldom known to blow conſtantly but from the 1ſt to the 15th or 20th of May. As the S. W. monſoon continues only about ſix months, and commences near the coaſt, it there ceaſes firſt likewiſe in the ſame manner, and is immediately ſucceeded by the N. E. Thus it is evident, the N. E. and S. W. monſoons reign conſtantly to the north of the line to the eaſtward, as well as in the Gulfs of Bengal and Sind; whilſt the N. W. and S. E. monſoons to the eaſtward, are abſolutely confined to the ſouth of the line, within the reach of the influence of New Holland. It has been already obſerved, that the word monſoon is derived from the Perſian word Mouſum, ſeaſon. The violent hurricanes in thoſe ſeas are, by our ſailors, called Tuffoon, or Typhon; this term is either derived from the Greek τυφων, or from the Perſian word Toofan, a whirlwind or tempeſt. Whether the Greeks or Egyptians gave this word to the Perſians, or received it from them, it is not neceſſary in this place to determine; but theſe and many other profeſſional terms uſed by mariners in all parts of the eaſt, both by the natives and Europeans, reſpecting the winds and weather, together with many of the ports of great reſort on the different coaſts in the Indian Seas being called by a particular country name, with the addition of Bender, ſignifying a port, and Bankſala, a magazine, render it extremely probable, and we may ſay almoſt certain, that the Perſians were the earlieſt navigators of the Indian, and perhaps the China ſeas. The Portugueze ſucceeded them, and adopted the ſea terms of their predeceſſors, which are now uſed

by all other maritime nations, being, however, very much diſguiſed by different European orthography and pronunciation *.

In the Arabian and Perſian Gulfs, according to Monſ. D'Aprés, the winds are very different, although he remarks they are ſeparated only by Arabia. "They blow," ſays this author, "in the Red Sea almoſt nine months in the year from the ſouthward, that is, from the end of Auguſt to the 15th of May, and ſometimes to the end of that month, when the wind changes to the N. and N. N. W. and generally continues in that quarter to the end of Auguſt, but ſometimes the land and ſea breezes prevail.

In the Gulf of Perſia the N.W. wind

* The Germans, like moſt other European nations, are daily making conſiderable improvements, both in the arts and ſciences; and ſhould another Czar Peter, or Catharine the Second, appear, the Ruſſians may equal, if not ſurpaſs their neighbours, both in literary and ſcientific purſuits; but the diſcoveries of each will be concealed from the other, and both from the reſt of Europe, unleſs the German and Ruſſian languages ſhould become more generally known. Many good maps of theſe countries, particularly of Ruſſia, are extant, which are not legible to the reſt of the world. It is, therefore, to be lamented, that mankind will not adopt ſome univerſal language, in which all books on art or ſcience may be written, eſpecially on geography.

It is no leſs curious than true, that the whole circle of theoretical knowledge is compriſed in twenty-ſix letters, ten figures, and ſeven notes. The maſter, and perhaps ſtill more the miſtreſs, of muſic may, by the infinitely various combinations of theſe ſeven notes, convey the moſt enchanting ſounds, and excite almoſt any ſentiment in the mind of a foreigner without the help of words: ſo likewiſe all perſons converſant in figures can ſolve arithmetical problems propoſed to them by ſtrangers of any nation. Still, however, the long-wiſhed for univerſal language of letters remains to be introduced; and, were this plan adopted, it would probably produce an eaſy and friendly intercourſe amongſt all enlightened men. National jealouſy may perhaps prevent the adoption of any living language for this purpoſe; we muſt, therefore, have recourſe to thoſe of the ancients; of theſe the Greek is unqueſtionably the moſt copious, and in many other reſpects preferable; but no man will be offended at the preference given to the language of Cicero, Horace, and Tacitus. The characters of the Latin correſpond with thoſe of the modern living languages, and in fact there is ſo much relation between this dead, and the greateſt part of the living languages in the ſouth of Europe, that very little difficulty could occur in the execution of this plan, particularly with the Spaniards, Portugueze, and Italians. Every nation would of courſe preſerve their vernacular tongue to be uſed amongſt their own countrymen, and employ the Latin only in the arts and ſciences, and in their communications with foreigners. To render our own converſation intelligible in it, we muſt in the firſt place adopt the ſame pronunciation of the vowels in Latin as is in general uſe all over the continent; and when this alteration is made, a perſon, tolerably well educated, might travel from one end of Europe at leaſt to the other, without the help of an interpreter. Moſt gentlemen are, at preſent, obliged to learn three or four languages imperfectly, beſides the Greek and Latin; but in this caſe, two only would ſuffice for every purpoſe, both of public and private life.

If any perſons doubt the practicability of this plan, I would recommend them to read what Montaigne ſays on this ſubject. In his admirable eſſays will be found by what means his father purſued to teach him to ſpeak and write Latin fluently, and alſo with what eaſe it was accompliſhed. They will perceive, that if it was made the colloquial language at all ſchools, both to boys and girls, that in leſs than twenty years it would become perfectly eaſy and familiar to every well-educated perſon in Europe. In geography it would be ſingularly uſeful, for the names of places on the maps and charts would then, of courſe, be readily underſtood by ſailors and travellers of all nations, and in a few years every man would peruſe with pleaſure the inſtructions of geographers in that elegant language. But I will not attempt to point out the advantages that would ariſe from the adoption of this plan, as they will occur to almoſt every perſon who will take the trouble of reflecting a little on the ſubject. It is certainly practicable, and ought not to be conſidered as chimerical.

wind blows from the month of October to July, and about three months from the oppoſite quarter. Theſe winds, however, are not ſo regular as thoſe in the Red Sea, being often interrupted by freſh gales from the S.W. principally from Cape Moçandon, and ſometimes by land breezes.

The Arabian and Perſian Gulfs are not only ſeparated by Arabia, but the major part of the former is within the tropic, whilſt the northern part of it, like the whole of the Gulf of Perſia, from Muſcat to Boſſora, is ſituated beyond the tropic. In comparing the winds of theſe gulfs, therefore, we muſt make a diſtinction between the northern and ſouthern diviſion of the Arabian Gulf. From the entrance of the Streights of Babelmandel to the city of Yambo, the S.W. monſoon prevails at the ſame time as it does in the Gulf of Sind, that is, from April to September. But from the 15th of May to the beginning of Auguſt, the S.W. monſoon is extended, or rather elongated, from Yambo to Suez, notwithſtanding the latter is almoſt eight degrees beyond the tropic. This wind is called by the Arabs the Khumſeen, (fifty) being ſuppoſed by them to precede the overflowing of the Nile about fifty days. The reader will perhaps excuſe a ſhort digreſſion to explain the cauſes of theſe phenomena.

It is now nearly aſcertained, that the ſources of this river lie in the Mountains of the Moon, which are ſituated in Africa, between the latitude of 6 and 9 degrees north of the equator. Their height is not yet known with any degree of preciſion, but they are ſaid to run from eaſt to weſt. Nearly at right angles with theſe, and almoſt due north of them, are two other ranges of conſiderable hills; the one forming, in ſome meaſure, the ſouthern and weſtern coaſt of the Arabian Gulf, the other inland almoſt parallel to them, from the latitude of 22 degrees to Lower Egypt. The bed of the river Nile* lies nearly in the middle, between theſe two laſt ranges of hills. Soon after the vernal equinox, therefore, when the S.W. monſoon takes place in the Indian Ocean, the clouds from the ſouthern hemiſphere are conveyed towards the Mountains of the Moon, and likewiſe to Abyſſinia and Nubia. It has been already ſhown, that the rains in India conſtantly keep pace with the progreſs of the ſun; ſo likewiſe do the ſame cauſes produce the ſame effects in this

* Account of Signior *Gabrielli* for thirty years, when the Nile at Cairo became ſixteen cubits high, each two feet two inches Engliſh; two French royal feet, according to *Maillet*; but twenty-eight inches, according to Sig. *Gabrielli*.

1692	Aug.	9.	1702	Aug.	15.	1712	Aug.	6.
1693	—	7.	1703	—	18.	1713	—	8, Plague.
1694	Sept.	1, Plague.	1704	—	2.	1714	—	1.
1695	Aug.	13.	1705	Sept.	19, Plague.	1715	July	26.
1696	—	14.	1706	Aug.	9.	1716	Aug.	17.
1697	—	11.	1707	—	19.	1717	—	15, Plague.
1698	—	[illegible]	1708	—	4.	1718	—	22, Plague.
1699	—	15.	1709	—	9.	1719	—	5.
1700	—	5, Plague.	1710	July	28.	1720	—	9.
1701	—	17.	1711	Aug.	10.	1725	—	15.

According to Maillet, to cover all the adjacent grounds it is neceſſary that the waters in the Nile ſhould increaſe to forty-eight feet,

Daily

this part of Africa, and alſo in Upper Egypt. They begin to the ſouthward in the middle of April, and move progreſſively with the ſun to the northward, ſo as to reach the boundaries of Upper Egypt before the end of June.

The Nile and other tropical rivers,

Daily increaſe of the Nile from June 29th to July 31ſt 1714. By *J. Gagnier.*

June 29th N.S. 1714, the Nile was five cubits high.

	Inches increaſe.		*Inches increaſe.*		*Inches increaſe.*		*Inches increaſe.*
June	30 - - 3	July	9 - - 5	July	18 - - 25	July	27 - - 10
July	1 - - 2		10 - - 4		19 - - 15		28 - - 15
	2 - - 3		11 - - 3		20 - - 10		29 - - 20
	3 - - 2		12 - - 5		21 - - 8		30 - - 30
	4 - - 4		13 - - 4		22 - - 6		31 - - 48
	5 - - 3		14 - - 6		23 - - 7		
	6 - - 4		15 - - 8		24 - - 8		240
	7 - - 6		16 - - 8		25 - - 7		
	8 - - 4		17 - - 15		26 - - 8		

Theſe tables demonſtrate both the annual and diurnal increaſe of the Nile, which commences in June, nearly about the ſame time as the periodical rains in Hinduſtan

The firſt ſhews when the river was at the greateſt height at Cairo, for thirty years ſucceſſively, during which period the plague appeared ſix times in the city. But it muſt not be underſtood that the plague broke out when the river was full: on the contrary, it had raged in the city at the beginning of the year, and it ceaſed ſoon after the inundation began. It is always obſerved by the inhabitants, that although this diſorder rages with great violence during the preceding months, it completely ceaſes when the river has reached the height of ſixteen cubits. It is probable that the great volume of freſh atmoſpheric air, which accompanies this body of water from Upper Egypt, may correct the noiſome mephitic vapours, which have been long hovering over this populous city, and, by thus changing the ſtate of the atmoſphere, remove the cauſes of this dreadful malady.

It is alſo poſſible that the ample ſupply of freſh water itſelf may ſomewhat contribute towards reſtoring the inhabitants to health, but this alone would not produce ſuch a ſudden ſalutary effect as the change of air, for the water of the river is at firſt extremely turbid, and unfit for drinking, until it has had ſome time to ſettle. In removing filth, however, it may immediately produce beneficial effects.

The ſecond table, by marking the daily gradual increaſe of the Nile at Cairo, according to the nilometer, ſhews more in detail the progreſs of the rains. Until a few days after the ſummer ſolſtice the river has not reached a third part of its common annual height, and the daily increaſe of the water for the firſt fourteen days of July is ſometimes as low as two inches, on an average about four inches, and does not amount to eight inches until the 15th of the month. Theſe circumſtances prove that there are no large contributary ſtreams near the Delta, or even in Upper Egypt, for the common drains of the country, within two or three hundred miles, are ſufficient to increaſe the river to the height of two inches. So far, therefore, the maps of Upper Egypt, in which no rivers appear to unite with the Nile to the north of the tropic, are probably correct

The firſt of any magnitude is the Albara, in the latitude of 17° 50′ N. which comes from the S.E. The ſecond the Bahar-al-abiad, or White River, in the latitude of 15° 50′ N which comes from the S.W. but the ſources of both theſe rivers lie conſiderably within the tropic, and therefore they are filled with the rains which fall in the ſouthern countries during the S.W. monſoon.

All due allowances being made for the time of the falling of the rain in the inferior ſtreams amongſt the mountains, and for the collection of the waters in the principal baſons of the Nile, as likewiſe for their ſubſequent courſe to Cairo, it is not to be expected that the augmentation of the river ſhould in general be very conſiderable at the city before the middle of July, as marked by the table; nor that it ſhould be completely full there, before the beginning of the month of Auguſt, when the whole accumulation of the waters, flowing from the different contributary ſtreams, has had time to enter the bed of the river, and to arrive at the Delta; but the river muſt ſtill continue flowing

vers, however, derive but a ſmall portion of their waters from their apparent ſources, nor can the water which falls in the bed of any of theſe rivers prove a ſufficient ſupply: all of them muſt principally be formed by an accumulation of ſeveral contributary ſtreams, and therefore

ing till the middle of September, to ſupply the quantity of water withdrawn for the purpoſe of inundating Lower Egypt; otherwiſe when the irrigation of the land begins, as it generally does about the end of July or the beginning of Auguſt, the river would fall at once to its loweſt ebb.

The Nile and the Ganges ſeem greatly to reſemble each other; not merely as a matter of curioſity, therefore, we will endeavour to draw a compariſon between them, and at the ſame time diſtinguiſh the moſt eſſential points in which they apparently differ.

The ſources of the Nile are ſaid to lie amongſt the Mountains of the Moon, between the latitude of 6 and 11 degrees north; but I do not in this caſe affect great preciſion, for to me it appears extremely difficult to ſay where the real fountain head of this river lies.

It is not yet determined, I believe, whether we are to judge from the extent of its courſe or the magnitude of the ſtream. From the Mountains of the Moon, however, the Nile runs northward upwards of 1800 miles, and empties itſelf into the Mediterranean, in the Delta of Egypt, the coaſt between the northern branches of the Delta being about the latitude of 31° 12′ N.

The ſource of the Ganges is ſaid to lie amongſt the mountains of Imaus or Himmalah, between the latitude of 30 and 32 degrees. This river runs in a diametrically oppoſite direction to the Nile, its courſe being from the north to the ſouth. The Ganges enters the ſea in the Gulf of Bengal, in about the latitude of 21° 30′ N. The courſe of the Nile is perhaps rather longer than that of the Ganges, but the latter greatly exceeds the former in breadth, ſo that undoubtedly the Ganges contains much more water than the Nile.

The Nile begins to increaſe at Cairo early in the month of June. According to Major Rennel, the Ganges increaſed at the Jellinghy, near the Delta in May. He ſtates it to have riſen ſix feet in that month, at the end of July the Nile is generally full, ſo likewiſe is the Ganges at the ſame time. The height of the Nile is twenty feet, that of the Ganges about thirty or thirty-one feet. The ſources of the Nile, and all the conſiderable ſtreams which ſerve to form this river, lie within the tropic. On the contrary, all thoſe great contributary ſtreams, which ſerve to fill the Ganges, have their ſources north of the tropic; whence I ſhould infer that the waters of the Nile are principally derived from the ſolſtitial rains, and thoſe of the Ganges, in great meaſure, from the ſnow and ice melted by the preſence of the ſun about the ſame period; and to theſe united cauſes I ſhould impute the ſuperior magnitude of the Ganges.

The heat of the ſun will, in this inſtance, from the ſame cauſe, produce different effects; for within the boundaries of the ſources of the Nile the heat will cauſe a great degree of evaporation at ſea, and alſo a conſiderable degree of rarefaction of the atmoſphere on land; and the ſea being cooler than the land at this ſeaſon, the clouds, ſaturated with moiſture, will of courſe come towards the land, and be made to precipitate their contents in rain amongſt the Mountains of the Moon, in the manner deſcribed in the body of the work, by which means, I ſuppoſe, that the inundation of Lower Egypt is produced. But the ſources of the Ganges, and its contributary ſtreams, lying amongſt the Mountains of Himmalah, the heat of the ſun, from the ſolſtice to the end of July, will produce there a great quantity of water from evaporation, but ſtill more from the melting of the ice and ſnow on the mountains; and although we may allow, that in that part of the river which runs through the Delta, the head of which is very near the tropic, ſome addition will be made to its waters by the ſolſtitial rains, we muſt alſo ſuppoſe that by far the greater part of the water of the Ganges comes from ice and ſnow melted on the Mountains of Himmalah. After the compariſon of the two rivers we ſhall add a few remarks on the two countries through which they flow.

Egypt, according to both ſacred and prophane hiſtory, has formerly been conſidered as the granary of Paleſtine and Rome. So early as in the days of Abraham a famine prevailed

therefore at thoſe places, where they diſcharge themſelves into the ſea, no tropical river can poſſibly be at the greateſt height, until ſome time after the ſolſtice, but particularly thoſe rivers which come from mountains ſufficiently high to be conſtantly covered with ice and ſnow.

But

prevailed in the former; and during the ſeven years of ſcarcity afterwards predicted by Joſeph, the other ſons of Jacob were ſent thither from the land of Canaan to ſeek for grain for ſeven years ſucceſſively, and that fertile country afforded, during thoſe times of ſcarcity, a ſufficient ſupply for the inhabitants both of Egypt and Paleſtine.

The Egyptians have always been ſenſible of the advantages they derive from this river, and to avoid the fatal conſequences of an accidental ſcarcity of water, they have from the earlieſt ages erected a miknas, or nilometer, to aſcertain the increaſe of the inundation, ſo that they might regulate the irrigation of their lands according to the ſupply they received from the fountain head.

Bengal, which in many reſpects reſembles the Delta of Egypt, is likewiſe called by the Orientals Jennet ul Bellad, or the Paradiſe of Countries, and like Egypt, Bengal generally ſupplies grain to the neighbouring ſouthern countries of India, where the mountains being low, and the rivers comparatively ſmall, the harveſts frequently fail.

The province of Bengal ought, with good management, never to be ſubject to famine; for, if my conjectures are true, the ſupply of water muſt be infinitely more certain in the Ganges than in the Nile. It is to be doubted, as I have already obſerved, whether the Mountains of the Moon, where the ſources of the Nile are ſuppoſed to lie, are high enough to be covered with ice and ſnow in that latitude. But the great range of mountains, whence the waters of the Ganges, and many of its contributary ſtreams flow, are viſibly covered with ice and ſnow, which on theſe northern mountains may be conſidered as perpetual, and a great portion of both being annually melted by the preſence of the ſun during the ſummer ſolſtice, this ſupply can never fail.

It may then be aſked by what means the famine happened ſome years ſince, which almoſt deſolated the province of Bengal?

It was partly owing to a want of the ſame precautions which are conſtantly taken by the Egyptians for aſcertaining the quantity of water in the river, by means of a nilometer, with proper dams, which ought to be erected throughout the Delta of Bengal, in every conſiderable branch of the Ganges.

It would perhaps be very found policy in every European nation to adopt the ſame plan at home; for by theſe means, not only great improvements might be made in agriculture, but by preſerving the water with proper economy, commerce might be conſiderably facilitated by the more general uſe of water carriage. Nor ſhould we forget that theſe nilometers might become more correct rain gauges than any now in uſe. But after having mentioned the famine in Bengal, and aſcribed it partly to the want of a judicious economy and appropriation of the water of the Ganges, in juſtice to the ſervants of the Eaſt India Company who governed Bengal at that time, and who have unjuſtly incurred much odium on that account, I muſt take upon me to ſay, that after a very diligent inquiry made a few years afterwards on the ſpot, no European at that time derived the ſmalleſt pecuniary advantage from the monopoly of grain.

I have even heard a gentleman named as having contributed towards the general diſtreſs, by converting rice grounds into fields of opium, and from the ſale of which he is ſaid to have acquired immenſe riches; but it is well known that opium does not thrive in the ſame kind of ground in which rice is planted; the one requires a dry, the other a wet ſoil. Beſides, if we admit that four or five hundred acres, or even as many thouſand, were taken from the rice grounds of the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Oriſſa, for the purpoſe of planting opium, the defalcation of this ſmall quantity of land from countries infinitely more extenſive than thoſe of Great Britain, would not have been felt but as a drop of water in the ſea. The misfortune originated in the folly or inquiſty of the native farmers, or grain merchants themſelves.

It ſhould be known that the ſcarcity happened in a ſeaſon of uncommon drought, which followed one of unuſual plenty. When the native farmers, or perhaps the merchants, during the plentiful year, had ſold and exported as much grain as they could, they deſtroyed a prodigious quantity of the remainder, in order to keep up the price; and conſequently, when the ſubſequent crops failed, an univerſal diſtreſs pervaded

But even if we ſuppoſe the Nile to be ſupplied by the rain only, which falls amongſt the different ranges of hills, thoſe contributary ſtreams which lie towards the northern part of it will not be filled till towards the middle, and ſometimes the end of June; the water will then be ſome time in running from the contributary ſtreams to the bed of the Nile; and, finally, from the place of their junction, if we ſuppoſe the ſtream to run at the rate of five miles per hour, or one hundred and twenty miles per day; ſome days muſt neceſſarily elapſe before the main river can reach the ſea, or rather Lower Egypt. Before the end of June the riſe of this river at Cairo is almoſt imperceptible; but it continues to increaſe a few inches, more or leſs, every day throughout the whole month of July, until about the beginning of Auguſt, when the daily increaſe ſuddenly amounts to forty-eight inches, and then the river is conſidered as completely filled. It appears by obſervations continued at Cairo for thirty years, with the mikias or nilometer, that it was never later than the firſt or ſecond week of Auguſt, when the river was at the height of ſixteen cubits, of twenty-eight inches each. The inhabitants are then permitted, by public proclamation, to appropriate the water to the purpoſes of huſbandry. Nevertheleſs the rains ſtill continuing in Upper Egypt, and near the Mountains of the Moon, very little diminution of the waters appear until towards the beginning of September.

The Khumſeen wind blows in the northern part of the Arabian Gulf, as far as the ſea coaſt of the Delta.

It is very well known that the ſoil of Upper Egypt, and even of a part of Lower Egypt, on one ſide of the Arabian Gulf, and of Arabia Petrea and Arabia Deſerta, on the other, conſiſts chiefly of rocks and ſands. As the ſun approaches towards the ſolſtice, and from very obvious cauſes, for a month or ſix weeks afterwards, the atmoſphere over thoſe countries muſt be exceſſively rarified; whilſt this rarifaction continues to the northward, the air to the north after the commencement of the rains, being infinitely more cold and denſe, will be impelled forward towards the north to reſtore the equilibrium, and conſequently

vaded the whole country. It was by theſe means that thouſands of the wretched inhabitants of Bengal periſhed through hunger in the granary of India.

But for the credit of the Eaſt India Company's ſervants, and even for the honour of the nation itſelf, it is to be lamented that this matter was not at the time made the ſubject of public inquiry, and entirely cleared up to the ſatisfaction of the whole world.

In a free country, the trade in grain, as in other articles of commerce, only requires encouragement and protection; almoſt every reſtraining law cramps and deſtroys its vital principles, contributing ſometimes to introduce the evils it was intended to prevent; but in Bengal, which is a conquered country, and produces in a plentiful year at leaſt four times as much rice as is requiſite for the conſumption of its inhabitants, public granaries may be eſtabliſhed, and government, as part of the payment of the revenues, might receive into them, at a reaſonable price, the ſurplus of the conſumption of theſe provinces. After having reſerved a ſufficient quantity to ſupply a poſſible deficiency in the enſuing crop, the remainder might be exported to thoſe countries on the Coromandel and Malabar coaſt, where often this article, of the firſt neceſſity to an Indian, is extremely ſcarce and dear. The ſame plan might likewiſe be extended to the province of Tanjore, which is the granary of the Carnatic; and theſe precautions being taken, it would be almoſt certain, that no famine could ever happen in any country ſubject to the government of the Eaſt India Company.

ſequently produce the Khumſeen wind, which for the ſame reaſon will precede the overflowing of the Nile, and begin firſt near the principal point of rarefaction. But as the ſun approaches again towards the autumnal equinox, the earth to the northward becomes cool, the Khumſeen ceaſes to blow, the river begins to fall, and the N. W. wind again commences, and continues to blow all the reſt of the year.

It is true, as was before mentioned, that almoſt the ſame winds prevail at the ſame ſeaſon in the Gulf of Perſia, as in the northern part of the Arabian Gulf; but the eaſtern ſhore of the former being covered with both hills and foreſts, the Khumſeen will neither begin quite ſo ſoon in the Gulf of Perſia as in Upper Egypt or Arabia, nor even continue to blow there with equal ſtrength. But before we quit the conſideration of the winds in the Arabian and Perſian Gulfs, it may be expected that we ſhould endeavour to account more explicitly for the N. W. wind continuing to blow in thoſe places for upwards of nine months.

From the end of Auguſt to our winter ſolſtice, the ſun is conſtantly declining towards the ſouth; and during his return, until the vernal equinox, his influence is not much felt in the temperate zone of the northern hemiſphere. The northern part of the Arabian Gulf, during theſe eight or nine months, will therefore be much warmer than the countries ſtill farther to the northward and weſtward, and conſequently the current of air will come from that quarter to fill up the vacuum occaſioned by the rarefaction of the air over the ſea. A line drawn through the centre of the Arabian Gulf, from the Streights of Babelmandel to Suez, would nearly be N. W. by N. and S. E. by S. and therefore, according to this theory, during the abſence of the ſun, that is from Auguſt to April, or the beginning of May, the wind in the northern part of the Arabian and Perſian Gulfs muſt generally blow from the N. W. by N. towards the point of rarefaction, which is the middle of the northern part of the Arabian Gulf. But from Gedda, or rather Yambo, to Mocha, where the land, in the day at leaſt, is always warmer than the ſea, either ſoutherly winds or land and ſea breezes will prevail during nine months of the year, and northerly winds only during the depth of our winter, from November to the end of January, which correſponds with the account of the winds in this Gulf as given by Monſieur D'Aprés.

A NARRATIVE OF A VOYAGE TO COCHIN CHINA,

Together with a ſketch of the Geography of that Country, and ſome particulars of the Manners, Cuſtoms, and Hiſtory of its Inhabitants, by Mr. Chapman.

(This intereſting Tract was never before printed.)

IT may not be improper, before I give an account of this voyage, to mention the circumſtances which led me to the undertaking, the reaſons urged for the proſecution of it, and the advantages expected to be derived

derived from it. Having ſtated theſe leading points, I ſhall proceed with a brief and faithful detail of the tranſactions in which I was engaged, from the time of my arrival on the coaſt of Cochin China, to that of my leaving it; interſperſing it with ſome obſervations on the country, its inhabitants, and productions.

In the month of February 1778, two mandarins*, of Cochin China, were brought to Calcutta in a country ſhip called the *Rumbold*. The novelty of this circumſtance excited the curioſity of the whole ſettlement: It was reported to the governor-general by Meſſrs. Croftes and Killican. Theſe gentlemen, who, I believe, were either the entire owners of the veſſel, or partly concerned in it, likewiſe acquainted him, that their viſiting Bengal was accidental, and had happened in the following manner:—The *Rumbold* being deſtined on a voyage to China, her owners, in conſequence of ſome very favourable accounts of Cochin China, had directed the commander to touch on that coaſt in his way back. He went to the Bay of Turon, and during his ſtay there, application was made to him by Senhor Lorico, a Jeſuit miſſionary, for a paſſage for himſelf to Bengal, and for two mandarins of diſtinction, related to the royal family. They wiſhed to be landed at Donai, the moſt ſouthern province of Bengal, whither the king had retired, on account of an invaſion of the northern provinces by the Tonquineſe, and a rebellion which had broken out in ſeveral of the midland provinces. The commander having heard that Senhor Lorico was highly eſteemed by the natives, and had behaved with great humanity to the officers and crew of the *Admiral Pocock* Indiaman, when driven into Turon Bay by ſtreſs of weather, in the year 1764, complied with his requeſt. He ſoon after weighed anchor, intending to land the mandarins at Donai; but a ſtrong current and a violent gale coming on, forced the ſhip ſo far to the ſouthward of that province, that he was unable to make it, and he was obliged to bring all his paſſengers to Bengal.

The following morning the mandarins and Senhor Lorico were introduced to the governor-general, by whom they were received with the greateſt attention and humanity, and re-aſſured, by expreſſions of good will, neceſſary to give them confidence in the people they were come amongſt. They were given a houſe, ſervants, and every neceſſary; they were ſhewn every thing curious in the ſettlement, and treated in ſuch a manner, that the time they paſſed amongſt us proved highly agreeable to them.

The mandarins remained in Bengal till the middle of April. In the interim, Meſſrs. Croftes and Killican had equipped a ſmall veſſel, of between 70 and 80 tons burthen, to carry them back. Some days before the time fixed for their departure, I was requeſted by Mr. Croftes to ſuggeſt to the governor-general how acceptable a ſmall preſent from him would be to the mandarins. This I took the firſt convenient opportunity of doing, and he was not only pleaſed to acquieſce in it, but alſo ſignified his intention of ſending ſomething handſome to their king, and deſired that I would conſult

* Mandarin is a Portugueze word derived from the verb *mandar*, to command. It is totally unknown amongſt the Chineſe the Cochin Chineſe, and Tonquineſe: The word uſed by all thoſe nations for a perſon in authority is *quan*.

conſult Meſſrs. Croftes and Killican upon what articles would be ſuitable for this purpoſe, and that I would bring him a liſt of them. While we were adjuſting this matter, our converſation naturally turned upon Cochin China. In the courſe of it, theſe gentlemen expatiated upon the advantages which might accrue to Bengal, and to the Company, if a commercial intercourſe was opened with that country; enumerated the ſeveral valuable commodities it produced, and expreſſed their wiſhes that the preſent favourable occaſion might not be neglected of forming a connection with the government of it. Pleaſed with the hopes of diſtinguiſhing myſelf, I declared that I would readily undertake the voyage, if the ſupreme council ſhould think it proper to ſend me in a public capacity. Some converſations I had afterwards with theſe gentlemen, their communicating to me ſome papers relative to the country, with the accounts given by the commander of the *Rumbold*, and the aſſurances of the mandarins, confirmed me in my reſolution of undertaking the voyage; and I made the propoſal to the governor-general. I requeſted that he would be pleaſed to ſpeak to Meſſrs. Croftes and Killican on the ſubject; and the repreſentations theſe gentlemen made, both to the governor-general, and other gentlemen of the ſupreme council, brought them to approve of their plan. The *Amazon*, a ſmall ſnow belonging to the Company, was ordered to be made ready for the accommodation of the mandarins. The companions of my voyage were Mr. Bayard, a gentleman of the Company's ſervice, Mr. Foxty, a ſurgeon, Captain Maclennan, maſter of the *Amazon*, and Captain Hutton, maſter of the *Jenny*.

The end propoſed by my appointment was the eſtabliſhment of a commercial intercourſe between the Company's ſettlements in India, and Cochin China, and the attainment of ſuch privileges and advantages to our veſſels importing thither, as we might find the government diſpoſed to grant. The benefits hoped from this intercourſe was the larger exportation of the commodities of Europe and India to that country, and the importation of its valuable productions in return.

Having thus explained the inducements to this voyage, I ſhall proceed to a detail of the tranſactions which occurred in the proſecution of it.

The *Amazon* having fallen down to Budg-Budg, I embarked the 10th of April, with the principal mandarin, and five or ſix of his attendants. The other, by his own deſire, went on board the little veſſel firſt prepared for them both. She ſailed a few days before us, and was to rejoin us in the Straits of Malacca, from whence ſhe was to accompany us during the remainder of the voyage. We had on board ſome ſpecimens of the commodities of Europe and India, by which we might judge what would be moſt in requeſt in the country we were bound to. Bad weather, and the want of a ſloop, did not permit us to diſmiſs our pilot until the 29th, when we were obliged to ſend him on ſhore at Ballaſore. Exactly a month after this we anchored at Malacca, and ſailed from thence the 2d of June for Tringano, a Mallay port on the other ſide of the peninſula; we reached it the 12th following. Here Mr. Hutton informed me of the death of the mandarin, his paſſenger, which happened a few days after leaving Malacca. This accident gave me a

good deal of money, as he was a sensible, steady, well-behaved man, and I relied much on him for assistance amongst his countrymen. We found at this place thirty or forty natives of Cochin China, whose vessel had been driven off their own coast, and wrecked near Tringano. According to the policy of the Mallays, they were become their slaves, and their effects the property of the rajah: They gave our mandarin some information relative to the state of his country, after his leaving it, but indistinct, and little to his satisfaction. I endeavoured to procure the release of some of these poor people, and was not a little surprised at a seeming backwardness in them to accept it. During our stay here, I was spoken to by the king's brother (the king being absent) concerning the Company's establishing a factory at Tringano; and I heard, on my return to Malacca, that there had been a letter sent to the supreme council with this proposal. This complaisance arises from the king's apprehensions of an hostile visit from the king of Rio, and from a desire of extending his territories by means of the Company's assistance. If it were thought worth while to settle in any part of the peninsula of Mallay, a more eligible situation than Tringano might be found. Some months in the year this is a dangerous lee shore, and inaccessible to shipping. I do not think that establishments can be made by us with any advantage among the Mallays*. At Tringano they purchase annually two hundred chests of opium, some white goods, a small quantity of iron and copper, and a few other articles of little note; for which things they give in exchange tin, gold dust, and tin; this last article is not the produce of the place, but carried thither by Mallay and Boggis prows.

Our stay at Tringano being prolonged a day or two, that we might furnish ourselves with a good stock of refreshments, as we expected but scanty supplies at Cochin China, we did not weigh anchor till the 17th. The 20th we came in sight of Pulo Ubi. The next night we anchored close to it, and the following day found ourselves in the latitude of 8° 35′ N, which must have been nearly the latitude of the point of Cambodia, as it then bore south of us; it is laid down by our geographers and hydrographers 10 or 15 miles more to the northward. Pulo Ubi is a small island, seen from a great distance, and situated exactly on the eastern extremity of the Gulf of Siam. My intention in taking this route was, that we might have an opportunity of coasting the southern shore of Cambodia, which is but little known; of entering the western branch of the great river which separates that country from Cochin China, where I expected certain accounts of the state of that country, and of procuring an interview with the king, who was said to be at Donai, the southernmost province.

We were but a little more than two days going from Pulo Ubi to Cambodia River. The point of Cambodia, as well as the whole coast from thence to the mouth of the western branch of the river, is covered with underwood, and exceedingly low. The water is so

* It is only a few years since the presidency of Fort St. George attempted a settlement at Acheen, under the conduct of the Hon. Edward Monckton, but were obliged to withdraw it.

ſhallow, that, at the diſtance of five or ſix miles from the ſhore, we barely had more than four fathoms. Although the commander of the ſmall veſſel, our conſort, made repeated attempts, he could never approach the ſhore nearer than within two or three miles. Few inhabitants appeared, and only two boats near the entrance of the river. Our boat was ſent to ſpeak to them, but they being poor Chineſe fiſhermen, they could not underſtand our Cochin Chineſe linguiſt.

The 24th of June we anchored in ſight of the mouth of the weſt channel of Cambodia river, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, in barely three fathom water, a ſtrong ebb tide ſetting out: the tide to the weſtward had been obſerved the preceding evening to riſe two fathoms and a half; it therefore certainly behoved us to be on our guard againſt its falling as much: The captain was apprized of this by his officer, but he making light of it, the tide by ſix o'clock left the veſſel faſt aground; but as ſhe lay in ſoft mud, our ſituation was by no means dangerous. The captain made ſail as ſoon as the veſſel floated, in a dark night, unknown whither a rapid tide might drive us. The veſſel grounded a ſecond time, and when the floating tide relieved her from this, ſtill a third time. Here, or on ſome other part of the ſhore, I expected we muſt have left the veſſel, her head was only in a fathom and a half of water, and her ſtern was beating upon a ſand as hard as a rock. The boat, with the chief officer and moſt of the Europeans, was now ſent to ſound; during their abſence the water roſe to two fathoms and a quarter; the Amazon drew twelve feet; the flood tide was fully made. Anxious for our boat, we made ſignal after ſignal for it to return, and when it did, the report of the officer was far from ſatisfactory, having met with ſhoals all around. There was now the appearance of a hard ſquall coming on, the man with the ſounding line warned us there was but a few inches more than the veſſel drew, and it being the top of high water of a ſpring tide, we had no proſpect of further relief. Happily, however, we encreaſed the depth, and the ſquall coming on, preſently drove us into five fathoms, where we dropt our anchor.

After the fatigue and anxiety which we ſuffered the preceding night, we were happy to devote this day, the 25th, to repoſe.

The 26th I went on board the *Jenny*, which lay at a conſiderable diſtance from our veſſel, near the mouth of the river. The commander acquainted me he had ſent his boat into the river for intelligence, and propoſed to me to ſtand in and meet it. Having no objection, he weighed his anchor: as ſoon as we opened the firſt reach we perceived a veſſel at anchor, and the boat making towards us: we continued our courſe in a good channel of three and four fathoms water, as far as the tide would permit us. By the officer who went in the boat, we learned that the veſſel in ſight was a Portugueze ſnow from Maccao; that there was another higher up at a village called Bathai; and that a ſhip had left the river ſeven or eight days before. Mr. Moniz, (a Portugueze gentleman I before mentioned to have accompanied the mandarin to Bengal,) who went on board the Portugueze veſſel, acquainted me that he heard from the commander, that the rebel Ignaack had carried

every

every thing before him in Cochin China; that the king having fled to Pulo Condore, had been taken there and put to death; and that his brother had fallen into the hands of the uſurper, who obliged him to marry his daughter. I afterwards found that his brother was the elder of the two ſons left by the late king; but that Quick Foe, the prime miniſter, who had acquired an unbounded influence in the latter part of the reign, had married his daughter to the younger prince, and contrived, upon the death of the old king, to place his ſon-in-law upon the throne. This, with the miniſter's unpopular meaſure of impoſing a poll-tax upon all the native inhabitants of whatſoever age, ſex, or condition, was the cauſe of the troubles which broke out in the interior provinces, and furniſhed a pretext for the Tonquineſe to invade the country; for when the army entered the northern provinces, they declared their deſigns to be ſolely bent againſt the perſon of the miniſter, whoſe mal-adminiſtration had involved his country in a civil war, and promiſed, upon his being delivered up to them, to aſſiſt the king in ſubduing all his other enemies: the young king, inſtigated by the enemies of this miniſter, blindly fell into the ſnare, and thereby proved to have acted as politically as the ſheep who delivered their dog to the wolves. Quick Foe, though a bad man, was allowed to be a man of abilities; and by the diſcerning eſteemed the only one capable of making head againſt the dangers that now threatened the king on all ſides. Senſible of this, the Tonquineſe, as ſoon as he was delivered into their hands, treated him with the utmoſt deference, and made uſe of his knowledge to poſſeſs themſelves of the country. They immediately laid ſiege to Hoa, the capital, and took it; the king fled to Donai, from thence to Pulo Condore, where he was taken and put to death. The miniſter was carried to Tonquin, where he was allowed to enjoy an honourable treat.

The next day I returned on board the *Amazon*, to prepare a few neceſſaries to go up to Bathai in the *Jenny*, and deſired Capt. Hutton to wait for me where he was. Early in the morning I ſet out, accompanied by Mr. Bayard and Mr. Totty; on approaching the mouth of the river, I perceived the *Jenny* running out with the Portuguese ſnow. Expreſſing my ſurpriſe at this, I found Capt. Hutton had received intelligence that ſome perſons he had left at Turon the year before, had been put to death by Ignaack, and that 20 or 30 of his gallies were then cruizing in a branch of the river, two days ſail from Bathai. Unacquainted with the force of theſe galleys, and having too much reaſon from the information to ſuſpect their hoſtile diſpoſition towards us, eſpecially as they were appriſed of our having the relation of the late king on board, and the *Amazon* being deemed to draw too much water, and built too ſharp to be brought into the river, I thought it moſt prudent to drop my deſign of proceeding to Bathai. Underſtanding, however, that there was ſtill a party of the king's people making head againſt Ignaack in Donai, it was determined to proceed thither, in order to place our mandarin and his people among their friends. Capt. Hutton having received what inſtructions the Portugueſe captain could give him reſpecting the paſſage (no pilot being to be had), [illegible] we were to [illegible] theſe points adjuſted,

[illegible]ed, I returned on board my own [illegible]el, and the next morning we [illegible]ed.

The firſt of July we anchored [illegible]er a promontory, ſuppoſed to be [illegible] St. James, about a degree and [illegible] diſtant from the weſt channel [illegible] Cambodia river. This was the [illegible] firſt land on the continent we [illegible] with. Here again we were all [illegible] ſtand, nobody being able to [illegible]t out the road to Donai. The [illegible]ndarin and his people never [illegible]ing been there, could give us [illegible] information. Vexed at my diſ[illegible]ointment, I determined to go [illegible]more myſelf in our pinnace, and [illegible] endeavour to gain ſome intelli[illegible]ence. Mr. Hayard and the ſecond [illegible]icer accompanied me; I took two of the mandarin's ſervants as linguiſts. When we reached the [illegible]ach I ſent the linguiſts on ſhore, [illegible]eeping every body elſe in the [illegible]oat; after ſome time they came [illegible]ack, leading two or three of the moſt miſerable looking objects I ever beheld, upon the very point of periſhing with hunger and diſeaſe. The linguiſts telling us we might [illegible]and in ſafety, we did ſo. Theſe [illegible] wretches acquainted me that [illegible] belonged to a village hard by, [illegible] which were left about fifty more, [illegible]uch in the ſame condition with [illegible]themſelves; that a fleet of Ignaack's, [illegible]n its way to Donai, which it was [illegible] blockading, had, two months [illegible]efore, paid them a viſit, and plun[illegible]dered them of the ſcanty remains [illegible] left by a horrid famine, ſuppoſed in [illegible]he preceding year to have car[illegible]ried off more than one half of the [illegible]hole inhabitants of Cochin Chi[illegible]a, and that they had nothing to [illegible]at now but a root thrown up by [illegible]he ſurf on the beach, which cauſed [illegible]hem to break out in blotches all [illegible]er their bodies. It was ſhaped [illegible]nothing like a [illegible]earoe, but longer. I was now no longer at a loſs to account for the indifference the wretches I ſaw at Tringano ſhewed to my offer of procuring their releaſe; they were not poſſeſſed of ſufficient patriotiſm to prefer liberty with ſo ſcanty a fare in their own country, to ſlavery with a full belly in a foreign one. There is no ſlavery in Cochin China. On perceiving the mouths of two or three rivers to the N. W. and aſking their names, they told me one of them led to Donai. Several more of theſe objects were now gathering round me; diſtreſſed at this ſcene of miſery not in my power to relieve, I haſtened on board my boat, and took with me an old man, who appeared the moſt intelligent, to inform our mandarin of all he knew, and to enable us to determine what was next to be done.

A comfortable meal having cheared up the old man's ſpirits, he had a long converſation with his countryman; the reſult of which was, that a village called Huttien, a few hours ſail from where we then were, having reſiſted the attacks of Ignaack's fleet, the mandarin was deſirous of going to it, hoping to get ſome ſatisfactory intelligence of his friends. Thither we bent our courſe; the old man ſerving as a pilot; the next morning we anchored a-breaſt of it. A number of fiſhing boats hovered about the veſſel, but kept aloof till two of the mandarin's ſervants were ſent to them in a ſmall prow. They then came to the number of fourteen or fifteen. Our mandarin ſent a meſſage to the chief of the village by them. The people in theſe boats were ſtout perſonable men, and had not the leaſt appearance of want amongſt them. Every boat was well furniſhed with bows and arrows,

rows, ſwords and lances. In the afternoon, the mandarin of the village ſent his compliments to our mandarin, with a preſent of beetle, and apologized for not waiting upon him in perſon, on account of his being much indiſpoſed; our mandarin being ſo well ſatisfied that he determined to go on ſhore next morning, myſelf and the other gentlemen promiſed to attend him. Having ſent the mandarin of the village notice of our intentions, early in the morning ſome boats came from the ſhore to conduct us to the landing place. Our mandarin's ſervants, who went on ſhore the evening before, and ſtaid all night, came with them, and gave their maſter a favourable account of the inhabitants. They alſo brought on board with them a man who had formerly ſerved as a ſoldier under the mandarin's command. He ſeemed tranſported with joy on recognizing his old maſter. After breakfaſt we ſet out, the ſoldier ſitting at the mandarin's feet; and during our paſſage towards the ſhore, he recounted to his maſter the particulars of Ignaack's ſucceſſes, the king's death, and how the people of this diſtrict had repulſed the rebel fleet. He acquainted him that the king's brother, whom they called Antoine, diſſatisfied with his wife, and the reſtraint he was kept under, had found means to eſcape from Ignaack, and was gone in arms with a conſiderable force into Benthoan. Yet before the boat reached the ſhore our mandarin was ſeized with a panic, which I never could learn the real cauſe of, and deſired me to put about and return to the veſſel. Unable to conceive his motives, his own ſervants aſſuring me there was no cauſe of apprehenſion, we continued our courſe till the [illegible] came into ſhallow water, and [illegible] proceed no further. Here we [illegible] preparing to get into a [illegible] boat, when the mandarin [illegible] hold of my clothes, [illegible] treating me to deſiſt, crying "*tyſon! tyſon!*" which is [illegible] the adherents of Ignaack [illegible] the country. Mr. Monix [illegible] this, offered to go on ſhore [illegible] who the people really were. [illegible] Bayard accompanied him. [illegible] ſoon came back with the [illegible] mandarin of the village. He [illegible] into our boat and invited our [illegible] darin on ſhore, the ſoldier [illegible] ing to remain an hoſtage, [illegible] forfeit his head if any harm [illegible] him. All was inſufficient [illegible] move his fears; he ſtill cried [illegible] louder than ever to put [illegible] Finding his timidity not [illegible] overcome, I aſked the mandarin [illegible] of the veſſel to go with us [illegible] our veſſel; he did not heſitate. [illegible] ter he had been on board a [illegible] time, he complained of being [illegible] ſick; I therefore diſmiſſed him, [illegible] making him a ſmall preſent.

We then left the village of [illegible] tien, and continued our courſe along ſhore ſix or ſeven days, [illegible] chored at a fiſhing village near Pulo Cambir de Terre, to procure for water and other refreſhments; but the water there being very brackiſh, one of the fiſhermen offering to pilot us to Quinion, where plenty of good water and freſh proviſions might be had, we accordingly proceeded thither. No ſooner did our mandarin learn that we intended to touch at Quinion, than he ruſhed from the cabin in a moſt diſtracted manner, and threw himſelf at my feet, when he informed me that Quinion was the province in which Ignaack reſided, and that [illegible]

harbour *, to which we were going, was the rendezvous of his fleet. It did not however prevent me from proceeding, as I knew that the greatest part of Ignaack's force was to the southward. We continued our course, and the 15th we anchored in the bay. The country, in many places highly cultivated, had now a most delightful appearance, the lowlands planted with paddy, and the hills with pepper to their very tops.

Here we found two Portuguese boats; and the supercargo of one of them coming on board a little before we anchored, I understood from him that we had nothing to fear; on the contrary, that Ignaack himself was exceedingly alarmed at our arrival, and would be well satisfied to find that we had no hostile intention against him, which he was in dread of from what had happened last year at Turon. This dispute arose from the rebels attacking and taking a boat, conveying military stores from an English ship to the royal party. The king's party having received a signal defeat while the ship lay in the harbour, the mandarins fled on board for protection, and induced the commander to undertake to carry them to Donai, by promising to indemnify him for the loss when he arrived there. How they were disappointed and brought to Bengal, I have before related. As soon as we anchored, I sent a young man, who served me as a writer, on shore, with my compliments to the mandarin in charge of the fort, to acquaint him that the vessel belonged to the English government of Bengal, and that our business in Cochin China was to settle a friendly intercourse and commerce between the two countries. In the evening he returned with a very civil answer from the mandarin, purporting that he should immediately send notice of our arrival to the king (Ignaack), and that in the mean time we were welcome to furnish ourselves with water and all other refreshments the place afforded. Next day the mandarin himself came on board, and brought me a present of a hog. Ever after he visited me daily during our stay. He was a jolly man of between 50 and 60 years of age. By his desire, I sent my writer on shore to go with him to the king's brother, who lived near, to whom I sent a present of a piece of muslin, two pieces of chintz, and some bottles of liquor. On his return he acquainted me that he had been graciously received, and assured me that the king was exceedingly well disposed towards the English, and would not fail to treat me with the most honourable distinction, and that the king's son-in-law, who was his prime minister, would come down to see me in a few days.

He accordingly arrived the 16th, and the next morning having received an invitation, I landed to make him a visit. We were met on the beach by the mandarin of the port, who conducted us to a large straw shed, which he informed me was his house, where his highness was waiting to receive us. On each side of the entrance were drawn up twelve of his guards, dressed in blue linen, and a kind of helmet on their heads,

* Quinion, or Chinchen-bay, is an excellent harbour, where vessels may be perfectly sheltered from every wind; the entrance is very narrow, and the want of a sufficient depth must oblige ships of large burthen to wait till high water to go in. It is situated in lat. 13° 52′ N.

heads, made either of leather or of paper, lacquered over, and ornamented with flowers and devices of block-tin, as were the hilts and scabbards of their swords, so that they made a regular, if not a martial appearance. On our entrance we found a young man of a pleasing aspect, seated cross-legged upon a low table. He rose on our approach, and pointed to some chairs which were placed on each side of him for our accommodation. After a few ordinary questions on his side, as whence we came? what had brought us to Cochin China? how long we had been on our passage? &c. I acquainted him I was a servant of the English government in Bengal, to which the vessel I came in belonged; that my business in Cochin China was to settle a friendly intercourse and commerce between the two countries, which I made no doubt would be for the advantage of both. I then desired to know whether he was authorised to inform me upon what conditions such commerce could be carried on to the ports in their possession? Instead of answering me, he desired to know what presents I had brought for the king, and whether I intended to go to court? I told him I would go if the king sent me an invitation, and carry such presents with me as I hoped would be acceptable. I presented him with a pair of neat pistols, and some pieces of cloth, &c. I could now get him to talk of nothing but presents. Before we parted, I applied to him for the use of a straw hut near the watering-place; he told me he was not authorised to grant it. He then informed me he should return to court the next day, and invited me to accompany him. I begged to be excused, as I wished before I set out to receive an invitation from the king. He appeared rather hurt at this, fearing I suspected he had not authority to invite me. I observed that his refusal of so mere a trifle as a hut to live in, which I offered to pay for, was almost sufficient to doubt it. Soon after I took my leave, when he assured me he would desire his father to send me an invitation without delay; and as for a house, I might take any one I chose in the place.

Three days after I received the formal written invitation and the conduct from Ignaack; it was brought on board with great ceremony by several mandarins. They desired the colours might be hoisted on the occasion, an umbrella raised to open it under, and that I should stand up to receive it; all these requisitions being complied with, it was opened, read, and presented to me. The mandarins did not fail hinting to me, how exceedingly happy the bearers of this distinguishing mark of the royal favour would be to receive some token of acknowledgement for their trouble. Having treated them with a desert of wine and sweetmeats, I dismissed them satisfied, first settling with the port mandarin to be on shore next evening, sleep at his house, and set off the next morning for the royal residence. He engaged to have a palanquin ready for me, horses for the two gentlemen and my writer, who were to be of the party, and coolies to carry the king's presents and our own necessaries.

When his invitation was explained to me, I was much surprised to find that his majesty should think it incumbent on him to account to me how he became possessed of his present dignities. It began by setting forth, "That the late king of Cochin China and his ministers,

ſufferers, having, by their oppreſſions, ſtarved the people, it had pleaſed God to make him the inſtrument of their deliverance, and to raiſe him to the throne," &c. &c. Our poor unfortunate mandarin, who was now on board incog. and the better to conceal himſelf, dreſſed in an Engliſh dreſs, his beard ſhaved, his teeth cleaned, and, what diſtreſſed him moſt of all, his nails reduced three or four inches, deſiring to ſee the paper, told me with tears in his eyes, that the ſeal affixed was the ancient ſeal of the kings of Cochin China, which the villanous poſſeſſor had ſtolen, that the reaſons he aſſigned for ſeizing the government were falſe, and that he alone was the ſole author of the calamities his country had and ſtill experienced. He conjured me not to truſt myſelf in his power, for I ſhould never return.

Purſuant to my agreement, however, with the mandarin, we went on ſhore the 22d of July in the evening. He, together with ſeveral others, received us upon the beach, and conducted us to his houſe; when it grew dark we were entertained by a ſet of dancing women. Theſe ladies differed little in their performance from thoſe of Hinduſtan. The muſic conſiſted of a kind of pipe and tabor, caſtinets, and an humble imitation of the violin. About ten we retired to ſupper upon our own proviſions. Mats and cots were provided for our repoſe. About eight in the morning we commenced our march, my companions on horſeback, and myſelf in a ſilken net, extended at each end by a piece of ivory about twenty inches long, through ſeveral ſmall holes, in which paſſed the threads it was woven with, which being collected together, formed a loop, by which it was ſuſpended to a pole in the form of a hammock; over the pole was a pinjaree of fine matts covered with painted paper: it requires but two bearers, for with that number I was carried fifteen miles in the day without changing. Our road at firſt lay along the banks of a conſiderable river, till we entered a well-cultivated valley, which appeared encompaſſed on all ſides with high mountains. In this valley we paſſed through three or four pretty villages pleaſantly ſituated, in which, as well as on other parts of the road, were public houſes, where tea, fruits, and other refreſhments are ſold to travellers. At noon we alighted at one of them, and partook of a dinner, which conſiſted of fowls cut into ſmall pieces, dreſſed up with a little greens and ſalt, ſome fiſh, &c. We left the village about four in the afternoon, and in the duſk of the evening reached another, which was within an hour's ride of the king's reſidence; here we ſtaid during the night.

Early in the morning we purſued our journey through the paddy fields, and at eight o'clock came in ſight of the fort his majeſty reſided in. The eaſt front, by a gate of which we entered, extended about three quarters of a mile, and was merely a ſtraight ſtone wall, in many places much out of repair, without guns, embraſures, flanking towers, or any other requiſite to make it a place of ſtrength. It is ſufficient, however, for the purpoſes of its poſſeſſor. I was informed it was a ſquare, and that the other ſides correſponded with the one we entered at. When we came to the gate, we waited half an hour in an hovel; the gate and wall were entirely without guards, and the ground within laid out in paddy-fields. We then proceeded on about half a mile, when we alighted at the houſe of

of the king's ſon-in-law, where we ſtaid about half an hour, and partook of ſome beetle. He then conducted us to a houſe near his own, which, he ſaid, was alloted for our reſidence. He requeſted to ſee what we had brought for the king, which we ſhewed him. The king, he ſaid, would grant us an audience next morning; afterwards he took his leave.

By ſix o'clock next morning, a meſſage was brought us, that his majeſty was ready to receive us. We then attended our conductor for near a mile, till we came in ſight of the palace from an eminence; here we were deſired to diſmiſs all our attendants, and to leave our ſwords, as it was never permitted to any body to enter into the preſence with arms. Theſe preliminaries adjuſted, we advanced towards the palace. In the front were drawn up two ranks of men, conſiſting of 100 each, with ſpears, pikes, halberts, &c. of various faſhions, with ſome banners flying, and from within appeared the muzzles of two long braſs cannon. In the middle of a gravelled terrace, in front of the palace, was laid the preſents I brought. As ſoon as we aſcended this terrace, the mandarin, our conductor, told us to make our obeiſance in the ſame manner he did, which conſiſted in proſtrating himſelf three times with his forehead to the ground. This mode of ſaluration, however, appearing to us rather too humiliating, we contented ourſelves with making as many bows, after the Engliſh faſhion. We mounted half a dozen ſteps to the apartment his majeſty and his court were aſſembled in: It was open in the front and at the ſides, the roof tiled and conſtructed in the Cochin Chineſe faſhion, ſupported by fine wooden pillars, the back part wainſcotted; againſt this was placed the throne, which roſe two or three ſteps above the floor of the apartment; and on the eminence ſtood an arm chair, painted red, and ornamented with the heads of dragons, in which the king ſat, having before him a ſmall table covered with a red ſilk cuſhion, wrought with gold flowers, for him to lean upon. On each ſide the throne was placed a chair; in one was ſeated his brother, the other was empty, and, as I underſtood, belonged to another brother, who was then at Donaj. Several rows of benches were behind theſe, and upon them were ſeated the mandarins according to their rank. The king was clothed in a robe of ſilk, of a deep yellow, upon which dragons and other figures were wrought in gold; upon his head he wore a kind of cloſe cap turned up behind, the front ornamented with ſome jewels, and on the top of it was a large red ſtone, through which paſſed a wire, raiſing it a few inches, which ſhook and ſpangled as he moved himſelf. The mandarins were many of them clad in gowns of ſilk of different colours, adorned with dragons, and their caps with flowers of gold or gilt. Round their waiſts they wore girdles, ſome of which were covered with ſcarlet broad-cloth, faſtened with claſps of gold, and decorated with cornelian ſtones ſet in the ſame metal. Upon the whole, their appearance was a fine one; and although the ſcene wanted many of the requiſites which conſtitute grandeur and magnificence amongſt other eaſtern princes, as a profuſion of jewels, carpets, attendants, &c. the regularity and decorum obſerved here preſented one with ſome adequate ideas of a powerful ſovereign ſurrounded by his court. In the front

front was placed a bench for me and my companions, where we were ſeated next to the king's ſon-in-law.

I then, through the interpreter, addreſſed myſelf to the king, telling him that "I was a ſervant of the Engliſh government in Bengal, from whence I had been deputed to ſettle a commercial and friendly intercourſe with the inhabitants of Cochin China." He ſaid, "that the fame of the Engliſh exploits at ſea had reached him, and that he had heard they exceeded all other nations in the number of their ſhips, and excelled in the management of them; but they made an ill uſe of the advantage, for he had alſo been informed that they indiſcriminately attacked and plundered whatſoever veſſels they met with: That he was very willing to permit the Engliſh to trade to his ports; and hoped that they in return would not moleſt his galleys, boats, or other veſſels." I replied, "that the firſt part of his information, reſpecting the power of the Engliſh by ſea, was ſtrictly true; but the latter was abſolutely falſe, and muſt have been inſinuated to him by thoſe who were jealous of our proſperity, and wiſhed to give him an unfavourable and unjuſt opinion of us: That the Engliſh were, at the preſent time, at peace with all foreign nations, and that their ſhips reſorted to almoſt all the parts in the known world, where their merchants were renowned for their probity and the fairneſs of their dealings." He then acquainted me that the Engliſh might trade to his ports; and, after ſome explanation, it was at length ſettled, that for veſſels of three maſts 7000 quans ſhould be paid, (they allowed us five quans for a Spaniſh dollar,) for thoſe of two maſts 4000, and ſmaller ones 2000 quans each.

His majeſty ſoon after withdrew to his private houſe, where we were ſhortly afterwards requeſted to attend him. Diveſted of his robes and cap of ſtate, and having on a plain ſilk jacket buttoned with ſmall diamonds, and a piece of red ſilk wrapped round his head in the form of a turban, here our converſation was general; he began with repeating his good intentions towards the Engliſh, and how deſirous he was of connecting himſelf with us. That although, to ſave appearances before his council, he had mentioned a ſum of money to be paid by our ſhips for the liberty of trading, yet to procure the friendſhip of the Engliſh nation, he would never exact it from them, but would ſhew them every indulgence in his power. He enumerated the articles produced in his country, as pepper, cardemoms, cinnamon, agula-wood, elephants' teeth, tin, and many others, which, he ſaid, the ignorance of his people prevented them from making the moſt of; and that for this reaſon, as well as for inſtructing his people in the art of war, he earneſtly deſired that the Governor of Bengal would ſend him ſome capable perſon.

He then diſcloſed ſome of his future deſigns to me; they were no leſs than to ſubdue the kingdom of Cambodia, with the whole peninſula as far as Siam, and the provinces belonging to Cochin China, to the north, now in the hands of the Tonquineſe. To effect theſe, he wiſhed for the aſſiſtance of ſome Engliſh veſſels, in recompence for which he would make them ſuch grants of land for ſettlements as they might think proper.

I pro-

I promiſed him faithfully to ſupport what he had ſaid to the governor-general in Bengal. He particularly requeſted, amongſt other things, that I would procure a horſe to be ſent him, coſt what it would, by the firſt veſſel to Cochin China, of a bay colour. After being treated with tea and beetle, we took our leave. In the evening he ſent me three papers; one ſealed with the great ſeal of the kingdom, ſet forth the conditions upon which Engliſh ſhips were to trade to his dominions; the other two were ſealed with a ſmaller ſeal; one deſcribes the horſe, &c. the other contains his licence for viſiting any of his ports.

The next morning we ſet out on our return to the veſſel. We reached Quinion the ſame day (July 26), and in two days after ſailed for Turon. Upon the road coming from court, we were paſſed by his majeſty, who was going, on account of ſome bad news from his fleet at Donai, to perform a ſacrifice at a temple ſituated in the bay our veſſels lay in. He travelled in a neat palanquin, diſtinguiſhed by its being red, which colour no ſubject is allowed to uſe in dreſs or equipage. The ceremony, I was informed, conſiſted chiefly in bowing his head to the ground, and ſacrificing a buffalo.

Ignaack himſelf is allowed to have abilities; but theſe are ill ſeconded by the mandarins who govern under him; they are all low, illiterate men. Famine, and its attendant, peſtilence, have deſtroyed one half of the inhabitants of the country. Shocking are the accounts of the methods taken by the remainder to preſerve a miſerable exiſtence: at Hue, the capital, though in poſſeſſion of the Tonquineſe, and better ſupplied than any other place, *human fleſh was publicly ſold in the market.*

The force of Ignaack by land is very inconſiderable, and ſo deficient in the military art, that I may ſafely aver that 900 diſciplined men would rout his whole army. His marine force, conſiſting of a few galleys and ſome junks ſeized from the Chineſe, is almoſt as deſpicable. Finally, his government is held in the utmoſt deteſtation; yet the ſpirits of the people are ſo broken by the ſeveral calamities they have been afflicted with, that they want courage to reſiſt it effectually. Many of his ſoldiers, and almoſt all principal people I met with, openly declared to me, how reluctantly they ſubmit, and expreſſed their wiſhes that the Engliſh would take them under their protection; aſſuring us that upon the leaſt appearance of a force, the whole country would fly to join them.

About two degrees to the north of Quinion lies an iſland called Pulo Canton, and between thirty and forty minutes north of this, another named Pulo Campella; the latter poſſeſſes a convenient place for the ſhips to anchor in, and other advantages. Upon the continent oppoſite to this iſland is the entrance of a river, by which the junks go up to Faifo; and there is a branch of it which falls into the harbour of Turon.

We anchored in Turon Bay the 2d of Auguſt. Having obtained permiſſion, I hired a houſe in the village of Turon. There are the remains of ſeveral large and good houſes here, which had been deſtroyed in the late troubles. The land in the neighbourhood of the village was cultivated with rice, brinjalls, and ſome ſweet potatoes; the country farther back ſeemed

entirely

entirely neglected; covered, however, in ſeveral places with groves of oranges, limes, jacks, plantains, and bamboos, in moſt of which were the remains of dwelling-houſes. When I had been here three or four days, the mandarin who governs the province of Cham, on the part of Ignaack, came down the river, attended by four gallies, rowing between 40 and 50 oars each, and landed at a houſe on the oppoſite ſide to where I lived; the ſame day he ſent to know when he ſhould wait on me? I choſe, however, to be firſt to make this compliment, and croſſed the river in one of his galleys for that purpoſe. He received me in great form, himſelf ſeated on a bench placed on an eminence, the inferior mandarins and ſoldiers, to a conſiderable number, placed on each ſide of him. This being the mandarin with whom the diſpute had happened the preceding year, (after preſenting him the paſſport I had received from the king,) I begged he would inform me how it had ariſen, and the cauſe of his ſeverity to the people who had fallen into his hands. He replied, "that the commander of the Engliſh ſhip had been prevailed on by ſome mandarins of the former government, then in arms at Turon, to aſſiſt them with men and arms; and that the ſhip's boat being ſent up the river with them, had been attacked by his people and taken; that ſome of the crew were killed, ſome jumped into the river and were drowned, and ſome fled into the woods, where they periſhed with hunger." He then gave me a licence for trading, ſtrictly enjoining all perſons to pay for what they purchaſed, and in no wiſe to moleſt or ill treat us. After he had given me an invitation to viſit him at Faiſo, I took my leave, and he returned the ſame night.

The 13th I ſet out for Faiſo. At one of the places where we ſtopped to give an account who we were, we found ourſelves under a high mountain, part of which impended over the river, and it ſeemed ready to tumble and bury us under its ruins. It was a large mountain of white marble, ſituate on a low plain, cloſe to the water ſide, unconnected with any of the diſtant hills. We could perceive ſeveral cracks and holes in the body of the mountain, and round it were lying ſome vaſt fragments. The eye, in wandering over it, preſented the fancy with the ideas of pillars, houſes, towers, &c.; near it were a few huts, inhabited by ſtone-cutters; I did not ſee any other ſpecimens of their ingenuity than peſtles and mortars of different ſizes. On our arrival at Faiſo, we were ſurpriſed to find the recent ruins of a large city *, the ſtreets laid out on a regular plan, paved with flat ſtone, and well built brick houſes on each ſide. But alas! there was now little more remaining than the outward walls, within which, in a few places, you might behold a wretch who formerly was the poſſeſſor of a palace, ſheltering himſelf from the weather in a miſerable hut of ſtraw and bamboos. The temples and their gods, however, were no further moleſted than in being robbed of their bells, which were ſeized for the purpoſe of being coined into money. After taking ſome refreſhment

* It was taken and deſtroyed by one of Ignaack's generals; before that it was a place of very great trade, and furniſhed cargoes of ſugar, cinnamon, pepper, &c. to hundreds of junks which reſorted thither from all the ſea coaſts of China and Japan.

freſhment at Faiſo, I ſet out for the reſidence of the mandarin, which was within an incloſure formed by driving ſtrong ſtakes into the ground, intermixed with bamboos growing; and for ſome diſtance round it, ſhort pointed bamboos were driven obliquely into the ground, as if deſigned to keep off cavalry. The houſe was ſpacious, partly conſiſting of brick and partly of thatch and bamboos. This mandarin was almoſt as well attended as his maſter Ignaack; ſeveral of his people were well dreſſed, and had ſwords in their hands; the hilts and ſcabbards were ornamented with plates of beaten gold. My converſation with the mandarin was but ſhort; I was informed that he was an illiterate man, and had the character of being cruel and oppreſſive *. I ſtaid only one day, and returned to the veſſel, being now the 15th of Auguſt.

On my arrival on board the *Amazon* I was viſited by a Portugueze merchant juſt come from Hue, the capital of Cochin China. He told me he was charged with a verbal invitation to me from the Tonquineſe viceroy, to proceed thither, and diſpoſe of any articles of trade we might have remaining. Having previouſly diſpatched my writer and Mr. Moniz with a letter to the Tonquineſe mandarin, requeſting this favour, and hearing that there was but a ſmall depth of water upon the bar of Hue river, I propoſed to the commander of the *Jenny* to go in his veſſel, which might give him an opportunity of diſpoſing of his inveſtment. He conſented; and leaving the *Amazon* in Turon Bay, I embarked, with Mr. Bayard, the 18th of Auguſt. We anchored in the Bay of Chimmay, which is the boundary of the Tonquineſe poſſeſſions; here I was met by my writer, accompanied by a mandarin, named Ong-ta-hia, with an anſwer to my letter, containing the permiſſion of the viceroy to proceed to Hue. When we came to the entrance of the river, the mandarin ſtationed there came on board in a galley, with a number of ſoldiers, and undertook to pilot the veſſel in.

Two days afterwards, I proceeded up to the town. Towards the ſea the land was ſandy and barren, but on advancing, the ſcene gradually changed, the lands put on every appearance of fertility, and we ſaw the huſbandmen on the banks buſied in cultivation. Abreaſt of

* The following inſtance of almoſt unparalleled cruelty and perfidy was related to me at Faiſo: "There was a certain diſtant relation of the royal family, who lived in diſguiſe in that part of Cochin China poſſeſſed by the Tonquineſe, with whom this mandarin had ſome acquaintance. He made it a preſence to ſend him a preſſing invitation to come and reſide under his protection, with his family and dependants; not only aſſuring him of perſonal ſecurity, but promiſing him his friendſhip. The poor man, deceived by theſe ſpecious profeſſions of perſonal regard, ſet out with his wife, his children, and the reſt of his family, to a conſiderable number. When arrived in Turon Bay, he procured an expeditious conveyance to the mandarin's reſidence, leaving his family to follow him in their boats. He was received by the mandarin apparently with the higheſt marks of ſatisfaction and regard. They partook of a repaſt together, and when it was finiſhed, the mandarin told him his attendants would conduct him to a houſe he had prepared for his reception, but he had no ſooner paſſed the threſhold than he was ſeized by his ſoldiers, and had his head immediately ſevered from his body. He then embarked in one of his galleys to meet the family. As ſoon as he had reached their boats, he cauſed the women and children to be bound together and thrown into the river, ſeizing all that they had brought with them for his own uſe.

of the town, twenty-five Chineſe junks were at anchor; innumerable country boats were paſſing and repaſſing, and the ſhore was thronged with people. We landed at Ong-ta-hia's houſe; it was the reſort of the Chineſe, as his office conſiſted in reporting the arrival of their junks, and procuring them their clearances. The next day we viſited the viceroy. He reſided at the palace of the kings of Cochin China, ſix miles higher up the river than the town I landed at. The Abbé Raynal informs us its circumference is a league, and the walls of it planted with thouſands of cannon. This deſcription is certainly heightened; I viſited it ſeveral times myſelf, and a perſon who accompanied me found an opportunity of examining the whole. The fortification is an oblong ſquare, the greater ſides extending about half a mile, the leſſer two-thirds of that diſtance. It is formed by a retaining wall, behind which a rampart of earth, 10 or 11 feet high, was thrown up, with ſteps riſing to a convenient level for the diſcharge of miſſile weapons. It had no embrazures, the guns being pointed through a kind of port-holes made in the bottom of the retaining walls. The number mounted was about 60; the largeſt nine-pounders. For ſix or eight feet without the wall, ſhort pointed bamboos, from ſix to twelve inches long, were driven obliquely into the ground; beyond theſe was a ditch, eight feet wide, and as many in depth, fenced with bamboos growing, which was ſucceeded by another ſpace with pointed ones driven in the ground, and the whole encompaſſed by a low checquered bamboo rail. The ground within the fort was divided by a number of brick walls, meeting at right angles, and forming ſquares; ſome were allotted to the holding markets, others to granaries, quarters for the ſoldiers, ſtables for horſes, elephants, &c. The whole was much out of repair.

The palace deſerved the name of a good lower-roomed houſe. The building was laid out in ſpacious verandahs and private rooms. In one of the verandahs I was introduced to the viceroy; I found him ſwinging in a net hammock, extended between one of the pillars and the wainſcot of the inner apartments. He was a venerable old man, about ſixty years of age, ſilver beard, and moſt engaging manners. His dreſs was plain and ſimple, conſiſting of a looſe gown of black glazed linen, with large ſleeves, and black ſilk cap, and ſandals on his feet. I acquainted him with my buſineſs in Cochin China, much in the ſame terms I had made uſe of to Ignaack. I then requeſted he would receive the preſent I brought him, as a ſmall token of my reſpect. He then deſcended from his net, and ſeated himſelf upon the ground. He approved of my propoſal to form a commercial intercourſe with his nation, and would promote it all in his power. He then inquired ſeveral particulars reſpecting the nation I belonged to; as our force by ſea and land, our commerce, cuſtoms, and religion. He alſo examined our hats, ſwords, and other parts of our dreſs, very minutely. He then requeſted us to partake of a repaſt, conſiſting principally of minced fowls, vegetables, pork, buffalo beef, fiſh, rice, ſweetmeats, tea, ſpirits, &c.; during which ſeveral war elephants were brought into an area fronting the verandah, where ſome figures repreſenting ſoldiers were placed in ranks; theſe the elephants attacked with great fury, ſeized them with

their

their trunks, toſſed them in the air, and trampled them under their feet. Some ſoldiers were employed in ſhooting at a butt, with long match-locks, which had ſwivels and three-legged ſtands to fire them on. After a renewal of his profeſſions of friendſhip and regard, we ſtood up to depart; he ordered all the mandarins who were with him to attend me to the general's, to whom it was neceſſary, he ſaid, I ſhould make a viſit whenever I came to him. He then forced our acceptance of two ingots of ſilver, as an equivalent for the preſent (a gold repeating watch, ſet with a few ſmall diamonds, emeralds,) I had made to him, and we departed.

Attended by a numerous train of mandarins, who marched before and behind us in ranks, we preſented ourſelves at the gate of Quan-jam-Quen, who is an eunuch, and commander in chief of the fleet and army. Half an hour elapſed ere we were uſhered into a large hall; we ſeated ourſelves upon ſome chairs, placed for us before a rattan ſcreen, from behind which a ſhrill voice called our attention to the object of our viſit. He did not, however, become viſible till the common queſtions were paſſed, and I had acquainted him with the reaſons of my coming to Cochin China. The ſcreen was then turned up, and a glimmering light, diffuſed from a ſmall waxen taper, diſcloſed to our view, not the delicate form of a woman the ſound had conveyed the idea of, but that of a monſter, diſguſtful and horrible to behold. He was ſitting in a kind of boarded ſhrine, in form like a clothes-preſs. He was ſhort in ſtature, which was, however, amply made up to him in bulk; and I may venture to affirm he meaſured an ell over the ſhoulders. Great flaps hung down from his cheeks, and his little twinkling eyes were ſcarcely to be diſcerned for the flat folds, which formed deep receſſes around them. He hardly appeared civil, and received my preſent with indifference. In my ſubſequent viſits I found he was a great pedant, and valued himſelf much on his knowledge of books.

A month elapſed in a mutual intercourſe of civilities. I had hitherto reſided in the houſe of Ong-tahia, but finding it inconvenient, I made repeated applications to him for a ſeparate one. He as often evaded complying, and by his underhand influence prevented my hiring one. He was afraid, ſhould he ſuffer me to remove from under his own eye, ſome parts of the unreaſonable profits he hoped from his connection with us might eſcape him; and his unwillingneſs to diſcharge the amount of his purchaſes that he had made from us, may be conſidered as the firſt cauſes leading to the troubles we were afterwards involved in. As I found this man was the particular agent of the eunuch, I made him ſeveral conſiderable preſents, but all inadequate to the ſatisfying his rapacity.

The latter end of September the rains were ſo heavy, and the floods came down with ſo much violence from the mountains, that almoſt the whole town was overflowed in one night, during which the noiſe made by the ruſhing of the water through the ſtreets, and the cries of the people removing their effects, was horrible and alarming beyond idea. In the morning great numbers of boats were paſſing in the ſtreets. Notwithſtanding theſe floods happen ſeveral times during the periodical rains, few precautions are taken by the inhabitants to ſecure themſelves againſt the ſometimes melancholy conſequences; and the

the government is ſo abſurd as not to allow an upper roomed houſe to any one but their ſovereign.

Attention to our health obliged me to be urgent with Ong-ta-hia for his conſent to remove to a drier ſituation; and the application apparently reconciled him to it. It was only in appearance; for in three days after, a young man, who, with his father, ſerved me as linguiſts, complained to me that he had been ſeverely beaten by Ong-ta-hia for being inſtrumental in my leaving his houſe. The following day I was alarmed by the ſame perſons, of his going to put to death two of my people. I immediately haſtened to his houſe, accompanied by Mr. Totty, and found them buſied in binding a poor ſick Frenchman, and a cook belonging to Capt. Hutton, to the pillars of the houſe. Ong-ta-hia was ſtanding with a drawn ſword, and foaming at the mouth with paſſion. I requeſted to know the reaſon for ſuch conduct, but he replied not, and withdrew. I afterwards found it was in conſequence of ſome trifling difference between the Frenchman and a woman in the bazar who ſold eggs. The doctor and myſelf releaſed the priſoners without any oppoſition, promiſing that they ſhould, nevertheleſs, be delivered up to the viceroy for an inveſtigation of their conduct; which being done, a deciſion was given in our favour. No redreſs, however, was to be obtained. About this time I received a letter from Captain Maclennan, acquainting me that the bad ſtate of his health had led him to reſolve on bringing the veſſel up to the mouth of the river, that he might land and try the benefit of a change of air. I was exceedingly ſorry that Captain Maclennan's health ſhould render ſo imprudent a ſtep neceſſary. I was convinced it would alarm the government. I haſtened to the viceroy and eunuch, and acquainted them with the cauſe of her approach; notwithſtanding which, a parade of guards was made, and a number of precautions taken.

The *Amazon* anchored at the mouth of the river. The captain came on ſhore, but in ſuch a ſituation as to preclude all hopes of his recovery. Having been given over by our ſurgeon, he tried the phyſicians of the country. All was in vain, and Captain Maclennan breathed his laſt the 2d of October. The 7th of the ſame month was fixed for his funeral, and early in the morning we aſſembled to attend it. The Portuguezze burial-ground, where I purchaſed permiſſion to depoſit his remains, was at the diſtance of ſeven or eight hours journey. The beauty of the country round this ſpot was not to be equalled by that of any I had before ſeen in the Eaſt.

The behaviour of the Chineſe had latterly been very ſuſpicious. On my firſt arrival, they ſuppoſed I was come with a force to avenge the wrongs done to the Engliſh ſhip the year before, by the mandarin commanding at Turon, and ſeemed to vie with each other in ſupporting any deſigns I might have either againſt the Tyſons or the Tonquineſe themſelves, from the hope of coming in for a ſhare of the plunder, which would compenſate them for the loſſes they before had ſuſtained. Diſappointed by the repeated declarations of my intentions being entirely pacific, they were afraid it would prove to them rather detrimental than otherwiſe. An alteration in their behaviour to us ſoon became evident. They repreſented to the mandarins that the Engliſh were come to deprive them of their country, and invented a number of

of falſities the moſt abſurd and groundleſs. I was frequently warned that they intended to plunder us: our lives and property were equally at their mercy. My houſe was perpetually filled with mandarins, ſent to hear and adjuſt theſe fabricated grievances, from whence there was no other way of diſlodging them than by preſents; this in the end only proved an inducement to freſh parties to viſit me, and ſomething or other was daily deviſed to give me trouble. I avoided every thing I could that might tend to altercation. When I repreſented my caſe to the viceroy, he referred me to the eunuch, and only regretted his want of power to afford me redreſs. From the eunuch, whoſe province it was to adjuſt all theſe differences, an accumulation of injuries and inſults was all I could procure.

Things continued in this diſagreeable ſituation till the beginning of November. The monſoon beat with great violence on the coaſt, and our proſpect of getting away, which we anxiouſly looked for, was ſtill diſtant. A few days after the veſſel anchored in Hue river, the mandarin we brought from Bengal left her, and retired amongſt ſome of his relations, who lived in diſguiſe at a ſhort diſtance from town. From the time of my arrival in Cochin China, I continued to receive the ſtrongeſt proofs of the gratitude and attachment of this poor man; and it will preſently appear that we were indebted to him for the preſervation of our lives.

From the beginning of October I received frequent hints that the government had treacherous deſigns againſt us; that the eunuch, our declared enemy, had brought over a majority of the council to his meaſures. On the 7th of November, as myſelf and Mr. Totty were ſitting at breakfaſt, a meſſenger came in from our mandarin, and deſired to ſpeak with me immediately. He told me that his maſter, alarmed at the danger we were in, and anxious for our preſervation, had ſent him to adviſe us to ſecure ourſelves on board the veſſel without delay. He added, that the king * of Tonquin, inſtigated by the repreſentations of the eunuch, had ſent an order to the government to ſeize our veſſel: that the mandarins were arming their galleys, and had ordered their troops to be in readineſs for ſervice; and concluded by exhorting us to take inſtant meaſures for our ſecurity. This intelligence was preſently corroborated by the landlord of the houſe we lived in, who informed me that the Tonquineſe had determined to ſeize our veſſel, and that he hourly expected a party of ſoldiers being ſent to ſecure our perſons.

Having, therefore, put what we had moſt valuable into a ſmall country boat I kept in pay, Mr. Totty and myſelf, with three or four Bengal ſervants and ſome Chineſe rowers, left town between eight and nine in the morning, and reached the veſſel at noon. The following day, (Nov. 8th,) my writer, whom I had left in town, contrived to ſend a great part of my baggage on board the veſſel.

On the 9th, in the morning, five Portugueze, in conſequence of our ſudden departure, fled from town

* The ſovereign of Tonquin has only the ſhadow of authority; the whole power, ſince the beginning of the 15th century, having fallen into the hands of the general.

on board our veſſel for ſafety. In the evening they were followed by my writer and another Portugueze, diſguiſed in the habits of the country. All hands now joined in putting our little bark in the beſt ſtate of defence ſhe would admit of. Our force conſiſted of the captain and mate, one Engliſh ſailor, two Frenchmen, two Portugueze, and thirteen laſcars, which, with myſelf, the doctor, my writer, and our ſervants, amounted to about 30 perſons. The veſſel was armed with ſeven or eight old and very bad two-pounders, for which we had ſcarce any ſhot, two ſwivels, ſome wall-pieces, and twelve muſkets.

The 10th, I ſent to the mandarin of the look-out houſe, juſt oppoſite where we lay, requeſting he would ſend me a writer, as I wanted to write a letter to the principal mandarins. He complied. I wrote to them my reaſon for leaving town ſo ſuddenly, but added, I did not believe them guilty of ſo baſe a deſign, though prudence required me to be on my guard for our own ſafety.

The 13th, we diſcovered ſome galleys and large boats come from town, which brought too at a little diſtance from where we lay: we learnt that they were laden with guns and ſtores, to erect batteries to prevent our eſcaping them.

The 14th at day-break, we diſcovered two large armed galleys, full of men, dropping down with the tide, upon the veſſel, as if with an intention of boarding us; we hailed them, and deſired them to keep clear of us; but no anſwer was made. The captain then requeſted permiſſion to fire at them; the people in the forecaſtle accordingly fired ſome ſwivels, and two or three guns at them. Upon this the galleys immediately dropped their anchors, and numbers of the people jumped into the river. I now determined to follow up what we had begun, and ordered two jolly-boats to be manned and armed, and ſent them to bring off the galleys, furniſhing them with a few hand-grenades each, which I directed them to throw into the gallies before they attempted to board them. Theſe directions being obſerved, on the burſting of the hand-grenades, 30 or 40 more from each of them jumped over-board and ſwam to the ſhore. Our people then towed them off, together with five others which lay near them; all of which we deſtroyed, except one with a braſs gun in her, about a twelve-pounder; ſhe however foundered, in three days after, in a gale of wind, aſtern of our veſſel. The largeſt of theſe galleys was about 50 feet long and 12 broad, armed with ſpears 20 feet long, and matchlocks, with great quantities of powder and balls.

Conſcious, however, that they were now preparing their utmoſt force to attack us, and that the various meſſengers they were ſending on pretence of making an amicable adjuſtment of differences, were nothing more than ſo many pretexts for protracting our departure, I was ſtill exceedingly apprehenſive for the ſafety of the veſſel, in attempting to croſs the bar at the preſent inclement ſeaſon. From this conſideration I determined to write to the commander of the *Amazon*, to come (if practicable) to the mouth of the river, and favour our eſcape, or to ſend us his boat to aſſiſt us in getting over the bar. On the 16th I preſſed a boat for this purpoſe, and diſpatched her to the *Amazon*.

The ſeven following days the weather was ſo exceedingly bad, we began to doubt of the boat's being

being able to reach Turon. In this interval ſeveral meſſages paſſed between the viceroy and me. He ſtill continued his aſſurances of friendſhip, and invited me to an interview. The bearers, however, as regularly aſſured me of his inſincerity, and informed me of the preparations carrying on againſt us; and that the badneſs of the weather had deſtroyed four fire-floats they had conſtructed to burn our veſſel, and which had retarded an attack being made on us; that numbers of guns were carried to erect batteries at the mouth of the river, in order to prevent our croſſing the bar.

The 24th, the weather being a little ſettled, we moved our veſſel a little farther out. We now diſcovered crowds of people on ſhore, buſied in erecting batteries, &c. We fired ſome ſhot at them, but, owing to the ſmallneſs of our guns, gave them little interruption. At ſix o'clock in the afternoon three or four guns began to play upon us, and continued till it was dark, but without any effect. The boat now arrived which I diſpatched to Turon; by her I received the guns and ſhot I had deſired, with a letter from the captain of the *Amazon*, informing me he had ſent his boat, with three Europeans and five laſcars, to our aſſiſtance, as it was not poſſible to come up with his veſſel.

In the night I was awakened by ſome ſhocks of the veſſel ſtriking the ground. I immediately went upon deck. The ſcene which then preſented itſelf was diſmal to the laſt degree. The heavy ſwell having driven the veſſel from her anchors, ſhe was then thumping her bottom upon a hard ſand. Not a ſingle perſon was keeping watch. The captain and his mate, overcome with fatigue, were both aſleep; the reſt of the ſhip's company, to ſhelter themſelves from the rain, were all in the hold. The country boat had broke looſe from our veſſel, with two of our people on board, and was never afterwards heard of. Being low water, when the tide roſe we fortunately got the veſſel off without damage. At day-break the Tonquineſe began a heavy fire at us; their ſhot flew high, and the only damage ſuſtained was in the rigging. We returned their fire, but with little effect.

The 26th, ſeveral ſhot ſtruck the veſſel's hull, and one killed the only Engliſh ſailor we had on board. About noon, a cry of joy reſounded from every part of the veſſel, that the *Amazon*'s boat was in ſight. But the ſurf being ſo exceedingly high, we almoſt deſpaired of her being able to reach us. Unfortunately ſhe made choice of a part of the channel where the ſurf broke with the greateſt violence, and no ſooner had ſhe entered it, than ſhe diſappeared. Being unable to afford them the leaſt aſſiſtance, we concluded the whole boat's crew muſt periſh. The Tonquineſe obſerving this accident, elated with joy, fired at us with redoubled fury. In about an hour the heads of two men were diſcovered ſwimming towards the veſſel: our boat inſtantly put off to meet them, and ſhortly returned with two Engliſhmen. They informed me that a Dutchman was loſt in the ſurf, that ſome of the laſcars had reached the ſhore, and that the Tonquineſe, with wanton cruelty, during their perilous ſituation, fired at them with ſmall arms.

The 27th, all our fore-topmaſt rigging was ſhot away; one ſhot ſtruck the veſſel between wind and water, which however was repaired with ſome difficulty.

The 28th, additional guns began to play, and ſeveral ſhot ſtruck us weighing nine pounds. The try-ſail-maſt was ſhot away; the beſt bower cable parted cloſe to the hauſe-hole, being cut with a ſhot. Our ſituation now was truly alarming, and the injury we had ſuſtained was very material. To paſs the bar, while the wind was in its preſent direction, was impoſſible; to return to our former ſtation in the river, where the batteries would ſtill be nearer to us, was returning to inevitable ruin; and to remain where we were, expoſed to the fire of nine or ten pieces of cannon, was certain deſtruction. Critical as our ſituation was, it was neceſſary that ſomething ſhould ſpeedily be done. After a conſultation, we at length reſolved (though with little hopes of ſucceſs,) to try to bring about a reconciliation.

The 29th, at day-break, I ordered a white flag to be hoiſted at our top-gallant-maſt-head; and our people beckoned to the Tonquineſe to come on board. They immediately pulled down their war flag, and beckoned to us in return. The Tonquineſe, as we ſuppoſed, were waiting for orders from town, ſuffered us to remain unmoleſted the whole day. In the evening the wind changed, and at half paſt nine was at W.S.W. Our anchor was immediately weighed, our ſails ſet in the moſt profound ſilence, ſteered S. by E. through a channel not more than 60 yards wide; and, notwithſtanding the darkneſs of the night, and the breakers ſtill running high, at half paſt ten o'clock we croſſed the bar. The Tonquineſe then perceived we were giving them the ſlip, kept up a briſk fire at us, till long after we were out of the reach of their guns, but not a ſhot ſtruck us. The wind continued favourable the whole night; the next morning, at eleven o'clock, we anchored in Turon bay, at which place we repaired the *Jenny*.

The 18th of December we left Turon, when the *Jenny* was ſeparated from us in a gale of wind, which continuing with ſuch violence, prevented us from again touching at Cochin China. We then bore away, and on the 23d of December 1779, anchored in Malacca roads, ſailed from thence the 8th, and arrived at Calcutta the 16th of February following.

A Sketch of the Geography of COCHIN CHINA; *ſome Particulars relative to the Manners, Cuſtoms, and Hiſtory of the Inhabitants; and a few Conſiderations on the Importance of forming an Eſtabliſhment in that Country.*

Cochin China, called by the natives Anam, extends from about the 20th degree of north latitude to Pulo Condore, which in lies 8°40′. It is bounded by the kingdom of Tonquin on the north, from which it is ſeparated by the river Sungen; by the kingdom of Laos, and by a range of mountains, which divides it from Cambodia, on the weſt; and by that part of the Eaſtern Ocean, generally called the China Sea, on the ſouth and eaſt.

The kingdom is divided into twelve provinces, all lying upon the ſea-coaſt, and ſucceeding each other from north to ſouth in the following order.

Ding-oie, Cong-bing, Ding-cat, Hue (or the Court), in the poſſeſſion of the Tonquineſe. *Cham, Cong-nai, Quinion*, in the poſſeſſion of Ignaack. *Phu-yen, Bing-khang, Nab-tong*, Bing-thoam (or *Champa*), dubious whether ſub-

dued

duced by Ignaack, or ſtill in the poſſeſſion of the king. *Donai*, in the poſſeſſion of the king.

The breadth of the country bears no proportion to its length. Few of the provinces extend further than a degree from eaſt to weſt, ſome leſs than 90 miles: Donai, which is properly a province of Cambodia, is much larger.

The whole country is interſected by rivers, which, although not large enough to admit of veſſels of great burthen, yet are exceedingly well calculated for promoting inland commerce.

The climate is healthy, the violent heat of the ſummer months being tempered by regular breezes from the ſea. September, October, and November, are the ſeaſon of the rains; the low lands are then ſuddenly overflowed by immenſe torrents of water which fall from the mountains. The inundations happen generally once a fortnight, and laſt for three or four days. In December, January, and February, there are frequently rains brought by cold northerly winds, which diſtinguiſh this country with a winter different from any other in the Eaſt. The inundations have the ſame effect here as the overflowings of the Nile in Egypt, and render the country one of the moſt fruitful in the world. In many parts the land produces three crops of grain in the year. All the fruits of India are found here in the greateſt perfection, with many of thoſe of China.

No country in the Eaſt produces richer or a greater variety of articles proper for carrying on an advantageous commerce, cinnamon, pepper, cardemoms, ſilk, cotton, ſugar, Agula-wood, Japan-wood, ivory, &c. Gold is taken almoſt pure from the mines; and before the troubles great quantities were brought from the hills in duſt, and bartered by the rude inhabitants of them for rice, cloths, and iron. It was from them alſo the Agula and Calambae woods were procured, with quantities of wax, honey, and ivory.

The animals of Cochin China are bullocks, goats, ſwine, buffaloes, elephants, camels, and horſes. In the woods are found the wild boar, tyger, and rhinoceros, with plenty of deer; the poultry is excellent, and the fiſh caught on the coaſt abundant and delicious. The fleſh of the elephant is accounted a great dainty by the Cochin Chineſe. The breeding of bullocks is little attended to; their fleſh is not eſteemed as food, and they are made no uſe of in tilling the land, which is performed by buffaloes. They are totally unacquainted with the art of milking their cattle.

The aborigines of Cochin China are called Moys, and are the people which inhabit the chain of mountains which ſeparate it from Cambodia. To theſe ſtrong holds they were driven when the preſent poſſeſſors invaded the country. They are a ſavage race of people, very black, and reſemble in their features the Caffrees.

It was about the year 1280 of the Chriſtian era, that the firſt Tartar prince became poſſeſſed of the throne of China. This revolution afforded an opportunity to the weſtern provinces to throw off their dependence, and they were formed into a kingdom, under a prince whoſe deſcendant now reigns in Tonquin, and is called Knaw-Whang. About the beginning of the fifteenth century, a large body of people from theſe provinces being diſaffected to the government, joined under a leader of abilities; they ſoon became maſters of the coaſt of Co-

chin China, as far as Cape Aurilla, which lies in latitude 12° 30′ N. The Moys, the original inhabitants, retired to the hills bordering their country to the weſtward, where they have ever ſince remained. The emigrants, under their conductor, founded the kingdom of Cochin China. The continual wars they were engaged in with the Tonquineſe, induced them to build a wall on the ſouthern extremity of the province of Ding-noi, to prevent their irruptions. Every communication by ſea was ſtrictly forbidden. In the year 1764 the country of Cochin China was in a flouriſhing condition, and governed by a prince of abilities; ſoon after his ſon, whoſe misfortunes and fate has been briefly given in the foregoing narrative, ſucceeded to the throne, and anarchy and confuſion enſued.

The Cochin Chineſe bear evident marks of their being derived from the ſame ſtock as the Chineſe. They reſemble them in their features and moſt of their manners and cuſtoms. Their religion is the ſame: their oral language, though different, ſeems formed upon the ſame principles, and they uſe the ſame characters in writing. They are a courteous, affable, inoffenſive race, rather inclined to indolence. The ladies are by far the moſt active ſex; they uſually do all the buſineſs, while their lazy lords ſit upon their haunches, ſmoking, chewing beetle, or ſipping tea. Contrary to the cuſtom of China, the ladies are not ſhut up; and if unmarried, a temporary connection with ſtrangers who arrive in the country is deemed no diſhonour. Merchants often employ them as their factors and brokers, and 'tis ſaid the firmeſt reliance may be placed on their fidelity.

The habit of the men and women is cut after the ſame faſhion. It is a looſe robe, buttoning with a ſmall robe round the neck, and folding over the breaſt like a banyan gown, with large long ſleeves which cover the hands. People of rank, and eſpecially the ladies, wear ſeveral of theſe gowns one over the other; the undermoſt reaches to the ground, the ſucceeding ones are each ſhorter than the other, ſo that the diſplay of the different colours makes a gaudy appearance as they walk along.

Such are the few particulars relative to Cochin China. It now remains to ſhew how a connection with Cochin China may prove beneficial to this country. The drain of ſpecie from the Company's ſettlements in India, is become a matter of ſuch ſerious import, that any plan which may be offered to remedy ſo growing an evil, I have no doubt, will be deemed worthy of obſervation. I am ſanguine in my expectations, that a ſettlement in Cochin China would conduce to that deſirable end, as well as be productive of many other advantages.

Our two little veſſels brought from Cochin China to the amount of 60,000 rupees in gold and ſilver bullion. The *Rumbold*, the year before, alſo brought bullion to a conſiderable amount, on account of ſales of Bengal and Madras cloths, opium, iron, copper, lead, hardware, and glaſs.

The ſituation of Cochin China is excellently well adapted to commerce. Its vicinity to China, Tonquin, Japan, Cambodia, Siam, the Malay coaſt, the Phillipines, Borneo, the Moluccas, &c. renders the intercourſe with all theſe countries ſhort and eaſy. The commodious harbours formed on the coaſt, parti-

particularly that of Turon, affords a ſafe retreat for ſhips of any burthen during the moſt tempeſtuous ſeaſons of the year.

The nations of Europe, having hitherto found it impoſſible to provide cargoes ſufficiently valuable to barter for the commodities of China, are obliged to make up the deficiency by ſending thither immenſe quantities of bullion; by which means it has, for a number of years paſt, drained the eaſtern and weſtern worlds of their ſpecie. The number of junks annually reſorting to Cochin China, plainly proves how much the productions of it are in demand amongſt the Chineſe. Theſe productions, had we a ſettlement and a confirmed influence in the country, might with eaſe be brought to center with us, purchaſed with the ſtaples of India and of Europe. Turon would become the emporium for them, where our ſhips bound to Canton, from whence it is only five days ſail, might call and receive them. It would prove a ſaving of ſo much ſpecie to Great Britain or India as the value of the commodities amounted to in China. In a few years, there is every reaſon to believe a very conſiderable inveſtment might be provided.

Our trade to China has ever been burthened with enormous impoſts and exactions: Theſe, under various pretences, are annually increaſing, and in proceſs of time may become inſupportable. It is an opinion latterly grown current, that the Chineſe are deſirous of totally excluding all Europeans from their country. May we not hazard a conjecture, that the vexations they oblige them to ſuffer are the premeditated ſchemes of this politic people to effect it? Were ſuch an event to happen, the want of a ſettlement to the eaſtward would be ſeverely felt; the Chineſe would export their own commodities, and Java, or the Phillipines, as the neareſt ports, would become the marts for them. As there is no reaſon to ſuppoſe that our inability to procure them from the firſt land would hinder their conſumption, we muſt buy them either from the Dutch or from the Spaniards. A ſettlement in Cochin China will give us a ſuperior advantage to either, both as its ſituation is nearer, and the Chineſe are more accuſtomed to reſort thither: At all events there is reaſon to ſuppoſe it will enable us to procure the commodities of China at a much more reaſonable rate, than now purchaſed by our factors at Canton, and certainly on leſs humiliating terms to the nation at large. Colonies of Chineſe have from time to time emigrated from the parent country, and fixed their abode in different parts of Cochin China. Theſe have their correſpondence in every ſeaport of the empire. Through their means, teas, china ware, and the various other articles, the objects of our commerce with China, might be imported in junks to our own ſettlements, equally good in quality, and cheaper, as the Chineſe are exempted from the exorbitant duties levied on foreigners. Some of the beſt workmen might be encouraged to ſettle in Cochin China, and under direction, manufactories carried to as great a degree of perfection as in China itſelf.

The intercourſe between Japan and Cochin China might be renewed, and we might participate in a trade for many years monopolized by the Dutch. An advantageous trade might be carried on with the Phillipine Iſlands, and Madras and Bengal goods introduced amongſt them, by means of the junks, for the conſumption of

Spaniſh America. The Siameſe and Cambodians would bring the produce of their reſpective countries, and barter or ſell them for ſuch articles as they wanted from Cochin China. Amongſt them it is probable a ſale might be found for quantities of Bengal cloths. The lower claſs of people in Cochin China are, for the moſt part, clothed in cangas, a coarſe cotton cloth brought from China; but the preference which I had an opportunity of obſerving they gave to Bengal cloths, on account of their being wider and cheaper, would ſoon induce them to adopt the uſe of them. The demand for opium, already in ſome meaſure become a neceſſary of life to the Chineſe, would increaſe in proportion to the facility of procuring it. The importation of it, no longer confined to Canton, but carried by the junks to every ſeapoſt in the country, would ſpread the demand for this drug to the remoteſt parts of the empire.

But what inſpires the moſt flattering hopes from an eſtabliſhment in this country, is its rich gold mines, celebrated for ages as producing the richeſt ore, ſo pure, that the ſimple action of fire is ſaid to be ſufficient to refine it. I omitted no opportunity of making inquiries reſpecting this valuable article, and was told, that mines were formed in different parts of the northern provinces, and particularly in Hué, where the ore lay ſo near the ſurface of the earth that it was dug up with little labour. Under the direction of a ſkilful metallurgiſt, what might not be expected from ſuch a ſource?

Great as the commercial advantages are, the political ones reſulting from a ſettlement in Cochin China would be ſcarce inferior. Turon Bay would not only afford a ſecure retreat to our Indiamen, in caſe of loſing their paſſage to China, but from thence we might alſo intercept the fleets of any hoſtile power, either going to or returning from that country. We ſhould become formidable neighbours to the Dutch and to the Spaniards, and in the event of a war with either of them, attack, with advantage, their moſt valuable ſettlements.

Should the Company be induced to form a ſettlement in Cochin China, it may be effected on principles ſtrictly juſt, and at a ſmall expence. Several of the royal family, beſides the mandarins who were in Bengal, with many officers of the late government, urged me to uſe my endeavours with the government of Bengal to induce it to afford them aſſiſtance, promiſing a powerful ſupport whenever we ſhould heartily join in their cauſe. To reſtore their lawful ſovereign to the throne, would be now a meaſure ſo popular, that the ſincerity of their offers cannot be doubted. To relieve an unhappy people, groaning under the weight of the moſt cruel oppreſſion, would be an act worthy of the Britiſh nation. Fifty European infantry, half that number of artillery, and two hundred ſepoys, would be ſufficient for this and every other purpoſe. The natives of Cochin China are infinitely below the inhabitants of Hinduſtan in military knowledge; I have, however, no doubt that a body of them, well diſciplined and regularly paid, would prove as faithful to us, and contribute as much to the ſecurity of any poſſeſſions which we might acquire to the eaſtward, as the ſepoys do to our territories in India. In caſe of any diſtant expeditions, they would be found ſuperior,

perior, being entirely free from all religious prejudices, and having no objection to the ſea.

While Cochin China remains in its preſent diſtracted ſtate, a favourable opening is preſented to the firſt European nation that may attempt to obtain a footing in the country. Should the Company, therefore, entertain a deſign of forming an eſtabliſhment in Cochin China, no time ſhould be loſt in carrying it into execution.

[Our Nautical Readers will find ſome uſeful information in the following Article.]

OBSERVATIONS *upon the* MONSOONS, *as far as they regard the Commerce and Navigation of the Port of* BOMBAY.

(Written by a Gentleman reſiding at that Settlement.)

OUR readers will not require to be told that our year is divided into two grand ſeaſons, or as they are called, the South-Weſt and North-Eaſt Monſoon; that the firſt generally prevails from May to the middle of September, incluſive, the other during the remaining months; yet we muſt premiſe this as an introduction of what follows.

We need ſcarcely to obſerve that, during the ſouth-weſt monſoon, all the ports and roadſteads on this ſide of India deny approach; ſo much ſo, that between the 15th of May and the 1ſt of September, ſhips are precluded by their policies from touching upon the Malabar coaſt, or from lying in Surat Roads between the 1ſt of May and the 1ſt of September. Generally ſpeaking, the monſoon is conſidered to extend from Dunder-Head, the ſouthern extremity of Ceylon, to the Perſian Gulf; in order to attain which, they who ſhould ſail at this ſeaſon would be obliged to make what is called a ſouthern paſſage, that is, go firſt to the ſouth of the equator, before they could ſtretch over to the weſtward, a voyage that would occupy, for Muſcat about 40 days, and to Buſſorah about two months. The ſame objection exiſts againſt ſailing at this ſeaſon to any part of the Arabian coaſt. As for the Red Sea, it is conſidered in vain to attempt entering it at this ſeaſon—nor can it be ſaid to be favourable to ſail now to the Cape, the Mauritius, or any port to the weſtward.

To the other ſide of India, on the contrary, it is now the moſt advantageous period of departing. From the middle of April, even to the middle of Auguſt, a voyage to Madras may be made in about 12 or 15 days; to Bengal from 15 to 20 days; after this time it becomes exceſſively tedious, from the neceſſity of keeping to the eaſtern ſide of the Bay, to avoid the violent weather on the Coromandel coaſt. For the ſame reaſon the ſouth-weſt monſoon is eligible to leave Bombay for any of the ports in the Gulf of Bengal, or the Streights of Malacca; hence alſo it is the ſeaſon for ſailing to China: after the 20th of Auguſt, however, what is called the direct paſſage to China becomes very precarious, with much probability of finding blowing weather in the China Seas.

With regard to the ports from which ſhips may be expected to arrive at Bombay during this monſoon,

ſoon, it may be laid down as a general rule, that the quarters favourable to ſail to during any ſeaſon, are thoſe that it is unfavourable to expect arrivals from, and *vice verſa*: hence from the Perſian Gulf, the Red Sea, the Cape of Good Hope, and the weſtward in general, this is the moſt ſeaſonable period to expect arrivals: from Muſcat, a trip may now be made in 10 or 12 days, from Mocha in 20 days, and Suez in about a month. It ſhould be remarked, that after September, the Red Sea admits of no egreſs; ſhips conſequently remaining there beyond that time, muſt continue there all the north-eaſt monſoon, and are ſaid to have loſt their paſſage: on this account, the 25th of Auguſt is the lateſt day to which our cruiſers are allowed to remain at Suez. From the Cape a paſſage may be made in five or ſix weeks; from the Mauritius, in three weeks or a month.

The ſouth-weſt monſoon is alſo the moſt favourable ſeaſon in which a paſſage may be made from Batavia or any ports to the eaſtward, through theſe ſouthern ſtreights: from Batavia to Bombay, in particular, a paſſage may be made in about 35 days. From Madras and Bengal, during the ſouth-weſt monſoon, it is neceſſary to make the ſouthern paſſage in order to reach Bombay: this will require, in a paſſage from Madras, from 30 to 40 days, and from Bengal from 45 to 60 days, from the neceſſity of working out of the river, and beating down the Bay to clear Acheen Head. From the Streights of Malacca it is an arduous taſk to ſail for this port, or even to any one on the peninſula of India, owing to the difficulty of working round Acheen Head.

We have now to treat of the north-eaſt monſoon, or the ſeaſon which may be conſidered as included between the 15th of Auguſt and the 15th of April; in which the firſt circumſtance that occurs to us to remark is, that our coaſt is rendered in a peculiar manner ſecure and favourable to navigation; it is now conſidered the moſt eligible period for ſailing to the Perſian Gulf, and in general to all ports to the weſtward. To Muſcat the trip is generally 15, and to Buſſorah 28 days. The time ſuitable for ſailing to Mocha and Suez, is from the middle of February to the middle of March, when a paſſage may be made to the firſt in 18 days, to the ſecond in 30. If a ſhip be delayed till the latter end of March or the beginning of April, the paſſage becomes more tedious, being then obliged to make the land to the ſouthward of the Iſland of Socatra, before the Gulf can be entered, on account of the ſoutherly winds which prevail, and a current ſetting to the northward. After the 15th of April, a ſhip bound to the Red Sea would be very likely to loſe her paſſage.

Between the 15th of Auguſt and the 15th of September, it may be conſidered favourable to ſail to Madras and Bengal; but after this time the ſeaſon is ſuſpended, owing to the ſetting in of the north-eaſt monſoon on the other ſide of India, which cloſes the ports on the coaſt of Coromandel, Golconda, and Oriſſa, between the 15th of October and the 15th of December; at leaſt this period is excepted in common policies of inſurance. After this time again a paſſage may be made to Madras in 30, and Bengal in 50 days. This ſeaſon may be deemed unfavourable to the coaſt of Pegue and the Streights of Malacca; but for the Streights of Sunda, Batavia, for example, it is the beſt adapted—a paſſage thither may be made in days.

With regard to the ſeaſonable imports in this monſoon, it is at no time more advantageous than now for coming from the Coromandel coaſt, and in ſhort the whole bay: a paſſage may be made from Madras in 20 days, from Bengal in a month, and Penang a month. From the Perſian Gulf it is no leſs favourable, the paſſage from Muſcat being about 10 days; and from Buſſorah 28. The Red Sea is now cloſed; nor is it reaſonable to expect arrivals from the Cape or the Streights of Sunda; from the latter, in particular, it is almoſt impoſſible at this ſeaſon to make a tolerable paſſage.

A curious Mode of Proceſs among the HINDUS, *in Trials for* WITCHCRAFT.

(An original Communication.)

THE Hindus ſtill believe in witchcraft and ſorcery, and this ſuppoſition is probably encouraged by the bramins; for it has not unfrequently happened ſince the eſtabliſhment of the new courts of juſtice by Lord Cornwallis, that in the courts of circuit, bramins tried for murder have aſſigned as a motive for thus having committed the crime, that the murdered perſon had enchanted them. Among the *Sudra* caſt, this belief is ſo prevalent, that until the year 1793, it had been a cuſtom from time immemorial, that perſons ſuſpected of this crime were ſubjected to a mode of trial before a tribunal of villagers of that caſt, and, without any reference to the legal and eſtabliſhed courts of juſtice, on a ſuppoſed conviction, put to death.

Almoſt every village has its reputed witches; and if two or three perſons die ſucceſſively in one family, or even in one village, the cauſe is always attributed to witchcraft, and is a ſufficient reaſon for the inhabitants of the village to call an aſſembly of the men of that and the neighbouring villages to try the ſuſpected perſons. The mode of proceeding to eſtabliſh the crime is by incantation, and in ſome particulars, not very diſſimilar to what was formerly practiſed in Europe. It alſo ſeems that the Aſiatic, as well as the European witches, practiſe their ſpells by dancing at midnight, and the principal inſtrument they uſe on ſuch occaſions is a broom.

The natives of India obſerve three modes of incantation, in order to prove the crime. Firſt, in the day time, by planting in water branches of the Saul tree, in the name of every woman in the village, from the age of ten years and upwards; for if, after remaining in the water a certain period of time, a branch withers, the woman in whoſe name it is placed is deemed a witch.

Secondly, by lamp light in the night, by dropping oil of muſtard into water contained in the hollow of a certain leaf, and with each drop calling on the name of every woman of the village; and if the ſhadow of the woman in whoſe name the oil is dropped appeared in the water, ſhe was immediately pronounced a witch.

The third mode is by placing ſmall parcels of rice, tied in bags,

in

in a neſt of white ants, in the name of each woman of the village; when as many of the bags of rice as were deſtroyed by the ants, each of the women, in whoſe names ſuch bags were placed, were declared witches. All theſe ſeveral proceedings were performed before the ſelected tribunal as above deſcribed, and which generally conſiſted of a pretty numerous aſſembly.

By one, or all of theſe modes, five women were tried, convicted, and executed, ſo late as the year 1792. But the principal perſons compoſing this tribunal were apprehended and tried before the court of *Patna* circuit, on a charge of murder, and convicted, but afterwards pardoned. On this trial it came out that this cuſtom had obtained time immemorial. Several of the witneſſes examined remembered inſtances of perſons convicted and executed for the crime of ſorcery. One man ſtated that his own mother was tried and executed for a witch. To put a ſtop to this barbarous cuſtom, a proclamation was iſſued by government, declaring all perſons who ſhould put any perſons to death on the ground of being convicted of ſorcery, ſhould be deemed guilty of murder, and the perſons forming the tribunal accomplices.

Letters from the Emperor AURINGZEBE *to his Sons, together with an authentic Copy of his Will. Tranſlated from the Perſic Originals, by the late Joſeph Earles, Eſq. To which is ſubjoined, Explanatory Notes.—(Now firſt publiſhed.)*

We have ſelected the following LETTERS and the WILL from a collection of the GENUINE LETTERS of PERSONAGE, in the poſſeſſion of RICHARD JOHNSON, Eſq.—This collection was, at his deſire, tranſlated by Mr. EARLES, ſeveral years ago, in Calcutta, but it has never been publiſhed either in India or in England. The ſelection we have made will be found curious and intereſting, in as much as it unfolds ſomething of the private ſentiments and feelings of a Prince, known to all readers for his tyranny and his cruelties, but not leſs known to all competent judges of Indian hiſtory for his great political as well as military talents. The Letters to his ſons, written on his death-bed, exhibit a ſtriking picture of the ſuperſtitious bigotry with which his mind was impreſſed; and the ſentiments they expreſs, when compared with his conduct in public life, afford a ſplendid inſtance in the hiſtory of mankind, that the moſt cruel and ſanguinary diſpoſition may yet be ſuſceptible of paternal tenderneſs.

The Letter which the Emperor Aurengzebe dictated at the point of death to his ſon Prince Allijah.

Old age is arrived, weakneſs is grown powerful, and ſtrength is departed from my joints. I came into the world a ſtranger, and a ſtranger I leave it: I have no knowledge of myſelf who I am, or for what purpoſe I am.

I have no certain knowledge of any one, not I:
That is, I have none of myſelf, not I.

Breath has gone without humility, and contrition remains. The empire has not been properly governed or protected by me; and my precious life has been ſpent on nothing. I have a Lord in the houſe, but do not perceive his light in my dark eyes. Life gives me advice of death, the departure of reaſon rends the thread of my breath, and my hopes of living longer are fruſtrated. The troops, all afflicted, with their hands and feet contracted, are like myſelf ſtupified and confounded.

confounded. I have no ſtock of works to lay before my bountiful Sovereign, except the ſins I carry with me; and I know not in conſequence to what puniſhment I ſhall be doomed. How firm ſoever my hope in his goodneſs and mercy is, yet, upon a review of the conduct and actions of my life, fearful apprehenſions, and terrifying reflections, will not ſuffer me to remain ſtedfaſt in it.

Let what will happen, we have launched the ſhip into the deep.

Tho' the Almighty will ſufficiently protect our ſubjects and ſervants, yet in the viſible world, it is alſo incumbent on our ſons to take care that the people of God are not wantonly ſacrificed. You will give my laſt bleſſing to my grandſon. Alas! that I did not ſee him when he went away: ſtrong deſire to do it remains.

The empreſs is apparently much afflicted; but God is the ſovereign of hearts. The contracted thoughts of women are productive of nothing but diſcontentment. Adieu, O light of my eyes, adieu!

LETTER.

The following letter was dictated immediately after by the emperor, to his ſon prince Mohammed Kam Bukhſh, who was at Bijapoor:

"My ſon, my vitals. In the world of empire, I unavoidably adviſed you by the will of God; but as it was not the divine pleaſure, you did not hearken to my advice with ſatisfaction. I now depart a ſtranger, and with the tenderneſs of a father regret your inexperience and want of knowledge. Of what advantage is ſin? Whatever I have done, I bear the fruit thereof myſelf. It is very vexatious: I came alone, and muſt go alone; he that would have kept me company has departed twelve days before me. Notwithſtanding I now look upon my friend, I have nothing but deſpair in my eyes. My back is bent, and my feet have loſt their motion. The breath which I breathe is reſolved to leave my narrow breaſt. I have committed many ſins: what will be the conſequence of them? The troops, from the reflection on this event, are ſitting half dead with diſtraction, and wiſhing their own diſſolution before mine. Though God is all-ſufficient to protect my ſubjects and ſervants, yet it is alſo incumbent on my ſons and emirs to do it: while I poſſeſſed vigour of being, no protection was wanted for them; God only knows what will befall them now: but you with whom I leave them in depoſit, have the hand of power, and will find that their protection is neceſſary from external motives. Aliyah is alſo near at hand. God forbid that true believers ſhould be ſlain, and by their death bring a puniſhment upon my head. Committing you and your children to God, I myſelf am departing in great and inexpreſſible torture. The empreſs, from knowing my ſituation, is in deep affliction; and Hayat un Niſſa, who never ſaw any thing from her infancy, is perplexed in a labyrinth of grief. Your mother, who, like me, is very dangerouſly ill, intends perhaps to attend the ſtirrup of this frail mortal. Thoſe born in my houſe, and the attendants of the preſence, notwithſtanding they ſhew wheat, are no more than venders of barley, and at a diſtance from you, which renders it more neceſſary that you ſhould endeavour to make ſome uſe of them. At all events, commit yourſelf to God, and that will be ſufficient. My intention was to adviſe you; I have

have done ſo? I reſign you to God, and depart."

After having ſaid this, Aurengzebe gave up the ghoſt.

The Laſt Will of the Emperor AURENGZEBE*.

Praiſe be to God, and bleſſings upon his eleƈt and choſen ſervants. Let the following articles be conſidered as my laſt Will:

1ſt. Let them place this ſinner, plunged in iniquity, in the pure and holy earth of Huſſein, (the peace of God be upon him), as there can be no ſecurity for the immerſed in the ocean of iniquity, except refuge at that aſylum of abſolution and mercy: and let what is neceſſary for this exalted felicity be taken from our fortunate ſon, Prince Allijah†, with whom it is.

2d. There are four rupees two annas, the produce of cap-making, with Aiyah Begé the ‡ Mehldarnee, which let them take and lay out in grave cloaths for this miſerable creature. There are alſo 305 rupees, ariſing from tranſcribing the Koran, in my private treaſury, which let them diſtribute among the poor on the day of my death: for as money ariſing from writing the Koran is eſteemed prohibited properly by the ſect of the Shiah||, they ſhould not for this reaſon expend it on my funeral, or on any thing requiſite for it.

3d. Let what is further neceſſary from the vakeel of Prince Allijah, who is next heir among my children, and charged with whatever is legal and prohibited. No queſtions will then be aſked of this miſerable creature,

* He died on the 21ſt February 1707, at Ahmednagur, in the province of Dowlutabad, aged ninety lunar years and fourteen days, having reigned about fifty lunar years.

The execution of this will is committed in particular to his third ſon, Sultan Mahommed Azim Shah, who was with him at the time of his death, and whom he had deſigned for his ſucceſſor, to the prejudice of his eldeſt ſurviving ſon, Sultan Mahommed Mauzim, who was then at Cabul, but who, notwithſtanding, ſucceeded to the empire, by the defeat and death of his brother, by the title of Bahuder Shah.

† Sultan Mahommed Azim Shah.

Aurengzebe, in his life-time, had ſent and procured ſome earth from the Deſert of Kerbila, in Arabia, where Imam Huſſein, the grandſon of Mahommed by his daughter Fatima and Ali, ſuffered martyrdom, which is the holy earth here meant—a manifeſt proof of his egregious ſuperſtition.

‡ The chief female attendant of the mehl or womens' apartments. Aurengzebe ſeems here to have maintained himſelf by cap-making—a remarkable inſtance of humility and ſelf-denial in ſo great a prince. The produce of labour and induſtry being conſidered by the Mahommedans, above all other kind, the moſt indiſputable and lawful property, it has been held highly commendable by many of their learned theologiſts to ſubſiſt by the practice of it. This may account for the emperor's trade of cap-making, who either was, or pretended to be, a very religious man.

|| The Sunnis and Shiahs are two great ſects, into which the Mahommedans are divided. The Sunnis acknowledge as lawful the ſucceſſion of Abubikr, Omar, Othman or Oſman, and Ali, and receive the Koran and Mahommed's traditions, in the ſenſe they are expounded by their four great doƈtors, Hanifa, Malek, Shafi, and Hanbali. The Shiahs deny the lawfulneſs of the ſucceſſion of Abubikr, Omar, and Othman, and maintain that Mortuza Ali, Mahommed's ſon-in-law, (according to the prophet's will), ought immediately to ſucceed him. They pay no regard to the opinions of the above-mentioned doƈtors, but are entirely guided by their own Imams. The Turks, Tartars, and Indians, are of the former, and the Perſians chiefly of the latter ſect. The former account themſelves the moſt orthodox. Aurengzebe was of this ſect, but his ſons were of the Shiah. They are inveterate and bitter enemies to each other; and the Shiahs execrate and deteſt the Khalifs, Abubikr, Omar, and Othman, the immediate ſucceſſors of the prophet, and predeceſſors of Ali.

ture, as the dead are in the hands of the living.

4th. Let them bury this wanderer in the vale of iniquity, bareheaded; as there are doubtleſs hopes of mercy to a wretched criminal, whom they lead bareheaded to a King of exalted * dignity.

5th. Let my coffin be covered with ſome of the coarſe white cloth called *guzzi*; let no canopy be carried over it; and let them refrain from the vile practice of having elegy-ſingers to precede it.

6th. Let the ruler of the empire treat thoſe afflicted ſervants, who have wandered through wilds and deſerts with this departed ſinner, with affection and tenderneſs; and ſhould any fault be diſcovered in them, let him reward it with forgiveneſs and mercy.

7th. There is none better calculated for a miniſter of ſtate than a Perſian. In war alſo, from the reign of his majeſty of bleſſed † memory, till the preſent time, none of this nation ever fled from the field of battle, or ſlipp'd from their feet of firmneſs; nor have they ever been refractory or perfidious: but as they require much attention and reſpect, it is difficult to ſatisfy them, though by all means highly neceſſary, and more ſo, not to treat them with neglect.

8th. The Tartars are undoubtedly a race of excellent ſoldiers. They are very expert and judicious in plundering and devaſtating a country, and in making night attacks and priſoners; nor do they account it any diſgrace to retire from action fighting; being in this reſpect far remote from the groſs ignorance of the Hinduſtanians, whoſe heads may go 'ere they will go themſelves. It is by all means neceſſary, therefore, to treat theſe people with regard, as they will be ſerviceable upon many occaſions where others will ‡ not.

9th. To the Syeds‖, worthy of proſperity, reſpect ſhould be ſhewn, and according to the word of God, "reſpect is due to his kindred," not to be neglected: and becauſe the love of this race, agreeable to the Koran, "I require nothing of ye for him, except affection towards his kindred," is a reward of the command, it never ſhould be diminiſhed, for it is equally productive of temporal and eternal happineſs. It is neceſſary, however, to be very cautious of the Syeds of Barreah, and without abating any internal regard for them, not to advance them according to their dignity, as they will confederate, not only with the moſt powerful, but the tyrant of the country. If the rein, therefore, is once ſlackened, repentance will be in vain. Repentance will not avail when the thing is done.

10th. Let the tenth article of my will be duly executed. They § will give their eldeſt daughter

* This ſeems to allude to the cuſtom of bringing great criminals in Hindaſtan, who have been admitted to pardon, into the ſovereign's preſence with their hands tied with their turban, and conſequently bareheaded.

† His father the Emperor Shah Jehan.

‡ Thoſe nations in the two preceding articles, which have been tranſlated *Perſians* and *Tartars*, are expreſſed in the original by the words *Iran* and *Turan*. The former is generally underſtood for the kingdom of Perſia, comprehending all thoſe regions extending from the Oxus to the Perſian ſea on the ſouth, and the Tigris on the weſt, and the country beyond the Oxus is called *Turan*; but all the higher Aſia, excepting India and China, is comprehended by Eaſtern hiſtorians under theſe two names.

‖ The deſcendants of Mahommed by his daughter Fatima and the Khalif Ali.

§ It is cuſtomary to addreſs perſons of rank in the third perſon plural, and to uſe the third perſon ſingular yourſelf. Mahommed Azim Shah is the perſon here meant.

ter to the Prince Mahommed * Azim, and the youngeſt to Siadet Khán, the ſon of Siadet Khan, the ſon of Siadet Khan, deceaſed.

LETTER.

Wealth is the beloved object of all mankind: Whoever has it, they pay great reſpect to, and deceive him with exceſs of adulation; but when it once forſakes his poſſeſſion, they thence throng him no more.

The emperor Jehangier ſays, in his Jehangier † Namé—"diviſions daily ariſing from the commencement of our reign, we deemed repoſe unlawful for ourſelf; and in order to protect and defend the people of God, we never ſlept with the eye of a friend:"

"To give reſt to every body beſide,
"We inured our own to the want of it"

"By the favour of God, our cuſtom by degrees became ſuch, that ſleep never plundered more of the wealth of our time than two aſtronomical hours in the ſpace of a day and a night; whence we derived theſe two advantages, a thorough knowledge of the affairs of the empire, and wakefulneſs in the remembrance of God."

It is a ſhame that this life, of an imperfect day, ſhould be paſſed away in ſloth and forgetfulneſs, when the long ſleep of death is before it: Deeming it precious, one ſhould not, on the contrary, be the twinkling of an eye diveſted of the thoughts of God.

Be wakeful, a ſtrange ſleep is juſt before you.

LETTER.

Men of worldly views pay little regard to religious perſons, becauſe they cannot, upon all occaſions, expect ſuch implicit ſubmiſſion from them; and tyrants are no-wiſe concerned for the blood they ſhed, or rather think they are only pouring water as from a river. Government is a difficult undertaking. We know not what will happen to, or become of us, on the day of retribution; or what misfortunes will henceforth befal the ſervants of God. The thoughts of Saturday are bitter to the children who have played away ‡ Friday: The pleaſure of to-day, without reflection on to-morrow, is agreeable.

LETTER.

"Tell me," ſaid his late Majeſty to Saadullah Khan, "what actions contribute to pleaſe the Creator and the creature, and inſure a happy eternity?" "They are the juſtice and generoſity," he replied, "which the Almighty has endowed your ſacred Majeſty with."

A perſon preſent upon another occaſion ſaid to Saadullah Khan, that there were few men of virtue and integrity to be met with in thoſe days, or they muſt have come within his notice. He replied, that the world had never been without virtuous men; That it became a wiſe man, for his own ſake, to find and encourage them, and not lend his ear to the calumnies which deſigning men, to ſerve their ſiniſter views, might diſſeminate againſt them. His Majeſty obſerved, that men of virtue, ambitious of fame, and upright miniſters, were ineſtimable; and that, therefore, it was the duty of every one whom the Almighty had raiſed to an exalted ſtation, to ſearch for them, find them, retain them with honour, and do his utmoſt to make their ſituations agreeable to them. "He ſhould prefer," continued his Majeſty, "the

* The ſecond ſon of Sultan Mahommed Muazm.
† The Hiſtory of his reign written by himſelf.
‡ The Mahommedan Sabbath.

" the gem of abilities, though it proved to be an alien; and be an alien to all others without them, though they might think themſelves preferable." And on the other hand, he ſaid, that ſhould a miniſter advance his relations, and be partial to his kin, it would eventually be his downfall, and prove his ruin.

One day in private, his Majeſty recommended it to Dara Shekowh, never to treat the emirs of the empire with diſreſpect and haughtineſs, nor entertain unjuſt ſuſpicions of them, prejudicial to their loyalty; but, on the contrary, to behave with courteſy to them all, as he would find his account in it: By no means to contend with them when he had deſigns to execute, nor give ear to repreſentations of deſigning people againſt them.— " This advice," ſaid his Majeſty, " may ſome time be uſeful to you: And foraſmuch as my heart is concerned for your proſperity, I cannot avoid telling you the diſagreeable truth, that variance with men of reſolution and abilities will be deſtructive of it."

His Majeſty at another time coming very low ſpirited to the bath, Saadullah Khan, and Allimurdan Khan, inquired the cauſe of his dejection. He told them in reply, that ſeveral of his great officers and governors had lately become the food of death, and that he did not immediately obſerve others of dignity and abilities ſufficient to ſupply their place, or who would ſoon be able to ſupport ſuch weighty affairs: And this reflection, he obſerved, with the apprehenſion left the government might be deranged in conſequence, had troubled and perplexed his mind. Kulich Khan hereupon remarked, that as the proſperity of the affairs of the empire depended entirely upon the choice his Majeſty made of perſons for the management of them, and on his advancement of them to dignities equal to their capacities, he could immediately produce five perſons, the ſervants of his ſlaves, who poſſeſſed abilities, and had been educated in ſuch a manner as to merit the firſt poſts of the empire, the government of provinces, and the management of the greateſt affairs. His Majeſty heard theſe words with much ſatisfaction, and directed Kulich Khan to bring the men to him in the evening, that he might obſerve their appearance, and judge of their diſpoſitions. How pleaſing is the proſpect of ſucceeding agreeable to our wiſhes! They all came to court accordingly; and after having had the honour of being preſented to his Majeſty, and found poſſeſſed of the abilities and endowments they had been repreſented to have, the ſovereign of the world advanced them to dignities ſuitable to their worth, and annexed appointments to theſe of adequate import. His Majeſty likewiſe diſtinguiſhed the Khan with particular favours, increaſed his perſonal rank a thouſand, and his corps a thouſand horſe, and ſaid,

May pleaſure attend thee, as thou haſt given pleaſure to us!

The Khan, in grateful acknowledgment of the acceptance of his recommendation, and of the favours his gracious maſter had beſtowed upon him, diſtributed a thouſand rupees among worthy objects of charity.

LETTER.

I wiſh much, my dear Khan Firoze Jung, to viſit you in your illneſs, but with what countenance or ſight ſhall I be able to behold you? I have therefore ſent Saadut Khan in my ſtead, to ſee you with my eyes, and let me know truly what he thinks of your ſituation.

Of the new grown fruits at this place, grapes can only be yet procured, which ſkilful phyſicians are of opinion will be very hurtful to you; and for that very reaſon I ſhall think them unwholeſome for myſelf. But, by the bleſſing of God, when you are perfectly recovered, and entirely reſtored to health, we will then eat them together.

O Lord, how pleaſing is this wiſh of mine!
Conduct me thou to the fruition of it!

A ſeparation of the troops is indiſpenſable: You muſt ſend your ſon to the preſence, who will return to you, after being diſtinguiſhed with liberalities and favours.

Take care, deſpair not, ſince thou knoweſt not the ſecrets of futurity:
Its tricks are hid under a veil, be not concerned.

LETTER.

The banditti continually infeſt the roads from * Chummarconda to Kaderabad, ſo that paſſengers cannot go in ſafety; which I ſtrongly ſuſpect can be attributed to nothing but careleſſneſs and inattention. A ſign is ſufficient for the wiſe. You have it in your power to procure the beſt intelligence from all parts; why do not you, therefore, get acquainted with the motions of theſe miſcreants? You ſhould provide for the future in time preſent, and not procraſtinate till the approach of the evil day. It is but juſtice to diſtinguiſh good ſervants with adequate rewards, and to puniſh the wicked according to the enormity of their evil actions; for, favour ſhewn to them, ſets the good at enmity with God. This world is the ſown field of eternity. We expect an anſwer.

A tyrant once craved the interceſſion of a holy man; he was anſwered, none other could operate in favour of oppreſſors, except juſtice towards the oppreſſed.

LETTER.

My ſoul! my darling ſon! being charmed with ſome paſſages in the writings of his late majeſty, (may God illuminate his paths!) I am impelled by the ardour of my affection to tranſcribe them for your peruſal; as well that I may not alone enjoy the pleaſure derived from the poſſeſſion of them, as that you may receive inſtruction from the excellent precepts they convey.

"Several things," his majeſty obſerves, "ought to be accounted moſt laudable and worthy of attention: Not to ſhew countenance to bad people: Not to be affected at the want of ſucceſs in the attainment of your wiſhes: Not to hurt the feelings of men of quick ſenſe, and amiable diſpoſitions: Not to aſk a favour of a perſon, though in the greateſt diſtreſs: To aſſociate with men of virtuous principles: To ſeek diligently for men of abilities: To admit no ignorant perſon to your preſence: To give to the deſerving, according to your pleaſure, before they aſk it of you: To honour men of learning and ingenuity: To habituate your mind to ſtrict juſtice and impartiality: Not to be inclined to controverſy ſubverſive of your faith: Not to be regardleſs of the ſtate of the ſincerely reſigned to God: To eſteem thoſe your friends who are ſtrangers to the world: To advance thoſe who can manage the affairs of both worlds:" For

Our pot companions drank the wine, and afterwards departed.

There are doubtleſs, at preſent even, many good men to be found; but who has ſet his mind to diſcover and bring them forward? And

Golconda.

It is evident that ſome time hence they will be worſe than now. You therefore, who lay claim to rectitude in whatever relates to government, ſhould ſeek, invite, ſeize, hold, and keep with care, men truly ſuch in name as well as conduct.

LETTER.

Beloved ſon! You muſt have learnt from the letters of your vakeel, and the repreſentations of your collectors of intelligence, the particulars of the misfortunes we met with in our march to Kehlina; in which the condition of the faithful could not be ſeen without emotion, nor the diſtreſſes of the troops be endured without affliction. Thank God, however, its difficulties, replete with miſery, are at an end, and that we are at laſt returned ſafe. Such misfortunes as theſe they call the effect of the enormous iniquity of mankind; and the particular actions of the ſovereign, no doubt, operate to the advantage or detriment of the people.—This alludes to the ſupineneſs and neglect of this worthleſs wretch ourſelf.

LETTER.

The Shereef of Mecca the magnificent, who has heard of the great wealth of Hinduſtan, ſends an ambaſſador every year to draw his ſhare of gain from it; but as the ſums which we give are intended for the worthy and deſerving, and not for him, it behooves us to know that they alone receive them, and that the hand of this uſurper of right does not reach to them. At all events, however, if theſe gifts are made with a ſincere heart, and are approved and acceptable to the prophet, they will be conveyed to thoſe they are intended for; but if they proceed from hypocriſy, it is better that ſhould not. "This is that is from thy maker, and theſe folks are made happy." Shew mercy unto me, Lord God, and to all true believers!

LETTER.

Innaiyet Ullah Khan has repreſented, through Mahommed Akhlas, to us, that the eldeſt ſon of the empire is involved in debt, and that the pay of his troops is increaſed. How indeed can it be otherwiſe when ſuch poſts and allowances are given to people without examining their merits, and ſuch benefits and favours beſtowed upon them unſeaſonably and out of place. He has the Koran by heart, and is a learned commentator on it: can he not call to mind the meaning of the paſſage, "they ſpend, out of mere profuſeneſs," and does he never, even inadvertently, read the explication of it?

With open eyes and ears, and ſo much knowledge, I am aſtoniſhed at the blindneſs which God has caſt upon him.

His dewan too is a perſon unknown, and by nation a Caſhmerian. Let him take this into conſideration, and appoint a fit perſon to the office. There is Aſlem Khan by the way is not a bad man for it; he may aſk Innaiyet Ullah Khan if he is.

LETTER.

The fakir who was with us laſt night, has no ſhare of learning, and ſeems upon the whole a barren ſaint. His piety too, very likely, is only hypocriſy. Many of his words and actions, one of which was his refuſal of a gratuity, were alſo contrary to law. For as the ſovereign in the firſt place is the truſtee of the public property, whatever he may pleaſe to give a perſon is lawful to be received by him. And in caſe he ſhould appropriate to himſelf, by the advice and conſent of his ſpiritual and temporal aſſociates in the government, the revenues of

certain villages for his own private expenditure, and beſtow them in gratuities upon any one, they are likewiſe lawful to be received: particularly, how can they be deemed prohibited to a deſtitute derveiſh? Enquire his motives for this extraordinary conduct, and if he gives any that are reaſonable and ſatisfactory, let us be made acquainted with them, that, though a ſlave to our prejudices, we may aſſent to their propriety. And in caſe he ſhould not be able to do this, let him be treated as heretics are, who cut out ſuperſtitions for themſelves, and falſely give the ſanction of the law to them.

Sultan Mahmood Ghuznive (may God abſolve him!) would allow neither heretics nor enthuſiaſts to approach his preſence, nor even ſuffer them to ſtay in his dominions, that others, perceiving their ſelf-denial, might not be led aſtray by them, nor have they the power by their arts to decoy others. God direct us in the right way, and peace to the pious and devout!

MIRZA ABU TALEB KHAN.

Mirza Abu Taleb Khan, the author of the following curious article, is a native of Lucknow, in the province of Oude, in Hinduſtan. He was born of reſpectable Mahommedan parents, and he follows the religion of his family. He was early diſtinguiſhed in his native place, for his abilities, and his love of knowledge. Having travelled into Bengal, he was noticed by Mahmud Rizza Khan, who appointed him an aumil, or collector of the revenues. The duties of this ſtation, and the ſedulous attention which he paid to them, enabled him to acquire a very perfect knowledge both of the principles and practice of the revenue ſyſtem of Hinduſtan. On his leaving the ſervice of Rizza Khan, he returned to Lucknow; when Aſoph-ud-Dowlah, the Nabob of Oude, having heard of his ſuperior qualifications for the office of aumil, gave him the collection of the moſt populous and valuable diſtrict in his dominions. In that diſtrict he reſided for many years, and, by the good ſenſe, knowledge, liberality, and ſtrict probity with which he exerciſed the functions of his office, he made the ryots, or huſbandmen, from whom he collected the revenues, the moſt orderly, peaceful, and happy in Hinduſtan. So high, indeed, was his ſenſe of honour, and his ſpirit of benevolence, that he refuſed to receive the emoluments appertaining to his office, but requeſted permiſſion to diſtribute them amongſt ſuch of the poorer ſort of ryots, as were diſabled, by age or infirmities, from following their uſual labours. Such conduct was not likely to make him a favourite with the courtiers at Lucknow: but the Nabob himſelf, ſenſible, in this inſtance at leaſt, of ſuch extraordinary merit, gave him an aumildarry* of conſiderable extent and value. This diſtinction ſerved to heighten the jealouſy and to raiſe the envy of the other aumils, who induſtriouſly propagated malicious reports againſt him, and inſinuated that he was ſacrificing the intereſts of his maſter to thoſe of the Engliſh. This inſinuation had an appearance of probability, from the intimacy which ſubſiſted between Abu Taleb and the Engliſh gentlemen who reſided at Lucknow: but, piqued at his conduct being ſuſpected, he threw up his employment, and conſequently his aumildarry. Some years afterward he came to Calcutta; and handſome offers of employment were made him by the Engliſh government, of which, at firſt, he refuſed to accept. But, at the requeſt of Marquis

Corn-

* An Aumildarry is a portion of land given by the prince to an aumil, or collector of revenues, for his ſervices.

Cornwallis, he agreed to go to Hydrabad in the capacity of agent for the Engliſh government; which ſtation, however, he never filled, it having been found adviſeable to transfer the appointment to an Engliſh officer. In the year 1799 he was induced to come to England, from his general curioſity for knowledge, as well as a ſtrong deſire to ſee a country, of which he had heard ſo much, and in which he was ſure of meeting an hoſpitable reception from ſeveral gentlemen whom he had formerly known at Lucknow. He took his paſſage in an Indiaman, and after having paſſed a couple of months at the Cape of Good Hope, on his way, he landed at Cork in Ireland. He then proceeded to Dublin; and from thence, by the uſual route, to London. He has reſided here ever ſince; and has been introduced at court, and received into the beſt company, where he met with that attention and reſpect to which his excellent character and ſingular merit ſo well entitled him. Before he came to England, he paid ſome attention to our language; and he has now acquired a ſufficient knowledge of it, to read it to his own ſatisfaction, and make himſelf underſtood in converſation. He left England a few weeks ago, for Paris, where he propoſes to paſs a ſhort time, and then to go through Vienna to Conſtantinople, and from thence, by way of Egypt, to Mecca, in order to viſit the Caaba. From Mecca, he will probably proceed across the deſerts into Perſia; and from thence, through Cabuliſtan, Cashmir, and the Panjáb, to Delhi and Lucknow. During his reſidence in this country, he compoſed a poem in the Perſian language, deſcriptive of London, the adjacent country, the perſons, habits, manners, and public amuſements of the Engliſh.

His "*Vindication of the Liberties of the Aſiatic Women*," he wrote in Perſic; and the following is a literal tranſlation of his manuſcript. Our readers will peruſe with intereſt the information which it contains, reſpecting the domeſtic œconomy of the Muſſulmans of Hinduſtan, and the peculiar privileges and cuſtoms of their women: and our ſtill limited acquaintance with theſe cuſtoms, notwithſtanding all the inquiries that have been made, and all that has been written about the natives of India, ſhould teach us to be indulgent to the imperfect and curious notions formed of our habits and cuſtoms by an *Hinduſtanée*, to whom, from their ſtriking contraſt to his own, they muſt appear ſo ſingular and unaccountable.

VINDICATION *of the* LIBERTIES *of the* ASIATIC WOMEN.

By MIRZA ABU TALEB KHA'N.

ONE day, in a certain company, the converſation turned upon LIBERTY, in reſpect of which the ENGLISH conſider their own cuſtoms the moſt perfect in the world. An Engliſh lady, addreſſing herſelf to me, obſerved, that the women of Aſia have no liberty at all, but live like ſlaves, without honour and authority, in the houſes of their huſbands; and ſhe cenſured the men for their unkindneſs, and the women alſo, for ſubmitting to be ſo undervalued. However much I attempted, by various ways, to undeceive her, (and in truth, ſaid I, the caſe is exactly the reverſe, it is the European women who do not poſſeſs ſo much power,) yet it did not bring conviction to her mind. She however began to waver in her own opinion, and falling into doubt, requeſted of me to write ſomething on the ſubject, the purport of which ſhe might comprehend at one view, and be enabled to diſtinguiſh the truth from falſehood. Since the ſame wrong opinion is deeply rooted in the minds of all other Europeans, and has been frequently before this held forth, I conſidered it neceſſary to write a few lines con-

concerning the privileges of the female ſex, as eſtabliſhed both by law and cuſtom, in Aſia and in Europe, omitting whatever was common to both, and noticing what is principally peculiar to each, in the manner of compariſon, that the diſtinction may be the more eaſily made, and the real ſtate of the caſe become evident to thoſe capable of diſcernment.

It muſt be firſt laid down as a general maxim, that, in ſocial order, reſpect to the rules of equity and politeneſs, and forbearance from injury, is a neceſſary condition; for, otherwiſe, the liberty of one would be deſtructive of the liberty of another: thus, if a perſon be at liberty to do with his own houſe what may endanger the ſafety of his neighbour's, this muſt be in direct oppoſition to the liberty of that neighbour; or, if in order to free himſelf from the inconveniences of the hot weather, he ſhould viſit his friends in his dreſſing gown or night-ſhirt, although it would be eaſe and liberty to him, yet it would be ſowing the ſeeds of ill-breeding: therefore the obſervance of theſe rules is eſſential.

Thoſe things which make the liberty of the Aſiatic women appear leſs than that of the Europeans, are, in my opinion, *ſix*.

The *firſt* is, "the little intercourſe with men, and concealment from view," agreeably to law and their own habits; and this is the chief of theſe ſix; for it has been the cauſe of thoſe falſe notions entertained by the European women, that the inclination of the Aſiatic women leads them to walk out in the ſtreets and market-places, but that their huſbands keep them ſhut up, and ſet guards over the door. It may be here obſerved, that the advantages of this *little inter ourſe*, which prevents all the evils ariſing from the admittance of ſtrangers, and affords ſo much time for work and uſeful employments, are ſo very manifeſt, that they need not be enlarged upon; and beſides, the practice, in London, of keeping the doors of the houſes ſhut, and the contemptible condition of the Dutch at the Cape, are ſufficient proofs. Notwithſtanding this, the cuſtom of the intercourſe of the ſexes is allowed in England, and it is owing both to the force of virtue and good manners generally to be found in the Engliſh, and to the apprehenſion of other greater inconveniencies, the chief of which are four, as here mentioned, and whoſe effects are not felt in Aſia. *One of theſe* is, the high price of things, and the ſmall number of ſervants and rooms; for were there a ſeparate houſe, and table, and equipage for the wife, the expence would be too great to be borne; and therefore of neceſſity both huſband and wife eat their food, with their gueſts, in one place, ſleep together in the ſame chamber, and cannot avoid being always in each other's company: contrary to the cuſtom in Aſia, where, by reaſon of the cheapneſs of work, the women have ſeparate apartments for themſelves, and have not to make their time and convenience ſuit that of their huſbands; and when their particular friends are with them, they do not deſire their huſband's company for ſeveral days, but ſend his victuals to him in the murdannah, (or male apartments;) and, in like manner, when the huſband wiſhes to be undiſturbed, he eats and ſleeps in the murdannah.

A ſecond cauſe is "the coldneſs of this climate, which requires exerciſe and walking, and the huſband to ſleep in the ſame bed with his

his wife: but concealment from view is incompatible with walking; and as for the second case, another cause is the want of room; for otherwise, it is the natural disposition of mankind, when under distress and affliction of mind, to wish frequently for privacy and unrestraint, and sleep in a room alone."

A third cause is "the people here being all of one kind;" for, in this kingdom, placed in a corner of the globe where there is no coming and going of foreigners, the intercourse of the sexes is not attended with the consequences of a corruption of manners, as in Asia, where people of various nations dwell in the same city; and to allow the women such a liberty there, where there is such danger of corruption, would be an encroachment upon the liberty of the men, which (as shewn in the beginning) is contrary to justice; and that a corruption of manners must ensue, where various kinds of people mix together, is too evident to require demonstration. Before the Mussulmans entered Hindostan, the women did not conceal themselves from view; and even yet, in all the Hindu villages, it is not customary: and it is well known how inviolable the Hindus preserve their own custom, and how obstinately they are attached to them; but now so rigidly do the women in the great towns observe this practice of concealment from view, that the bride does not even shew herself to her father-in-law, and the sister comes but seldom into the presence of her brother.

A fourth cause is "the necessity which the European women have to acquire experience in the affairs of the world, and in learning various arts, on account of the duty that belongs to them, to take part in their husband's business," which experience could not be obtained by keeping in concealment; whereas the duties of the Asiatic women, consisting only in having the custody of the husband's property, and bringing up the children, they have no occasion for such experience, or for laying aside their own custom of concealment. What has been just said was to shew that the Asiatic women have no necessity to expose their persons; but it must also be observed, that they have many reasons for preferring privacy. One is, the love of leisure, and repose from the fatigue of motion: a second is, the desire of preserving their honour, by not mixing with the vulgar, nor suffering the insults of the low and rude, who are always passing along the streets; a feeling in common with the wives of European noblemen, who, to preserve their dignity, are never seen walking in the streets; and also with ladies in private life, who when walking out at night, and even in the day, are always attended by a male friend or servant to protect them. The notions which the European women have, that the women of Asia never see a man's face but their husband's, and are debarred from all amusement and society, proceed entirely from misinformation: They can keep company with their husband and father's male relations, and with old neighbours and domestics; and at meals there are always many men and women of this description present; and they can go in their palankeens to the houses of their relations, and of ladies of their own rank, even although the husbands are unacquainted; and also to walk in gardens after strangers are excluded; and they can send for musicians and dancers to entertain them at their own houses; and they have many other modes of amusement besides these mentioned.

The *ſecond* is "the privilege of the huſband, by law, to marry ſeveral wives." This, to the European women, ſeems a grievous oppreſſion; and they hold thoſe very cheap who ſubmit to it. But, in truth, the cauſe of this law and cuſtom is the nature of the female ſex themſelves, which ſeparates them from the huſband, the ſeveral laſt months of pregnancy, and time of ſuckling; and beſides theſe, the Aſiatic women have many other times for being ſeparate from their huſbands. This privilege not being allowed by the Engliſh law, is indeed a great hardſhip upon the Engliſh huſbands; whereas the Aſiatic law permitting polygamy, does the huſband juſtice, and wrongs not the wife; for the honour of the firſt and *equal* wife is not affected by it; thoſe women who ſubmit to marry with a married man, not being admitted into the ſociety of ladies, as they are never of high or wealthy families, no man of honour ever allowing his daughter to make ſuch a marriage. The mode in which theſe other wives live is this: they who are of a genteel extraction, have a ſeparate houſe for themſelves, like kept miſtreſſes in England; and they who are not, live in the houſe of the equal wife, like ſervants, and the huſband at times conveys himſelf to them in a clandeſtine manner. Beſides, theſe wives cannot invade any of the rights of the equal wife; for although they and their children are by law equally entitled to inheritance, yet ſince the equal wife never marries without a very large dowry ſettled upon her, all that the huſband leaves goes to the payment of this dowry, and nothing remains for his heirs. The opinion that the men of Aſia have generally three or four wives, is very ill-founded, for in common they have only one; out of a thouſand, there will be fifty perſons perhaps who have from one to two, and ten out of theſe who have more than two. The fear of the bad conſequences of polygamy makes men ſubmit with patience to the times of ſeparation from the equal wife, as much the better way; for, from what I know, it is eaſier to live with two tigreſſes than two wives.

The *third* is, "the power of divorce being in the hands of the huſband." This is ordained by law, but not practiſed; for if a great offence be the motive to divorce a wife, and if it be proved againſt her, ſhe receives puniſhment by the order of the magiſtrate, or from the huſband, with the concurrence of all her relations; and if the offence be of a trivial nature, ſuch as a difference of temper and unſociability, the huſband puniſhes her by leaving the female apartments and living in his own. But the reaſon for divorce being at the will of the huſband, lies in the very juſtice of the law, and the diſtinction of the male ſex over the female, on account of the greater ſhare they take in the management of the world; for all the laborious work falls to their lot, ſuch as carrying heavy burthens, going to war, repulſing enemies, &c. and the women generally ſpend their lives in repoſe and quiet. Nevertheleſs, if the wife eſtabliſhes a criminal offence againſt the huſband, ſuch as an unfair diſtribution of his time among his wives, or a diminution of the neceſſaries of life, ſhe can obtain a divorce in ſpite of him.

The *fourth* is, "the little credit the law attaches to the evidence of women in Aſia;" for, in a court of juſtice, every fact is proved by the teſtimony of two men; but if women be the witneſſes, four are required.

required. This does not ariſe from the ſuperiority of the one over the other, but it is founded upon the little experience and knowledge women poſſeſs, and the ficklenefs of their diſpoſitions.

The *fifth* is, "the Aſiatic women having to leave off going to balls and entertainments, and wearing ſhowy dreſſes and ornaments, after their huſband's death." This is owing to their great affection for their huſband's memory, and their own modes and habits; for there is nothing to prevent a woman's doing otherwiſe, or marrying a ſecond huſband, but the dread of expoſing herſelf to the ridicule and cenſure of women of her own rank.

The *ſixth* is, "the Aſiatic daughters not having the liberty of chooſing their huſbands." On this head nothing need be ſaid, for in Europe, this liberty is merely nominal, as without the will of the father and mother, the daughter's choice is of no avail; and whatever choice they make for her, ſhe muſt ſubmit to, and in its effects, it ſerves only to encourage running away (as the male and female ſlaves in India do), and to breed coldneſs and trouble amongſt the members of a family. But granting that ſuch a liberty does exiſt in England, the diſgrace and miſery it muſt always entail is very evident. The choice of a girl juſt come from the nurſery, and deſirous by nature to get a huſband, in an affair on which the happineſs of her whole life depends, can neither deſerve that reſpect nor conſideration which is due to the choice of her parents, who have profited by experience, and are not blinded by paſſion.

But what the Aſiatic women have more than the European, both by law and cuſtom, may be ranked under *eight* heads.

Firſt, "Their power over the property and children of the huſband, by cuſtom;" for the men of Aſia conſider the principal objects of marriage, after the procreation of their ſpecies, for the worſhip of God, two things, the one to have their money and effects taken care of, and the other to have their children brought up, ſo that they themſelves being left entirely diſengaged of theſe concerns, may turn their whole endeavours to the attainment of their various purſuits. The chief part, therefore, of whatever wealth they acquire, they give in charge to their wives, and thus the women have it in their power to annihilate in one day the products of a whole life. Although this ſeldom happens, yet it is often the caſe, where the huſband having amaſſed a large fortune in youth and power, has delivered it in charge to his wife, and requires it back in his old age and neceſſity; ſhe does not allow him more than ſufficient for his daily ſupport, and lays the reſt up in a place of ſecurity for the ſake of her children. And ſo great is the power they poſſeſs, as to the diſpoſal of their children, that frequently they are brought up without any education, or die in childhood; for the women, on account of their little ſenſe, are never pleaſed to part with their children, by ſending them to ſchool, and to acquire experience by travelling; and when they fall ſick, they give them improper medicines, by the advice of their own confidants, or, from their ſoftneſs of heart, indulge them in whatever it is the nature of the ſick to take a longing for, and thus they cauſe their death.

Second, "Their power, by cuſtom, as to the marriage of their children, and choice of their religious faith;" for if the huſband wiſhes to give one of them in marriage to a perſon the wife diſapproves of, the match

match does not take place, but the other way it generally does. All the children, both male and female, from being moſtly in the company of their mother, and looking upon her as their protector againſt their father, whom, on account of his wiſhing to have them educated, they conſider their tormentor, follow the religious tenets of their mother, and remain perfect ſtrangers to thoſe of their father. It often happens, where the wife is a Schia, and the huſband a Souni, the children having been Schias from their own natural diſpoſition, and the inſtruction of the mother, ſpeak diſreſpectfully of the chiefs of the Souni ſect in their father's preſence; and he, who all his life never bore ſuch language from any perſon, but was even ready to put the ſpeaker of it to death, has no redreſs, but patiently ſubmitting to hear it from them, as, on account of their want of underſtanding, they are excuſeable; and thus, by frequent repetition, his attachment to his faith is ſhaken, and, in the courſe of time, he either entirely forſakes it, or remains but lukewarm in it.

Third, "Their authority over their ſervants;" for the ſervants of the male apartments, the keeping and changing of whom are in the hands of the huſband, through fear of expoſing themſelves to the diſpleaſure or complaints of the wife, when ſhe finds a proper opportunity, by their committing ſome fault, which ſervants are continually doing, are more obedient to her than to their own maſter; and the ſervants of the zenana, whom the wife has the care of retaining or turning off, ſtand ſo much in awe of their miſtreſs, that many of them paſs their whole lives in the zenana, without ever once coming into the preſence of the huſband: ſome of them never perform any ſervice for him at all, and others, who do, enter not into diſcourſe with him; and the women are ſo obſtinate in this reſpect, their huſbands never can turn off one of theſe ſervants, but his very complaint againſt them is a recommendation in their favour; and his recommendation has the effect of complaint, by ſubjecting them to their miſtreſſes reſentment. Contrary to this is the manner of the European ladies, who have not their own will with their children and ſervants, but live more like free and familiar gueſts in their huſband's houſes; and the houſehold eſtabliſhment and equipage being in common to both, if any part, as the carriage for example, is previouſly employed by the one, the other has to wait till it is diſengaged: of this there is no doubt, that if a quarrel enſues between an Engliſh huſband and wife, the wife has to leave the houſe, and ſeek her dinner either at her father's or a friend's; whereas in Aſia, it is the huſband that has to go out; for frequently the utenſils of cookery are not kept in the male apartments.

Fourth, "The freedom, by cuſtom, of the Aſiatic women from aſſiſting in the buſineſs of the huſband, or ſervice of his gueſts;" whereas this is generally the duty of European wives, whether their huſbands be of a genteel buſineſs, ſuch as jewellery, mercery, or perfumery, or the more ſervile ones; I have ſeen many riſe from their dinner, to anſwer the demands of a purchaſer. and although all theſe duties are not required of the ladies, yet ſome, eſpecially the entertaining the gueſts, carving and helping the diſhes at table, and making the tea and coffee, are generally performed by them. Now the Aſiatic ladies have no ſuch duties at all, but live in the manner before deſcribed.

Fifth, "The greater deference

the

the Aſiatic ladies find paid to their humours, and a preſcriptive right of teazing their huſbands by every pretext," which is conſidered as conſtituting an eſſential quality of beauty; for if a wife does not put theſe in practice, but is ſubmiſſive to her huſband's will in every thing, her charms very ſoon loſe their brilliancy in his eyes. Thus when a wife goes to viſit her father, ſhe will not return to her huſband, till he has come himſelf ſeveral times to fetch her, and being as often vexed by her breaking her promiſe; and every day when dinner is ſerved, by pretending to be engaged at the time, ſhe keeps her huſband waiting, and does not come till the meat has grown cold, and in the ſame manner at bed-time, —for returning quickly from their father's houſe is conſidered as a ſign of fondneſs for the huſband, which in their opinion looks very ill; and coming ſoon to dinner they think betrays the diſpoſition of a hungry beggar. In theſe, and ſuch like, the huſband has nothing for it but patience; nay, it ever pleaſes him. I have known of many beautiful women, conſtant in their affection, and obedient to their huſbands night and day, whom, for not having theſe qualities, the huſbands have quickly tired of, and unjuſtly deſerted, for the ſake of plain women who poſſeſſed them.

Sixth, "The greater reliance placed by the Aſiatic huſbands on their wives virtue, both from law and cuſtom." For, as to the European ladies, although they can go out of doors, and diſcourſe with ſtrangers, yet this is not allowed, unleſs they have a truſty perſon along with them, either of the huſband's or the father's; and keeping all night is abſolutely denied them,—contrary to the way of the Aſiatic ladies, who when they go to the houſe of a lady of their acquaintance, though their huſbands be entire ſtrangers, are not attended by any perſon of the huſband's or father's, and they ſpend not only one or two nights in that houſe, but even a whole week; and in ſuch a houſe, although the maſter is prohibited entering the apartments where they are, yet the young men of fifteen, belonging to the family or relations, under the name of children, have free acceſs, and eat with and enter into the amuſements of their gueſts.

Seventh, "Their ſhare in the children, by law." For if a divorce happens, the ſons go to the father, and the daughters to the mother, contrary to the cuſtom here, where, if a divorce takes place, the mother, who for twenty years may have toiled and conſumed herſelf in bringing up her children, has to abandon all to the father, and full of grief and affliction leave his houſe.

Eighth, "The eaſe, both by law and cuſtom, with which the wife may ſeparate herſelf from her huſband, when there may be a quarrel between them, without producing a divorce." Thus the wife, in an hour's time after the diſpute, ſets off with the children and her property to the houſe of her father or relations, and until the huſband makes her ſatisfaction ſhe does not return: and this ſhe can always do without a moment's delay.

Beſides theſe eight, as above noticed, of the ſuperior advantages the Aſiatic women enjoy over the European, there are many others here omitted for brevity's ſake. What has been ſaid, is enough for people of diſcernment. Farewell.

"I'll fondly *place on either eye*,
"The man that can to this reply."

London.

POETRY.

LITERARY CHARACTERISTICS

OF

The most distinguished MEMBERS *of the* ASIATIC SOCIETY.

BY JOHN COLLEGINS, ESQ.

BRITANNIA's genius, eager to explore
The myſtic mines of Aſiatic lore,
With ſmiles benign accompliſh'd JONES addreſs'd,
And bid him trace the records of the Eaſt.
He came—the heavenly Gopia round him flew,
His preſence every ſon of Learning drew:
Then firſt *, ye ſcholars! met at his command,
The father of the literary band.
He came—his preſence caſt a blaze more bright,
Than emanations from the ſolar light!
For every art and every ſcience known,
Were all concentred in himſelf alone!
But ſee, too ſoon, his ſoul of meekneſs move,
To mix with ſeraphs in the realms above!
Whene'er with cenſers by his ſacred ſhrine,
At roſy dawn I penſively recline,
Where the tall column towering to the ſkies,
Says, "Here the ſage once animated lies,"
I think the zephyrs, murmuring as they blow,
Cry, "What a ſtore of learning ſleeps below!"
The world admires the wond'rous talents given
To this diſtinguiſh'd favourite of heaven;
For him in Eartham's academic bowers,
Poetic ſorrow tuneful Hayley pours;
And manly Maurice makes the tidings flow,
Thames! to thy nymphs in elegies of woe.
Ganga, for him, with drooping head appears,
For him ev'n holy Pundits † ſhed their tears!
Criſhna for him wail'd Matra's groves among,
And his romantic grot with cypreſs hung;
Alive!—we prais'd the path ſublime he trod;—
Dead! Learning hails him as her demi-god!

* On January 15, 1784, the Aſiatic Society was inſtituted.

† See the Aſiatic Reſearches, vol. 4, p. 183.

To Burrow gone, be everlaſting fame,
With Archimedes, Muſe! arrange his name;
He near the Syracuſan ſhall be ſeen,
Except great Newton's ſelf may ſtep between.
Flora and her attendant handmaids mourn
Still o'er lamented KŒNIG's early urn*!
On you, O RICHARDSON! the Muſe beſtows
(It grew near Hafiz' tomb) a Shiraaz roſe.
As much you merit (for your well-ſpent hours,)
Of fragrant Araby the balmy flowers†;
Though in the grave your lifeleſs body's laid,
Poetic honours at your ſhrine be paid.
Where are they with congenial talents born,
The Britiſh nation's ſplendid-ſtall adorn?
To Indian trees the name of SHORE might boaſt,
While to the ſcholar is the ſtatesman's joſt.
[illegible] warrior's arm, the counſel of [illegible]ers warms,
And Hindoſtan ſhall proſper like our arms,
Before the throne of a chaſte ruler's mind,
Of ſtrength judgment and enlighten'd mind.
O HORNE TOOKE! may you again rehearſe,
To liſtening India more Virgilian verſe§;
You who in learning claſſical excel,
Will patroniſe the arts you love ſo well;
They in return will ſummon every power,
To crown the man and dignify him more:
To future painting will your ſemblance give;
While o'er a Muſe is lov'd your praiſe will live;
Fair Hiſtory's pen ſhall faithfully diſplay,
Th' unequall'd glory of your proſperous ſway!
FLEMING‖! acknowledg'd ſcholar, tell us why
Are your remarks hid from the public eye?
What in your life of ſcience gain'd, impart
With ſuch compliance as you favour art:
Come let your modeſty be now ſubdu'd,
And mental treaſures hope for general good.
Come HARINGTON**, and bring with you the loves
That gently ſport in Perſia's ſcented groves;
Soft ſongs to ſoul-alluring girls impart,
And trill with melting extacy my heart.

The

* Dr. Kœnig was a diſciple of the great Linnæus. He died ſhortly after the inſtitution of the Society, in conſequence of the hill fever, caught when he was in purſuit of botanical reſearches on the Coaſt of Coromandel.

† The late Sir John Richardſon, author of the Perſian Dictionary and Arabic Grammar.

‡ This poem was written nearly about the period of the conqueſt of Myſore.

§ See his Lordſhip's elegant Latin Poem on the threatened Invaſion, with a verſion of it; alſo his Ode to the Oak, (tranſlated by Dr. Hunter), which ſhews from his early youth a noble ſpirit of patriotic pride.

‖ Dr. John Fleming, 1ſt Vice-Preſident of the Aſiatic Society.

** Mr. John Herbert Harington, 2d Vice-Preſident of the Aſiatic Society.

The pomp of thought in modern mode rehearſe,
Of Eaſtern bards*, and give us all their verſe,
Whoſe pregnant fancy ſhines more pleaſing far,
Than the mild luſtre of yon morning ſtar!
The Britiſh fair ſhall then your praiſe proclaim,
And with ſoft gratitude pronounce your name,—
By them a pleaſing meed ſhall be prefer'd,
The beauteous Nooree—Fancy's favourite bird!
Champac†, with intermingled roſes placed—
Harmonious Ovid of the genial Eaſt!
Come forward ye, whom roſy Flora loves,
Whoſe labours all that blooming queen approves:
See ROXBURGH firſt the high aſſembly grace,
To him juſt judgment gives a prior place.
Roxburgh! for you the long-hair'd Gopia ſpread,
Ind's odorous nard‡, to deck your honour'd head.
Go, favour'd man, the blue-ey'd goddeſs greet,
Go, lay Joneſia§ ſprigs before her feet;
At her command bright butea‖ buds unfold,
Whoſe vivid pigment vies with burniſh'd gold;
Go, ſtudiouſly explore the flowery fields,
And taſte the bliſs the pleaſing ſtudy yields!
In zealous ANDERSON** we ſee conjoin'd,
To skill profound, a perſevering mind.
Son of the Swede! the powers of verſe preſent
To you all luſcious fruit of fragrant ſcent,
Or aught in Nature pleaſing to your ſight;
Say will Alphonſo mangoes give delight?
On you the gaudy garden nymphs have ſmil'd,
And Flora ranks you as a darling child.
Next comes a votary of equal powers,
Adorned with D'hawry and Morinda flowers!††
Flora emits on him her muſky breath,
And bids Malavian ſhepherds twine his wreath!
But not the garden only claims his care,
Each Muſe for HUNTER myrtle ſprigs prepare;
He pleaſes when he treads their laurel bower‡‡,
Or when we join him in the inſtructive tour§§.

Behold

* His elegantly tender Tranſlations are in the Aſiatic Miſcellany.
† Michelia Champaca.
‡ Valeriana Jatamanſi.—See A. R. vol. 4, p. 433.
§ The Ruſſuk of the Bengalese.—See A. R. vol 4, p. 355.
‖ Butea Superba, the Tiga Maduga of the Hindus.—See A. R. vol. 3, p 469.
** Dr. James Anderſon, of Madras.
†† The Aal of Malwâ, where it is cultivated to a great extent—the Atchy of Oude—See A. R. vol. 4, p. 35 and 42.—D'hawry is a ſhrub which grows wild in the hills and on the banks of rivulets; the flowers are of a beautiful red colour. (Grillea Tomentoſa, ROXB.)
‡‡ See his very tender and affecting poem of "The Spaniſh Huſband."
§§ Narrative of a Journey from Agra to Oujein, ſee *Aſ. tic Reſ.* vol. 2, Miſc. Tracts, p. 272.

Behold him Learning's every path purſue;
He ſhew'd the force of the mechanic's ſcrew *:
Explain'd by him, we ſee its power increas'd,
It makes elaſtic bodies more compreſs'd.
Labour's rough ſons may now with manual eaſe,
A mighty maſs of ponderous matter raiſe,
Which in a dark unletter'd age would foil
The common impetus of human toil.
Th' ingenious man in this refin'd purſuit
The nice micrometer made more minute;
The index turn'd, to cauſe its fall or riſe,
Will take the ſmalleſt meaſurement preciſe.
His hours are now † to heighten commerce given,
And now ‡ to trace th' expanſe of ſtarry heaven!
HARDWICKE! to you we give a double crown,
Who made the little meloe § our own;
Who boldly dar'd adventurouſly to go,
And cut the boorans ‖ from the mountains brow:
The renovating queen allows your fame,
And bids Linnæus chronicle each name.
So great your honours! men of kindred powers,
Who know the gaudy progeny of flowers!
Peculiar favours be to FRANKLIN paid,
Ye Shirauz girls, fix chaplets round his head **;
And maids of Delhi, cull to deck his brow,
The ſweeteſt ſprigs in Shalimar that grow!
Hiſtory, all-ſeeing, palm crown'd queen, commands
This mark of merit at your tender hands.
His faithful pen records the painful ſtriſe
Of modern Priam's †† variegated life.

Unhappy

* His Eſſay "On a new Method of applying the Screw," was preſented to the Royal Society of London, by Lieutenant-General Melville, in the year 1780, and publiſhed in the 71ſt volume of the Philoſophical Tranſactions.—There is an abſtract from it in the Encyclopædia Britannica, vol. 10, part 2, p. 742.

† See his account of Pegu, chap. 8.

‡ Alluding to the three papers of Aſtronomical Obſervations, in the A. R. and one on the Aſtronomical labours of Jayaſingha.

§ By this diſcovery (ſays Dr. Monro) Captain Hardwicke has certainly made a moſt uſeful addition to our Aſiatic Materia Medica.—The Meloe Cichorei, deſcribed by Captain H. is found in Bengal, Bahar and Oriſſa, and poſſeſſes all the bliſtering qualities of the Cantharides.—See A. R. vol. 5, p. 231.

‖ A large and beautiful tree, diſcovered by this gentleman, in the mountains near Sirinagur.

** This gentleman has publiſhed a pleaſing account of his Tour to Perſia.

†† Captain Franklin has lately obliged the world with an account of the life of the preſent Emperor, Shah Aalum, whom I have ſtyled the modern Priam. I thought, when I wrote the following lines, that there was a ſimilitude in the deſtiny of the Trojan and Mogul monarch.

Where Delhi ſmiles on Jumna's holy flood,
Shah Aalum reigns—a ſecond Priam he—
His counterpart in kingly miſery!

Both

Unhappy monarch! pre-ordain'd to feel
The dire extremities of human ill.
I read—and iſſue ſympathizing ſighs—
Compaſſion's pearls float trembling in mine eyes;
Imperial miſeries our hearts impreſs,
As much as beauty in extreme diſtreſs;
A ſight which makes the finer paſſions roll,
Which, while a man can feel, muſt touch his ſoul.
Succeſſive ills conſpir'd to overwhelm,
This hoary remnant of his plunder'd realm,
Who, when he pays th' inevitable debt,
The ſun of Timur ſhall for ever ſet.
Merit's gold medal is to GLADWIN due.
Who gave imperial Ackbar to our view,
His prudent laws—his ſentiments on things—
This living portrait of the firſt of kings *.
Perſia! thy lore was early Gladwin's care,
The Graces ſaw, and bade him perſevere †.
GILCHRIST, with odes conveying tender truth,
Smooths the rough path of ſcience for our youth;
India to him ſuch commendation owes,
As on her Johnſon, England now beſtows:
While he in Aſian learning dives ſo deep,
Ye ſcribblers, o'er your *Moorish jargon* ſleep;
Long ſince your treatiſes neglected lie,
And ere yourſelves are dead, your *grammars* die ‡;
Unlike thoſe works of univerſal praiſe,
Which more than emulate meridian rays,
Stamp'd with the ſignet of immortal fame;
Such bear a Gilchriſt's or Kirkpatrick's name;
Or ſuch fair tomes as ſcience now demands,
From Blaquiere's one, and one from Forſter's hands.
Poetic eyes with pleaſure can ſurvey,
Of the pure Hindu tongue the riſing day!
The youths aſſembled!—the lyceum fram'd! §
And to preſide o'er theſe a Gilchriſt nam'd!

Patron

Both broke with ſorrows—bow'd with weight of years—
Both truly venerable with ſilver hairs—
Both doom'd alike—ſo heaven's ſevere decree,
Their kingdom's fall and children's end to ſee.

* The Ayeen Ackbery, tranſlated by Mr. Francis Gladwin: His name (ſays Colonel Dow) lives, and will ever live the glory of the houſe of Timur, and an example of renown to the kings of the world.

† Mr. Gladwin projected the Aſiatic Miſcellany, in which many elegant little productions are preſerved from the fate attendant on fugitive publications. He ſtill continues his labours, though on a ſmaller ſcale, under the title of the Oriental Miſcellany, the firſt volume of which has been lately published.

‡ I here allude to Hadley and Fergusſon.

§ The good, the perſevering Gladwin, thus concludes the Preface to the late edition of his Perſian Moonſhee: "With theſe improvements, I preſume to hope that the book may be uſed with advantage in the Oriental ſeminary, lately eſtabliſhed by Government

Patron of Aſia's long neglected lore,
Like the fam'd Medici in days of yore,
Mornington! yourſelf of arts the grace,
Encourage learning with a fond embrace,
Cherish her toilſome ſons—a drooping train,
And call the days of Leo o'er again!
Go, be his favour, Gilchriſt! your reward—
Enjoy the honours which you earn'd ſo hard,
Or when you por'd in Study's orient bowers,
Or fix'd the pauſes of the fleeting hours *.
He who endeavours well deſerves applauſe,
More, if he labours in the public cauſe;
Balfour! obſervation, then come, receive
The juſt encomiums which the Muſes give.
Early you learn'd and op'd the precious ſtore
Of knowledge chronicled in Perſian lore †.
Whenever Fever, in his baneful chace,
Shall dull the bloom on Beauty's lovely face,
Be your's the bliſs, O ſcientific ſage!
To check the progreſs of his ſavage rage—
To ſoothe the fair—alleviate her pain,
And bring her ſmiles and dimples back again.
Pleaſure refin'd the feeling man muſt know,
Who eaſes mortals on the bed of woe.
Hear Scott in modeſt words the power impart,
Of nitric acid in the healing art.
Ye giddy youths, who ſpend nocturnal hours
In ſenſual pleaſure's faſcinating bowers,
Whoſe limbs enfeebled, ſcarcely can ſuſtain
Your bodies, half conſum'd with rooted pain,
Hear Scott a milder remedy proclaim ‡,
Than that ſtrong metal § which impairs the frame!

vernment at this preſidency, under the ſuperintendance of Mr. Gilchriſt, ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed by his laborious and uſeful publications on the Hinduſtanee language."

"The great encouragement which Oriental literature now experiences under the auſpices of the Earl of Mornington, by exciting a general ſpirit of emulation, cannot fail of effecting its rapid advancement; and we may reaſonably promiſe ourſelves, that the influence of his Lordſhip's patronage will form an illuſtrious epoch in the hiſtory of learning in this country, like what the Medici accompliſhed in Italy through their munificence, erudition and taſte."

* Alluding to his paper on Horometry, in the 5th vol. of the A. R. to which is affixed an Hinduſtanee Horal Diagram.

† Dr. Francis Balfour was one of the firſt who endeavoured to facilitate the ſtudy of the Perſian language, by the publication of the Inſha-y-Harkern, with an Engliſh tranſlation he is alſo the author of a paper in the A. R. on the introduction of Arabic into Perſian, and has laboured in the improvement of his own profeſſion by ſeveral treatiſes, wherein he illuſtrates the influence of the moon in fevers.

‡ Dr. Helenus Scott's paper on the Uſe of the Nitric Acid, with an account of the ſucceſs attendant on it, is to be found in the 2d vol. of Dr. Beddoes's Collection of Medical Caſes, and Obſervations on Factitious Air, publiſhed at Briſtol in the year 1796.

§ Mercury.

Rejoice, ye youths, who tread in folly's round;
Ye men of riot, hear the ſilver ſound!
The nitric acid will your ſtrength reſtore,
And kill *that* ſubtile poiſon's direful power.
But deep learn'd men—ye ſage phyſicians ſay,
What can the aſthma's ſmothering pain allay?
Say, what can eaſe me by its might oppreſs'd,
This ſlow conſuming tyrant of my breaſt?
Whene'er yon golden ſun ſhall next embrace
The heavenly lion in his annual race,
And watery monſoons cover every plain
With copious torrents of deſcending rain,
Faint and afflicted then, in torture dire,
I'll catch for breath, and ſcarcely ſhall reſpire:
But ſhould a peeping ſun one hour make fair,
I'll pant and labour then in ſteamy air.
Ye ſages ſay, when I thoſe pangs endure,
What from the mines or from the fields can cure?
WILFORD! to you be moſt exalted praiſe,
You, great mythologiſt of modern days *!
To public view the truth your labour brings,
And clears th' obſcure from antiquated things.
In vain his ſcythe-arm'd Time conſign'd to duſt,
The letter'd ſtone and imitative buſt;
Your piercing eyes with nice exactneſs pore
Each venerable record o'er and o'er;
Whether you write of myſtic Samothrace,
Or at the urns of Nile Papyrus place.
MARSDEN! your work the tedious hours beguiles,
Which ſpeaks Sumatra Queen of Sunda Iſles!
A work which pleaſure exquiſite affords,
Wrote with ſuch ready energy of words!
How can Sumatra's nymphs your brows adorn?
What their hiſtorian give in juſt return?
Will dark green Tanjong give to him delight?
Or Sandal Mallam—Harlot of the Night †?
Or may they Manguſteen, of grateful ſcent,
Or their own favourite Doorean preſent?
Or in ſoft whiſpers may he be addreſs'd,
By girls who liſp th' Italian of the Eaſt ‡?
Go, ye Brunettes, if children of the Loves,
Beſtow him from Canango-ſcented groves,

Your

* See the 1ſt, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th volumes of the A. R. for the labours of this great mythologiſt.

† So called from the circumſtance of its blowing only at that time.

‡ "The Malay language has been celebrated, and juſtly, for the ſmoothneſs and ſweetneſs of its ſound, which has gained it the appellation of the Italian of the East. This is owing to the prevalence of vowels and liquids in the words, and the infrequency of any harſh combination of mute conſonants. Theſe qualities render it well adapted to poetry, which the Malays are paſſionately addicted to." *See Marſden's History of Sumatra.*

Your far-fam'd Argos pheaſant—firſt in place
For beauteous plumes, of all the feathery race:
Then ſhall your Marſden reaſſume the pen,
And charm us with expreſſion's flow again,
In Study's bower, the poliſh'd work extend,
And bring his ſplendid volumes to an end*.
See patient WILKINS to the world unfold,
Whate'er diſcover'd Sanſcrit relics hold †;
But he perform'd a yet more noble part,
He gave to Aſia typographic art ‡.
The great Tranſlator of the Hindu Laws
Succeeded him, and mighty his applauſe!
Ind's modern Blackſtone §, in dark Sanſcrit veil'd‖,
Juſt commentator! might have lain concealed,
If COLEBROOKE's knowledge had not given ſuch light,
As brought the venerable code to ſight:
Obſcur'd no more the ſacred volume lies,
Or to vernacular or alien eyes,
Colebrooke, in plain familiar Engliſh, dreſs'd
The juriſprudence of the gentle Eaſt.
Our ſires, miſled by prejudice or pride**,
Thought India's ſons to letters unallied,
Till Jones aroſe, bright Sun! and beam'd ſuch day,
As drove the ſuperficial miſt away.
Men more enlighten'd ſince, can plainly trace
Ind's old progenitors a letter'd race,
When Britons were (now lords of ſcience deem'd)
By Julian, Rome †† a barbarous race eſteem'd,
But Britain now, monaſtic darkneſs paſs'd,
Learning's fix'd polar ſtar ſhall ever laſt.
Another COLEBROOKE next inſpires the lays;
Whoſe various talents claim diſtinguiſh'd praiſe,
Whoſe mental power pre-eminent appears,
Or when he ſtudies the beſpangled ſpheres ‡‡,

* This gentleman has promiſed the public a continuation of his moſt valuable Hiſtory of Sumatra.

† See the firſt vol. A. R.—"Mr. Wilkins," ſays Sir William Jones, "by decyhering and explaining the old Sanſcrit Inſcriptions lately found in theſe provinces, has performed more than any other European has learning enough to accompliſh, or than any Aſiatic had induſtry enough to undertake."

‡ To this celebrated Sanſcrit Scholar, Aſia is indebted for the preparation of types for the Oriental languages.

§ Jagannátha Tercapanchánana. This commentator's voluminous work has been tranſlated by Mr. Henry T. Colebrooke, at the deſire of the late Governor-general, Sir John Shore.

‖ "The Hindu and Muſſulman laws are locked for the moſt part in two very difficult languages, Sanſcrit and Arabic, which few Europeans will ever learn, becauſe neither of them leads to any advantage in worldly purſuits."
Sir William Jones to the Supreme Council.

** *Sabæis Gallica.* POPE.

†† *Viſam Britannos hoſpitibus feros.* HORACE.
And another writer ſays,——*Toto diviſos orbe Britannos.*

‡‡ Alluding to Captain Robert H. Colebrooke's Aſtronomical Obſervations in the 4th vol. A. R.

Or in deſcription's faithful words pourtrays,
Yon neighbouring iſlands, people, and their ways *.
Now ſee him to unſullied white impart,
The grandeſt views for imitative art,
O'er the wove ſheet ſee Hyder's doom expand;
Work of the pencil in his maſter's hand!
Nature's ſtupendous ſcenes he gave to ſight,
Exciting awful, but extreme delight †!
Whoe'er expounds the ſacred Sanſcrit tongue,
Which to the world has been abſtruſe ſo long,
And perſeveres in ſuch induſtrious toil,
Of Science ſurely will deſerve the ſmile:
Hindu, laborious Gilchriſt has made known—
By whom can Sanſcrit equally be ſhown?
A work immenſe—but if I juſtly view,
The talk, O BLAQUIERE! is reſerv'd for you ‡.
Philologers! one language yet remains,
Bengal! the language of thy paſſive ſwains.
Hearken, O FORSTER §: and your work diſplay,
And add a ſtar to Learning's milky way.
Your perſeverance henceforth ſhall produce
Some great Thesaurus for ſcholaſtic uſe:
Then ſhall your ſoul that conſcious pleaſure feel,
Which conſcious merit ought not to conceal,
When Fame on topaz-tinctur'd wings ſhall tower,
To ſound you worthy of the ſmiles of Power
In yonder empire where the Burmahs reign,
Lies an extenſive populous domain,
On which Inquiry's dawn has ſeldom ſhone,
Their learning, language, and their ways ſcarce known:
Return, BUCHANAN! to their regions go,
Explore whatever Burmah ſages know!
Remark what minerals their country yields,
And, lovely ſtudy, read their flowery fields ‖!

This

* See his Deſcription of Nancowry, Comarty, and the Andaman Iſlands—A. R. vol. 4.

† The ſix latter lines allude to his Views in Myſore, moſt of which are awfully grand, but the Mauſoleum of Hyder pleases me moſt.

‡ Mr. William Coates Blaquiere, a profound Sanſcrit ſcholar. He has preſented to the public, in the 5th vol. A. R. a tranſlation of one of the Puraus on the ſanguinary ſacrifices of the Hindus, and from him we may hope for a Dictionary on the Sanſcrit language.

§ Mr. Henry Pitts Forſter, whom Mr. Gilchriſt, in the Dedication of the Oriental Linguiſt to Sir John Shore, thus alludes:—"The intended philological work of one gentleman alone, if modelled on the grand ſcale at preſent projected, of an Oriental Theſaurus, muſt prove a ſtupendous literary monument to the honourable Company's annals of the tried of this verſe—

"*Sat Mecænates non habuit Flaccus Maro nes*"

Mr. Forſter is the ſuppoſed author of the Letters of Agricola*, which diſplay his knowledge in the finances of this country, and his abilities as a politician.

‖ "Botany," ſays the great Father of the Society, "is the loveliest and moſt copious diviſion in the Hiſtory of Nature."—For this ſtudy Dr. Francis Buchanan is peculiarly adapted, as well from ability as inclination.

* *Major Henry White, and not Mr. Forſter, was the author of thoſe able letters.—Ed.*

This page of Nature view'd with Learning's eye,
Exhibits treaſures—ſhall they hidden lie?
So long as ſtars ſhall twinkle in the night,
And favour mortals with their ſilv'ry light,
So long, O ſtudious DAVIS*! ſhall your name,
Rank with thoſe men of literary fame!
Is there no other ſpends inquiring hours,
In ſacred Caſi's† conſecrated bowers?
Yes, WILLIAMS! you—your praiſe is ſurely great—
Williams! men ſnatch'd from death your name repeat,
You check the progreſs of envenom'd pain,
And make the poiſon of the adder vain‡!
Who are yon maids array'd in heavenly white,
Whoſe beauteous aſpect ſhines divinely bright?
Yes!—'tis the lovely Virtues I behold,
(I know their treſſes of looſe floating gold)
In ſweet aſſemblage ſeated to proclaim,
How much they reverence their KIRKPATRICK'S name!
But firſt ſee Charity—that bluſhing fair—
The doves of Innocence for him prepare.
In ready concord all the ſiſters join,
To celebrate the man in ſongs divine,
Whoſe genius-plann'd the charitable dome—
Who bade th' unguarded houſeleſs orphan come§.
Eternal echoes ſhall his name repeat,
In yon green groves round HOWRAH's ſacred ſeat!
O man of ſenſe refin'd!—how juſtly due,
The thanks of riſing virgins given to you!
Sweet blooming black-ey'd girls, of ſhapely forms,
Whoſe ſpeaking looks my melting boſom warms.
To virtue form'd by your paternal care,
And more, preſerv'd from the ſeducer's ſnare.
Could mortals trace whence every matter ſprings,
And penetrate the ſecret ſource of things,
Or dive into futurity's dark womb—
Or propheſy of people yet to come—
Hence, Aſians born, may riſe of deathleſs fame,
To make ſtates tremble at the Britiſh name!
Perhaps I owe from hence (in chaſte embrace)
Two ſmiling infants now before my face.

From

* Mr. Samuel Davis, author of a moſt valuable paper on Hindu Aſtronomy.—Mr. Davis (ſays Sir William Jones), of all men living, is the beſt qualified to exhibit a copious and accurate Hiſtory of Indian Aſtronomy.

† Caſi, the ancient name of Benares.

‡ His remarks on the uſe of Cauſtic Alkali, againſt the bite of ſnakes, are publiſhed in the 2d vol. A. R.

§ Colonel Kirkpatrick was one of the moſt active promoters of the Bengal Orphan Inſtitution. His example in India was followed by Lady Campbell, under whoſe patronage the Female Aſylum at Madras was erected in 1787. Poſterity will place their names on the liſt with that moſt humane and beſt of women, the Lady Arabella Denny, the foundreſs of the Magdalen Aſylum in Dublin.

From lowest origin and meaner birth,
Sprang the proud Romans—rulers of the earth!
Kirkpatrick gone to climes our arms ſubdu'd *,
Will teach another people to be good.
Then ſhall his God in holy radiance ſhed
Perpetual bleſſings on his honour'd head,
Give him to ſlumber each revolving night,
Entranc'd in pleaſing dreams of ſoft delight;
Then ſhall his years unknown to care be ſpent
In one eternal round of true content:
And when the awful meſſenger of death,
Shall wave the flaming ſword and ſnatch his breath,
On ſilver wings ſhall vigil angels fly,
And gently bear him to the realms of joy †.
Father of India! Saviour of the Eaſt!
In what exalted claſs can you be plac'd!
HASTINGS! ſay, do you now from toils of ſtate,
Enjoy repoſe in your paternal ſeat?
Poſterity your ſemblance ſhall behold,
(Like your own footleſs ſelf) in virgin gold!
The medals mix'd with Roman coins ſhall lie,
Your face then catch each keen reſearcher's eye,
Who'll ſay (with thoughts of former times impreſs'd)
"Behold the greateſt ſtateſman of the Eaſt!"
But yet you live, yet ſhall your ſovereign's ray,
Emblaze the eve of your declining day!
Although long ſince the wide Atlantic paſt,
Your name yet trembles on each paſſing blaſt;
I hear it now, it vibrates on my ear,
I hear it, and I ſhed a pearly tear—
I can no more—Ye powers of verſe! I find,
That feelings exquiſite impreſs my mind.

* When this part of the Poem was written, Colonel Kirkpatrick was one of the Commiſſioners for managing the affairs of Myſore.

† I might equally have celebrated Colonel Kirkpatrick as a great Orientaliſt, but I choſe this more ſplendid part of his character.

HA-

HAFIZ.

رو برهمش نهادم و بر من گذر نکرد
صد لطف چشم داشتم و یکنظر نکرد

سبل سرشک ما زدلش کین بدر نبرد
در سنگ خاره قطرهٔ باران اثر نکرد

یارب تو آن جوان ولادر نگاه دار
کز تبر آه گوشه نشینان حذر نکرد

ماهی و مرغ دوش ز مخفت از فغان من
و آن شوخ وبده بین که سر از خواب بر نکرد

میخواستم که میرمش اندر قدم چو شمع
او خود گذر بما چو نسیم سحر نکرد

جانا کدام سنگ دل بیکفا ینست
کو پیش زخم تیغ تو جان را سپر نکرد

کلک زبان بر بدهٔ حافظ درا نبچین
باکس نگفت راز تو تا ترک سر نکرد

The following Translation of the above we have taken from the BENGAL HIRCARRAH, *a very interesting and well-conducted Journal.*

I stood in the way of my Fair,
Yet she purposely turn'd her aside:
I knelt with a woe-worn air,
Yet I gain'd not a look from her pride.

With tears I beheld her depart,
Yet she left me to stifle my pain;
For, before they shall melt her hard heart,
Yon marble shall yield to the rain.

How

How shall I requite her for this?
For I bless, when to curse I'm inclin'd;
O God! then, show'r every bliss
On my love, though she's passing unkind.

I lament me the long of the night,
And the moon seems awake to my pain:
While she, who alone can requite,
Seems alone to be deaf to my strain.

At last I long'd only to die,
Could I die like a lamp by her breath:
Yet she would not vouchsafe me a sigh,
To extinguish my longing with death.

They tell me I've parted with sense,
Thus to woo such an obdurate fair,
But with thousands I share the pretence,
And I'm proud of the heaviest share.

Yet I'm truer than thousands beside,
For was treason e'er HAFIZ's vice?
For his tongue of the trusts you confide
Shall not blab, though his life were the price.

SADIQ.

ابو سعید ابو الخیر
گفتم نما لاله رنگا دلدارا
در خواب نما اچ مره باری مارا
گفتا که روا بخواب بی تا نکه
خواهی که دیگر بخواب بینی مارا

Once I wrote to my Charmer, Ah! pity my case,
And, tho' in a dream, let me see thy fair face.
She replied, If in absence your eyes you can close,
My presence shall never disturb your repose.

DOO PEEAZ.

AN

ACCOUNT OF BOOKS,

FOR THE YEAR 1801.

" *An Account of an Embassy to the Teshoo Lama, in Tibet; containing a Narrative of a Journey through Bootan, and Part of Tibet, by Captain* SAMUEL TURNER; *to which are added, Views taken on the Spot, by Lieutenant* SAMUEL DAVIS; *and Observations, botanical, mineralogical, and medical, by Mr.* ROBERT SAUNDERS." 4to. pp. 501. Nicol. 1800.

THE fertile plain which once constituted the opulent kingdom of Gaur, now the Suba of Bengal, is skirted on the north by a ridge of Imaus, mountains piled on mountains, their sides covered with trees, and separated by deep chasms, through which rivers rush with immense velocity, rear their snowy summits to the skies, and compose the kingdom named Bootan by European, Tangut by Mahomedan, and Bhatta by Hindu geographers. Advancing in the same direction, the traveller gains what has been considered as the highest level of the antient continent; the mountains disappear; an arid plain swept by wintry winds, offering few vegetable productions, but abounding in wild herds of animals, which the bountiful hand of nature has defended against the intense cold of the climate, presents itself to his view. In the latitude of 29 degrees he experiences the temperature of the polar regions; whilst the mighty rivers which have their sources amidst these mountains, by pursuing their amazing length of course in every direction, through China, Hindustan, Transoxania and Siberia, manifest the superior elevation of the site whence they derive their origin; and convey to the Pacific, the Frozen, and the Indian Ocean, a tribute of waters drawn from the moisture condensed in the lofty centre of Asia. If we except Marco Paolo, this country, previously to the English embassies, had only been explored by a few missionaries of the Roman catholic church; but their attention was slightly impelled towards the objects best calculated to engage the attention of the philosopher; and even their accounts of the native superstitions is formed with too evident a bias towards an hypothesis, improbable in itself, and supported only by suspicious analogies and mistaken etymologies. Could these, indeed, constitute the foundation of a system, we should, with Pere Georgi, view in the votaries of the Grand Lama, sectaries of the Manichean

heresy; their god Sakya, born of a royal virgin, would present a disfigured image of the immaculate conception; and India extended on a cross, pierced with wounds, and covered with thorns, might typify the crucifixion of the Son of God. Yet this country is interesting to the philosopher both in a moral and physical point of view. The most splendid talents have been employed in tracing the progress of science and letters from the Hyperborean regions, in fixing their station in the centre of Asia; and marking their diffusion from that focus to the various countries where they now flourish. But the religion, and the literature of Tibet, unquestionably prevail as far north as those terms are understood, at the present day. Marco Paolo represents the inhabitants of Camul as constantly employed in reading and writing "after their fashion:" the number of books extant in the Tibetan language is supposed to exceed the number even of Chinese publications. Bernier mentions a physician of that country whom he had seen in Cashmir, with a collection of medical books. The Czar Peter I. discovered, in a deserted city of Siberia, an immense library, of which all the volumes written in the Tibetan tongue, had been composed by Lama priests. Some of them were sent to the celebrated Fourmont, who, assisted by one of his friends, decyphered several passages, sufficiently to prove that they treated of the immortality of the soul and its transmigrations. It is from Tibet that the religion and science of the Hindus have been supposed by the French philosophers immediately to derive. These considerations, independent of the intrinsic merit of Captain Turner's valuable work, have induced us to submit a very full analysis of it to our readers, accompanied with illustrations, derived from sources both European and Asiatic

Introduction.—In the year 1772, the Rajah of Bootan invaded the district of Cooch Behar, situated at the foot of the Bootan hills, and meeting with little resistance from the natives, rapidly gained possession of it. The English government detached a military force, which repelled the invaders, and was preparing to carry its arms into the Bootan territory, when at the intercession of the Teshoo Lama, a peace was concluded with the Rajah, and the former boundaries were restored. Mr. Hastings judged the opportunity favourable for the establishment of a commercial intercourse between the inhabitants of Bengal and their northern neighbours. Mr. Bogle was accordingly deputed on an embassy to the Teshoo Lama; he reached Desripghé in October 1774; and after having resided there and at Teshoo Loomboo till April 1775, he returned to Bengal; but his death, soon after his return, deprived the world of the information which he had acquired during his residence in Tibet. At this period, the Dalaï Lama, who fills the highest office of their hierarchy, was still a minor, and the Teshoo Lama governed as regent the temporal interests of the Tibet church. Amongst its votaries are reckoned all the Tartar tribes, who have not been converted to the religion of Islamism; and, with the rest, the Mandhus, whose chiefs fill the throne of China. When the late Emperor Kienlong had almost attained his seventieth year, the Teshoo Lama was earnestly solicited to honour that anniversary with his presence. A narrative of his journey from Teshoo Loomboo

to

to Pekin, given by Poorungheer Ghosain, who accompanied him thither, will be found in our last volume; an account of his death in July 1780, in that capital, and a letter from the Emperor to the Dalaï Lama written on that occasion. This intelligence had scarcely reached Calcutta before it was succeeded by that of the reappearance of the Lama in Tibet. "The soul of the late Lama, according to the doctrines of their faith, having passed into, and animated the body of an infant, who, on the discovery of his identity, by such testimonies as their religion prescribes, was acknowledged and proclaimed by the same title and appellation as his predecessor. Mr. Hastings, upon the receipt of these accounts, proposed to the board, to send a second deputation to Tibet;" and Captain Turner was nominated to this service on the 9th of January 1783.

Chap. I.—Captain Turner received his final instructions in the beginning of 1783; and Lieut. Samuel Davies, and Mr. Robert Saunders were included in the commission; the former as draftsman and surveyor, the latter in the capacity of surgeon. They left Calcutta in the beginning of May, and passing Murshedabad, the capital of the province, and Baulea, a considerable manufacturing station, travelled through a rich and fertile country to Rungpur, two hundred and sixty miles from Calcutta, where they waited for passports from Bootan. The flourishing town of Mungulhaut, situated on the Durla, was their next station, where they found the Zeenkaubs deputed by the Rajah, who were to conduct the embassador to their master's capital. Here they entered the province of Cooch Behar. "We proceeded," says our author, "through a very highly improved and fertile country, where the luxuriant growth of the trees, among which the most conspicuous were the *areca*, *catheeu*, *bombax*, *pentandrium*, and *ficus indica*, intermixed with clusters of the bamboo, and the rich verdure of the fields, covered with rice almost ready to shoot into ear, presented on every side a most pleasing prospect. As the day dawned, we obtained a transient view of the summits of the mountains of Bootan, which resembled a deep shadow in the distant horizon; but the sun soon raised up an impenetrable veil of thick vapor from the marshes at their base, and they were no longer visible. The vastness and obscurity of this enormous boundary, remote and indistinct as it appeared, when it first burst on the sight in ill-defined and fantastic shapes, could not but excite very powerful emotion in the mind; and I looked upon the formidable barrier I had to pass with mingled awe and admiration. The favorable aspect of the Cooch Behar district was of no long continuance; the country became full of marshes as they advanced; cultivation was neglected, and the appearance of the inhabitants indicated the unhealthiness of their climate, aggravated by extreme poverty. In this district, if a peasant owes a sum of money, and has not the ability to satisfy his creditor, he is compelled to give up his wife as a pledge, and possession of her is kept until the debt is discharged." In his route today, our author remarked some pine apples growing wild, which leads to a digression concerning the introduction of this fruit into Hindustan, by Portuguese priests, in the reign of Akbar; and he supposes they were brought to Cooch

Behar by Mir Jumla, on his expedition against Assam. We cannot accede to this supposition; first, because the historians of the expedition mention that Mir Jumla found the district of Cooch Behar abounding in fruits and fragrant plants; and, secondly, because the ananas is expressly mentioned as one of the fruits which that General found in Assam. This plant was first made known to European botanists by Don Gonçalo Hernandez de Oviedo, governor of St. Domingo, in 1535. We must, however, remark, that the name is Arabic, and descriptive of the fruit, which is seldom the case with any but indigenous productions.

Chap. 2. brings us from Chichacotta, the frontier station, to Buxaduar, a distance of twenty miles. The former consists of a habitation situated in the centre of a large square, formed by a strong embankment, with a double row of bamboos, and this they termed a fort. At the foot of the Bootan mountains, a plain extends for about thirty miles in breadth, choked, rather than clothed, with the most luxuriant vegetation. The exhalations necessarily arising from the multitude of springs which the vicinity of the mountain produces, are collected and confined by these almost impervious woods, and generate an atmosphere through which no traveller ever passed with impunity. Yet, even this spot is not without inhabitants, although its influence hath wholly debased in them the form, the size, and the strength of human creatures. The hill on which Buxaduar stands, terminates this noxious climate; Santabari is half way up, famed for its extensive orange groves: Buxaduar is placed on the summit of a hill levelled by art. It consists of a range of temporary sheds designed to shelter a garrison that may be stationed to defend that important pass; and a village of ten or twelve houses placed on a second table of levelled rock. Here our travellers were received with much urbanity by the Suba, and were regaled with chong, a slightly acid and spirituous liquor, extemporaneously prepared by the infusion of a mass of grain in a state of fermentation; and arra, (probably arrack) a spirit procured from it by a rude process of distillation.

Chap. 3. conducts us from Buxaduar to Tasisudon, a distance as we imagine (for Captain Turner has sometimes omitted to specify this important particular) of about 100 miles. Our travellers ascended the lofty mountain of Peachucom, by a road, some parts of which consisted of stone steps. On the summit, they were warned by the natives to avoid speaking, and assured that the concussion of air occasioned by loud conversation would infallibly bring down on them, torrents of rain. The Oomkoo presented itself next, a mountain higher than the former, covered to its summit with trees, all clothed with moss, and with creepers intertwined among them. It is composed in some places of clay; but for the most part it consists of a flinty stone, striated with talc, and intermixed with marble. The road passing the sides of the perpendicular rock, Pleadinchim, is only two feet broad, and formed entirely of loose stones, projecting over a deep precipice below. Here was lost a fine Arabian horse sent by Mr. Hastings, as a present to the Dach Rajah. He started at the overhanging rock; and falling from the road, was dashed to pieces

pieces at the bottom of the precipice. The village of Gygoogoo consists of five or six houses, supported on bamboo props, twelve miles from Buxaduar. The Tehinchieu, which waters the vale of Tasisudon, rolls in a deep channel at the foot of this mountain. It is to be lamented that our author did not ascertain where this river joins the Berhamputra. Is it the Gadadhara, whose confluence is near Rangamatty? Thirteen miles further, on the summit of a lofty mountain, lay Muricham, consisting of twenty houses, built of stone, and abundantly commodious. Having heard that there was cinnamon growing in this neighbourhood, I sent a native into the woods to search for the tree; he returned to me within half an hour, with a great quantity both of its roots and branches. Its leaves are much used in cookery in Bengal, and known by the denomination of Teezpaut. Strawberries, raspberries, and peaches were found here in great abundance. Mountains of still more abrupt ascent produced themselves on the view on the way to Chuca; the cascade of Minzapeezo throws a stream from so great a perpendicular height, that before it is received in the thick shade below, it is nearly dissipated, and appears like the steam arising from boiling water. Stone steps, sustained by beams let into the rock, and secured with cramps of iron, facilitated the ascent. "At every pause we beheld a different prospect, each of which, perhaps, might justly be reckoned amongst the grandest and most awful in nature. Cascades of water issuing from the bosoms of lofty mountains, clothed with noble trees, and hiding their heads in the clouds: abrupt precipices, deep dells, and the river dashing its waters with astonishing rapidity, over the huge stones and broken rocks below, composed the sublime and variegated picture."—Near the castle of Chuca, the Tehintchieu is crossed on a bridge constructed on five chains that support the platform. The castle is a square building of stone, on elevated ground, and makes a very respectable appearance. From hence to Punugga, the road side was covered with strawberries, docks, nettles, primroses, and dogrose bushes; here also appeared the first pine and fir trees, which became still more common as our travellers proceeded.—The mountains near Kepta, were the highest they had yet seen; a great deal of unmelted snow still covered the summit of Lomeela, on the 27th May. At Nomnoo, hermitages and villages spread over the sides and summits of the mountains, to each of which is allotted a spacious portion of cultivated ground: an orchard in the neighbourhood, afforded walnuts, peaches, apples, pears, apricots and barberries. From thence to Wangoca, the country began to open; the Tehintchieu ran with less rapidity, over a more even bed of ground, watching a most beautiful narrow valley, in which not a spot of land was unemployed. Eight miles farther brought our travellers to the vale of Tasisudon, the capital of Bootan. The valley appears to be about three miles in length, and one in breadth, the Tehintchieu running through it. "There is no regular town, nor any village within a mile of the palace. The banks of the river are lined with willows, and the surrounding mountains have some timber trees, intermixed with the pine and fir, as well as a great variety of flowering shrubs;

a number of single houses, and some monasteries, having orchards and hanging fields of corn about them, ornament the finely romantic views, with which we were delighted from every part of this valley."

Chap. 4. On the 3d of June, the embassador paid his visit of ceremony to the Rajah of Bootan, commonly styled Deva Rajah, the celestial king.

"We followed the Zoondonier, (treasurer), with many Zeenkaubs accompanying us, through several passages, and up a number of lofty ladders, which connect the different floors, till at length, we arrived at the elevated station occupied by the Rajah, near the summit of the citadel.

After a short pause upon the landing place, the door was thrown open, and we were ushered into a small, but well-proportioned room, having on the west side an arched balcony with sliding curtains, being the only aperture for the admission of light, immediately opposite to the door by which we entered, and before which a skreen, projected nearly one third of the breadth of the room. The remaining space on the wall, beyond the skreen, was decorated with the portraits, wrought in silk, of some champions of their faith, as stiff and formal as any heroes that ever appeared in tapestry. The walls of the room were coloured with blue, and the arches of the balcony, pillars, doors, &c. were painted with vermilion, and ornamented with gilding. The Rajah was habited in a deep garnet-coloured cloth, and sat cross legged upon a pile of cushions, in the remote corner of the room, with the balcony upon his right hand; upon his left side stood a cabinet of diminutive idols, and a variety of consecrated trinkets: close upon his right was placed an escrutoire, for the deposit of papers required to be at hand; and before him was a small painted bench, to place his tea-cup on, and answering all the other purposes of a table." Tea is always presented on such occasions. "We found," says Capt. Turner, "this liquor extremely unlike what we had been used to drink, under the same name; it was a compound of water, flour, butter, salt, and bohea tea, with some other astringent ingredients, all boiled, beat up, and intimately blended together." Trays of fruits were produced, consisting of oranges, dried apples, walnuts, vegetables, and some preserved fruits of China and Cashmir. The Rajah's deportment was distinguished by a degree of urbanity, little to be expected in one secluded from all intercourse with any but his own subjects by a mass of impervious mountains. His sentiments breathed all that humanity, which the doctrine of the metempsychosis seems calculated to inspire. "My food," said he, "consists of the simplest articles; grain, roots of the earth, and fruits. I never eat of any thing that has had breath, for so I should be the indirect cause of putting an end to the existence of animal life, which, by our religion, is strictly forbidden." This prohibition either does not extend to the laity, or is neglected by them. The description of the features of this people is applicable to those of all the nations which occupy the east of Asia. "The Booteeas have invariably black hair, which it is their fashion to cut close to the head. The eye is a very remarkable feature of the face: small, black, with long pointed corners, as though stretched and extended by

by artificial means. Their eye lashes are so thin, as to be scarcely perceptible; and the eye-brow is but slightly shaded. Below the eyes, is the broadest part of the face, which is rather flat and narrows from the cheek bones to the chin; a character of countenance appearing first to take its rise among the Tartar tribes, but is by far more strongly marked in the Chinese. Their skins are remarkably smooth, and most of them arrive at a very advanced age, before they can boast "the earliest rudiments of a beard." The Rajah of Bootan is at the same time a Lama, uniting the regal and ecclesiastical authority in his own person; the palace serves also the purpose of a monastry, being inhabited by fifteen hundred Gylongs, or priests, to whom the most rigid celibacy is enjoined. Frequent ablutions are prescribed and practised by the religious orders; but the laity of Bootan are extremely deficient in personal cleanliness. The goitre or tumid neck, which deforms the persons, and debilitates the minds, of the inhabitants of Alpine regions, is also frequent among the Booteeas. To the use of snow water, it has sometimes been attributed; but analysis can discover no additional principle in the water derived from snow, and the prevalence of this disorder amongst the mountains of Sumatra, and of the Deccan, where snow never falls, obliges us to have recourse to some other circumstance, common to mountainous regions, to account for this phenomenon.

Chap. 5. From the borders of Bengal to the capital of Bootan, our travellers have not mentioned a single town; a few villages, of which the largest contained only twenty houses, marked the stations from the frontier. Even Tasisudon can scarcely merit that appellation; the palace stands near the centre of the valley; another palace and a handsome villa lie at some distance from it, and a few clusters of houses distributed through the fields, accomodate the inhabitants of the capital of Bootan. The palace is of a quadrangular form; the walls thirty feet high; above the middle space, is a row of projecting balconies, to each of which are curtains made of black hair, which are always drawn at night.

The grand entrance is on the east front, which is ascended by a flight of stone steps. Even with these, we entered a spacious gateway, having two massy doors, fortified with knobs of iron. We passed through this gateway and came opposite to the central square building, which I must call the citadel; and this is the habitation of the supreme Lama. It contains also the chief of their idols, Mahamoonie, amidst a multitude of others of inferior note. It is a very lofty building, being no less than seven stories high, each from fifteen to eighteen feet; it is covered over with a roof of a low pitch, composed of fir timbers, sheathed with boards of deal, which project on each side a great way beyond the walls; from the centre there rises a square piece of masonry, which supports a canopy of copper richly gilt; and this is supposed to be immediately over the great idol, Mahamoonie. Lama Rimbochay, the present Daeb Rajah, lives upon the fourth floor from the ground; above that there are two other stories; and the seventh ladder leads to the temple of Mahamoonie, which is covered with the gilded canopy."

We may remark that the style of architecture above described,

seems co-extensive with the religion of Buddha, called by Capt. Turner, Mahamoonie, or the great anchoret. More magnificent structures in the same style, it will be our province to describe, when we accompany Col. Symes, to the court of Ava, where the gilded canopy also marks the station of Buddha, in the inmost recesses of the temple. The agriculture of Bootan is promoted by artificial irrigations, the water being conveyed to the fields through hollow cylinders, formed of the trunks of trees. Paper is manufactured from the bark of a tree, named deah, by a process very similar to our own, and proves of a texture much more durable. A small square temple, erected to contain an image is seen, "placed like a centinel, as it were, by the road side, on each approach towards every consecrated habitation, proportionate in dimensions to the magnitude and importance of the edifice, with which it is connected: on each of the three great roads, that lead to Tasisudon, a very spacious one is found. I remember to have seen one of these buildings, which was dedicated to the junction of the Hatchieu, with the Tchintchieu, near Kepta. They are often placed at the meeting of two principal roads. I have seen them also at the base of a remarkable mountain, and they are invariably met with at the entrance of every capital village. Near the top are inserted large tablets, with the words *Om mannie pamee oom*, carved in relief."—Georgi has devoted a section of his work to the explanation of these mystic words, the second of which he was led by his hypothesis to refer to the name of Mani, or Manes, the founder of the heresy, from him denominated Manichean. The Pere Horatio has preserved and translated a commentary on them, composed by Rabgiamba Ngavang, a Gylong in one of the monasteries of Lassa. From this we learn, that the first and last words is the invocation to the deity, common to the Tibetans, with the Hindus; "Mani" signifies a gem, and Paimi, the flower of the lotos. From this explanation it were impossible to dissent, since Mani also signifies a gem, in Sanscrit; and Paimi, is a manifest corruption of Padma, the Sanscrit appellation of the nymphea nilotica; these admired productions of nature having been apparently selected as emblematic of the purity and excellence, which they ascribe to Buddha, their chief object of worship.

Chap. 6. During Capt. Turner's residence at Tasisudon, a bloodless insurrection shook the throne of Bootan. The commandant of Wandipur, at the head of a party of mal-contents advanced to the vale, and took possession of three villages, which he connected by a line, in front of the palace. The measures adopted both for attack and defence, betray a total ignorance of military discipline and manœuvres: "Every kind of discipline and order is totally disregarded in their mode of warfare; stratagem is more practised than open assault: they engage in general as marksmen, and wait their opportunity to fire unobserved. Both parties are so careful to conceal themselves, that seldom any thing is visible but the top of a tufted helmet, or the end of a bow." Hostilities terminated by the retreat of the rebels, though the palace was entirely defenceless, and the castle of Wandipur was soon after reduced by blockade.

Chap. 7. describes an excursion to

to the castle of Wandipur, twenty-four miles from Tassudon, and to Punukka, the winter seat of the Rajah. Still no towns are mentioned as occurring in the route. "The castle of Wandipur towers high upon the narrow extremity of a rock, which stands between the Matchieu-Patchieu, and the Tahantchieu rivers, both which streams unite at its sharpened point: they then form together a river of considerable magnitude, that takes the name Chaantchieu, and shapes its course between the frontier mountains, flowing finally along the flat surface of the district of Bijnee, into the Berhampooter." The united stream is manifestly the river Sunacasa, which traverses Rangamatty, and combines with the Gadadhara (or Tchinchieu) before their confluence with the Brahmaputra. Chiew signifies a river in the Tibetan tongue; hence we find it annexed to all the proper names of the streams which water these mountainous regions. The bridge of Wandipur is of singular lightness and beauty, constructed entirely of fir, without the smallest piece of metal to connect its parts. Punukka is placed in a less elevated situation, and a more genial soil produces in abundance the fruits of tropical and temperate climates. A citadel and gilded canopy rises in the midst of the palaces of Punukka and Wandipur, similar to that described at Tasisudon.

Chap. 8. is enlivened by a detail of the Rajah's efforts to amuse his guests, and many particulars of his conversation. This monarch had travelled incognito, with a single attendant from Tasisudon to the extensive city of Lassa, had paid his devotions at the sacred shrine of a Pootala, (Buddhalay, the mansion of Buddha), and after a residence of about fourteen days, returned in the same manner to Bootan. His villa was ornamented with drawings of that city; of Lubrong, the residence of Teshoo Lama in Tibet; of Cattamandu, the capital of Nepal, and Patan, in the same kingdom, as well as of other places of famed resort. Their representations partook both of plan and perspective, though without the advantages of light and shade. A bull-fight constituted one of the entertainments, and the Rajah was engaged in preparations for the festival of Durga, at the autumnal equinox, when our travellers left Tasisudon.

Book II. *Chap.* 1. brings us from the capital to the frontier of Bootan. The route lay south-west from Tasisudon, till our travellers reached the river Patchieu: they crossed Pomœla, covered with snow at midsummer; Phajudee, the place of the Rajah's last regeneration was distinguished by its palace, and inscribed flags. An extensive monastery occupied the summit of the mountain, the president of which was as usual styled Lama; to the prevalence of these monastic institutions the scanty population may doubtless be attributed. But in Bootan, superstition and ambition concur to control the most genial propensities of nature: celibacy is the road to distinction and power in this ecclesiastic government; and Capt. Turner remarks, "that the higher orders of men, entirely engrossed by political or ecclesiastical duties, leave to the husbandman and labourer, to those who till the fields and live by their industry, the exclusive charge of propagating the species." Nor is this entirely the case, for custom obliges every family that has more than

than four boys, to contribute one of them to the order of Gylongs. The prosecution of their route conducted our travellers to Paimtong and Paibesa, in the midst of picturesque mountains; hence they descended to the vale of Paro, stretching along the banks of the Patchieu. The castle is a handsome building of stone, ornamented in the centre with a gilded canopy, in the manner of all the Rajah's palaces, and calculated for defence. "Paro boasts the only market in Bootan; and it appears to be much frequented. It is also famous for the manufacture of gods, and forging of arms, particulary of swords and daggers, and the barbs of arrows." The sides of the mountains were covered with groves of pine; they contained also numerous clusters of houses, and some handsome villas, with gardens and orchards. A stage of nine miles brought our author to the fortress of Dukkajeung, built upon the crown of a low rocky hill; and eleven more to Sana, the last village of Bootan, consisting of about ten houses. Here the thermometer stood at 46°, on the 13th of September; the Patchieu pursued its rapid course through the valley, and on its banks grazed a herd of chaurey tailed cattle, tended by the itinerant Tartars, named Dubka. The yak of Tartary is about the height of an English bull, which he resembles in the general figure of the body, head, and legs: but is covered all over with a thick coat of long hair. The tail which supplies the oriental luxury of chaueries, is composed of a prodigious quantity of long, flowing, glossy hair; and is so abundantly well furnished, that not a joint of it is perceptible; but it has much the appearance of a large cluster of hair artificially set on. The chain of mountains situated between the latitudes of 27° and 28°, which divides Tibet from Bootan, and whose summits are most commonly covered with snow, is their favorite haunt. Extremely useful as beasts of burthen from their great strength; tents and ropes are manufactured of their hair; their tails furnish an article of great demand in commerce, and they yield an abundant quantity of rich milk. The last mountain of Bootan, the dreary Somoonang, now remained to be passed; it offers no habitation to the traveller, but numbers of the natives were met on the road. I never, says our author, beheld a more florid picture of health than was exhibited in the complexion of the mountaineers; the women in particular, with their jet black hair, and clear brisk black eyes, had a ruddiness, which the most florid English rustic would in vain attempt to rival.

Chap. 2. On the summit of Somoonang, a long row of little inscribed flags, fixed in rude heaps of stones, fluttered in the wind; they marked the boundaries of Tibet and Bootan. The distance of Tasisudon from this station appears by the route to be about 55 miles, yet as the first part of it lay in a southerly direction, the latitude of the frontier is only a few miles north of the capital.

"If Bootan, compared with Bengal, exhibits a vast contrast of country and climate, there is no nearer analogy between Tibet and Bootan."

"Bootan presents to the view, nothing but the most mishapen irregularities; mountains covered with eternal verdure, and rich with abundant forests of large and lofty trees. Almost every favourable aspect of them, coated with the smallest

smallest quantity of soil, is cleared and adapted to cultivation, by being shelved into horizontal beds; not a slope or narrow slip of land between the ridges, lies unimproved There is scarcely a mountain, whose base is not washed by some rapid torrent, and many of the loftiest, bear populous villages, amidst orchards, and other plantations, on their summits and on their sides. It combines in its extent, the most extravagant traits of rude nature, and laborious art."

"Tibet, on the other hand, strikes a traveller, at first sight, as one of the least favoured countries under heaven, and appears to be in a great measure incapable of culture It exhibits only low rocky hills, without any visible vegetation, or extensive arid plains, both of the most stern and stubborn aspect from which little as they produce. Its climate is cold and bleak in the extreme, from the severe effects of which, the inhabitants are obliged to seek refuge in sheltered valleys, and hollows, or amidst the warmest aspects of the rocks. Yet perhaps, Providence, in its impartial distribution of blessings, has bestowed on each country a tolerably equal share. The advantages that one possesses in fertility, and in the richness of its forests and its fruits, are amply counterbalanced in the other by its multitudinous flocks, and invaluable mines. As one seems to posses the pabulum of vegetable, in the other, we find a superabundance of animal life. The variety and quantity of wild fowl, game, and beasts of prey, flocks, droves and herds, in Tibet, are astonishing. In Bootan, except domestic creatures, nothing of the sort is to be seen. I recollect meeting with no wild animal except [illegible] travels, and of game, I saw only a few pheasants, once near Chuka."

The Tibetians like the Persees of India neither inhume nor burn their dead; their bodies are exposed in the open air, and left to be devoured by ravens, kites, and other carnivorous birds. A place appropriated to this purpose, was seen on descending the mountain of Somoonang into the plain of Phari. The fortress of Phari and its extensive suburb was left on the west, whilst our travellers proceeded to Chassa Goombah, where they were received by the Lama. A rocky plain intersected by numberless streams, extended on every side: the mountains which bound it are the retreat of the musk deer, an animal which delights in the most intense cold, and is always found in places bordering on snow. They are about the height of a moderately sized hog, which they resemble much in the figure of the body; they have a small head, a thick and round hind quarter, no scut, and extremely delicate limbs. The long hair with which it is covered, partakes in its texture, less of the nature of hair than feathers, or rather, it resembles the porcupine's quill. Two long curved tusks proceed from the upper jaw, and are directed downwards, the musk is a secretion formed in a little bag, or tumour, resembling a wen, situated at the navel; and is found only in the male. Numbers of wild horses were seen at a distance; they were very shy, but our author could distinguish long ears, like those of an ass, or mule; the ears, neck, body and tail, were of a fawn colour; the face, belly, and legs almost white. Here our travellers appear to have attained their greatest elevation, for after passing a river, which shapes its course towards Nepal, those they afterwards

afterwards met with, all ran in a northerly direction. After leaving the sterile plain of Phari, the small village of Dochai was the first station; from hence the lake of Ranchieu skirted the road, frequented by great abundance of wild geese, ducks, teal, and storks, with prodigious numbers of saurasses. At Chalu, appeared the first traces of successful cultivation; beyond it they crossed a plain white with incrustations of natron (soda), which rises in an efflorescence from the dry plains, resembling a hoar frost. The village of Sundta lay 14 miles farther, where a few willows were the first trees observed in Tibet.

Chap. 3, conducts us from thence to Teshoo Loomboo, following the course of the Painomtchieu, which at the latter place unites with the Berhampooter; at Ganganaar, they found a concourse of invalids attracted by the medicinal virtues of its hot well, which raised the thermometer from 44° to 88°. Rocks split by the frost covered the adjacent plains with their fragments; a gigantic figure of their mahamoonie was carved in relief upon an immense stone. From Shoohoo the country assumed a much more favourable aspect; the village of Nainee presented the appearance of regular buildings, some of them bordered, others striped with red and partly hid by branches of willows. The castle of Jhansu-Jeung rises in the midst of an extensive valley, which tradition and observation concur to prove had been once a lake. A considerable manufacture of coarse woollen cloths exercises the industry of the inhabitants; abundant crops of ripe corn bordered the road, and numerous clusters of villages were scattered on each side. From Dukque to Teshoo Loomboo is a distance of only ten miles, and our travellers reached the latter place at sunrise. "If its magnificence was to be increased by any external cause, none could more superbly have adorned its numerous gilded canopies and turrets, than the sun rising in full splendour directly opposite. It presented a view wonderfully beautiful and brilliant; the effect was little short of magic, and it made an impression, which no time will ever efface from my mind.

"We ascended by a narrow street through the middle of the monastery, and were conducted to very splendid apartments, bright with gay colours, and situated in the centre of the palace, amidst a profusion of gorgeous finery. At the instant of our entrance, we heard the deep tone of many sonorous instruments, which were summoning the religious to their morning orisons."

Chap. 4. Our travellers were now lodged in the palace built by the late Lama; their reception by the Regent was marked by much urbanity; he expatiated on the friendship which the Lama entertained for the English, which was equally strong now as in his last incarnation, though his infant years denied expression to his sentiments. The presence chamber was supported by pillars painted with vermilion, and ornamented with gold, representing symbolical devices. The walls were painted blue; the floor was composed of brown and white flint, and admitted of a high polish. The throne of the late Teshoo Lama, elevated about five feet from the floor, stood at one end, decorated with silks, and cushions of yellow sattin, before which tapers were constantly burnt, which filled the hall

hall with aromatic odours. Captain Turner's arrival happened at a period of high importance in the annals of Tibet, for the infant Lama was about to be removed from the house of his parents to the monastery of Terpaling, on which occasion he was to receive the first public recognition of his sacred character. The ceremony was conducted with suitable pomp, and a party of Chinese troops escorted the procession, by command of the Emperor. The influence of the Chinese officers was manifestly hostile to the mission of the English embassador, and that influence though founded entirely on fear, was still more considerable at the court of Lassa, though the Tibetians are said to consider the Chinese as a gross and impure race of men.

Chap. 5, contains an animated and perspicuous description of the splendid mausoleum, which contains the remains of the late Teshoo Lama. The court-yard before it was paved, and surrounded with a colonnade, for the accommodation of the pious; the pillars were painted with vermilion, and ornamented with gilding. In the centre a large gate opened to the principal avenue of the monastery; two ponderous doors being thrown open, discovered a most beautiful pyramid, at the base of which the body of the Lama was deposited in a coffin of pure gold. An effigy of gold crowns the pyramid, before which incense is burnt; the sides of the pyramid were encased with plates of solid silver, and on each step were piled the most costly articles. "Another image of the Lama of solid silver, as large as life stood on the right side; offerings of fruits, flowers, and coin were placed on an altar in front; and on the floor were high piles of their sacred books." The shell or covering of the pyramid, which constitutes the exterior of the mausoleum, is a structure, when viewed at some distance, of considerable magnitude and beauty. The pillar, scolloped arch, and pediment of Hindustan, prevail in the interior apartments; the external decorations are of Chinese, or Tartar origin, similar to those of the watch-tower, or temple of the former; the tented canopy and imperial dragons In the centre of the front, on a tablet, the mystic sentence *om mani padme om*, is engraved. A frieze and whitened cornice surrounds the top; and a spacious tented canopy, richly gilt, which is supposed to stand immediately over the remains of the Lama, crowns the whole structure; its edges swell with a bold and easy sweep, the convolutions of the Chinese dragon fill up the space of the rudder, and a prodigious number of small bells hung round it, make an inconceivable jingle with every breeze that blows.

Chap 6. is occupied with a long and amusing account of his interviews with the Regent, previously to his leaving the capital. Capt. Turner found him particularly inquisitive on geographical points, and to have formed a more extensive acquaintance with distant countries than might have been expected. In common with the rest of his countrymen he entertained a profound veneration for the places held sacred by the Hindus, Gaya, Allahabad, Benares, and Ganga-sagar. The late Empress of Russia attempted to establish an intercourse with Tibet, for commercial purposes; a bible with plates in the Russian language was exhibited as a present from that sovereign. One

interview

interview was terminated by the arrival of Tartars, to pay their homage to the sovereign pontiff. They came from a place situated on the Sullum, at a distance of fifty-two days journey, which at the rate of twenty miles per diem, must be one thousand and forty miles. Their route was thus divided; from Teshoo Loomboo to Lassa, twelve days; from Lassa to Daum, ten days; from Daum to Sullum, thirty days.

Capt. Turner was anxious to investigate "the traces of an ancient nation, supposed to have once inhabited the borders of the Baikal sea, in the interior of Tartary, and from which some persons conjecture, the learning, arts, and sciences of India, and even of Europe, to have been originally derived. If such a nation ever existed, the remembrance of it seems now to be buried in the deepest oblivion." Soopoon Choomboo had traversed the borders of the Baikal sea, which he affirmed was remarkable only for the production of large pearls. Its neighbourhood was thinly inhabited by a race of Tartars more ignorant than their southern neighbours, and dwelling in tents. He and the Regent concurred in deriving the religion, arts and sciences, which prevail in Tibet, from Hindustan; and considered Benares as the source and centre of learning and religion, from which they emanated at a very distant period to civilize and reform the adjacent nations. As a proof of this antiquity, the Regent urged the similarity of their alphabet to that of the Sanscrit, from which they avow it to have been formed.

Chap. 7. Subsequent to the Regent's departure, our author extended the sphere of his excursions in the vicinity of Teshoo Loomboo, and had frequent interviews with Soopoon Choomboo, who governed in his absence. That officer spoke with much respect of the distant region of Eunani, which Capt Turner mistook for Egypt, though Greece was unquestionably the country meant. The frequent use of the lion as an architectural ornament he traces to that country, but the bearer of the consort of Siva, was more probably derived from Hindustan

"Teshoo Loomboo or Lubrong, the seat of Teshoo Lama, and the capital of that part of Tibet immediately subject to his authority, is situated in 29° 4′ 20′ north latitude, and 89° 7′ east longitude from Greenwich. It is a large monastery, consisting of three or four hundred houses, the habitations of the Gylongs, besides temples, mausoleums, and the palace of the sovereign pontiff; in which is comprised also, the residence of the Regent, and of all the subordinate officers, both ecclesiastical and civil, belonging to the court. Its buildings are all of stone, none less than two stories high, flat roofed, and crowned with a parapet, rising considerably above the roof, composed of heath and brushwood, inserted between frames of timber." A little beyond this monastery lies the fortress of Shigatzee-jeung, which commands the entrance of the valley; still further the Painomtchieu unites its waters with the Berhamputer, called in Tibet Frechoomboo. This river, and the Ganges are said by our author to issue both from the sacred lake Mansarer (Mansaravara). The Tibetians could scarcely be ignorant of the real sources of these celebrated streams; the lake was said to be a month's journey north-west from Teshoo Loomboo.

In

In Tibet, the spring is marked from March to May, by a variable atmosphere; heat, thunder storms, and occasionally, with refreshing showers. "From June to September is the season of humidity, when heavy and continued rains fill the rivers to their brim, which run off from hence with rapidity, to assist in inundating Bengal. From October to March, a clear and uniform sky succeeds, seldom obscured either by fogs or clouds," and a degree of cold is felt, rarely experienced in Europe. The flesh of sheep exposed to the frosty air is deprived of its juices and remains in good preservation during the winter. Capt. Turner used it without any further dressing, but the people of Tibet are accustomed to eat their mutton, almost the sole article of animal food which they use, recently killed, and raw.

Chap. 8th, contains some strictures on the religion of Tibet. That country is denominated by the inhabitants Puekoachim, which our author explains, "the snowy regions of the north." The religion of Tibet appeared to Capt. Turner, the schismatical offspring of the Hindu system, introduced from that country; and to have traversed over Mantchieu Tartary, and been disseminated through China and Japan. "The principal idol in the temples of Tibet is Mahoomeni, the Buddha of Bengal, who is worshipped under these and various other epithets, throughout all Tartary, and among all the nations to the eastward of the Berhampooter." But the Devata of Hindustan, participates with Buddha, in the votive offering of the people of Tibet: Durga mounted on her lion, and Cali delighting in bloody sacrifices; Ganesa, or the emblem of wisdom, and Cartikea brandishing a thousand arms. A regular hierarchy superintends the spiritual government of the people, descending from the sovereign Lama, immaculate and omniscient, through the gradations of Gylong, Tohba, and Tuppa. Two sects divide the votaries of Buddha, the Gyllookpa, distinguished by robes of yellow cloth, and the Shammar clothed in red. In ancient times, the latter are reported to have been the most numerous; till the Gyllookpa assembling a mighty army, drove them from their possessions, and forced them to take refuge in Bootan, whose inhabitants are all of that sect. It was at that period, Teshoo Loomboo, rose from the ruins of a Shammar settlement, but their ruin was not complete, till the Emperor of China, adopting for himself the distinction of the yellow hat, turned the scale irretrievably in favor of the Gyllookpa. The short residence of Capt. Turner in Tibet, and his ignorance of the language, must have been insurmountable obstacles, to acquiring an extensive knowledge of the history, geography, and polity, civil and religious, of a country so interesting to the philosopher. Indeed, it is impossible not to admire the industry by which he procured so much information as his work exhibits, in so small a portion of time. We subjoin a few particulars, calculated to reflect some light on the ancient and modern state of that country, but which being extraneous to the review of Capt. Turner's work, we have compressed as much as perspicuity would permit.

Tradition refers the population of Tibet, to Prasrinpo and Prasrinmo, but we know not on what authority their appearance in that

country

country is fixed, at 1340 years before the æra of our Saviour. About 300 years later, the god Saca or Buddha, descended from the skies, to restore a purer system of faith; he was born of a virgin named Lamoghiuprul, daughter of a powerful monarch, who carried the infant to Benares, where he was consecrated to the gods. The Lahæ, or inferior divinites, attended to witness the ceremony, and the astrologers predicted the wonders of his future life. After a long period spent in retired contemplation, he returned to the world, and promulgated that system of belief, which now prevails throughout the east. It is remarkable, that none of his votaries in Tibet, Pegu, Siam, China, or Japan, pretend that he was a native of their countries, but refer to Hindustan, as the birthplace of Buddha, and the cradle of his doctrines. The first king of Tibet Gniathritz-hengo, was a son of Macchiaba, who reigned in Hindustan; his capital was Jarlon, and his death is fixed at 1102 years before Christ. Twenty-four kings reigned successively from him to Tyhong-tyheng-Chimbo, who removed the seat of government from Jarlon to Lassa, and constructed the palace of Putala, (Buddha-alaya, the abode of Buddha,) in the vicinity of that city. He was contemporary with Christ, and in his reign, Samtanputra brought the Devanagari alphabet from Hindustan, which he altered, so as to express the harsher sounds of the Tibetian language; at this period also, the religion of Buddha is said to have been introduced into Tibet, Siam, and China. In the reign of Tri-srongteutzhen, A. D. 625, Patisati a saint, nearly as sacred as Buddha, was brought from Hindustan by the king, to restore and regulate the religious discipline. After the death of Lhatæ in 406, according to the annals of Tibet, various pretenders to the throne appeared; the country was divided into several petty kingdoms, and for three centuries, presented a scene of discord and warfare, till the inhabitants voluntarily submitted to the Emperor of China in 790. It may be remarked, however, that the historians of China, place this event in 1125. Kank-ka-grinbo was the first Lama, who pretended to the sacred character of an incarnated deity; the Emperor of China convinced of the truth of his pretensions, conferred upon him the regal and ecclesiastical functions, in the year 1100. In the following century, three Lamas ruled in Tibet, and the same discipline existed as at the present day, though the number of independent Lamas occasionally varied. When the arms of Chenghiz subjected Asia, Tibet followed the fortunes of China; Cublai Khan divided it into provinces, and estsblished the Lama Pasepa, as chief or sovereign Lama, from whom the Dalai Lamas of the present day derive their pre-eminence. To his successor is attributed, the foundation of the monastery of Trascilhunbo, or as Captain Turner writes it, Teshoo Loomboo, in the neighbourhood of Sgigatzé. The limits of the ecclesiastical authority continue obscurely defined, for it appears, that Tibet has still a king, notwithstanding the power granted by the Chinese Emperors to the sovereign Lamas. The contest between the Gyllookpa and Shaamar, appears to have taken place in the year 1426, from which the latter took refuge in Bootan. In the beginning of the seventeenth century, the Dalai Lama,

ma, called in the Tartars of Cocconor, to emancipate Tibet from the yoke of kings; Tsang-pa-pahan who then ruled in Scgigatze, was dethroned. The Jesuit Andrada, visited the court of this monarch, who appears to have been the last king of Tibet. About a hundred years later, Cingkhir Khan, king of the Eleuths, entered that country with a large army, deposed the Lama, and ruled in Tibet till his death, in 1720. From the disorders which ensued, the people had again recourse to the Chinese Emperor, by whom governors were appointed to exercise the civil authority. But the popular prejudices running strong in favor of an ecclesiastical government, several of these governors were successively cut off; and the late Emperor of China, Kienlong, in the year 1752, transferred the sovereign authority to the Dalai Lama, Losang-kel-sang-kiamtzho, who was probably the immediate predecessor of the present Dalai Lama. Such are the principal facts recorded in the annals of the Tibetians; of their wars with the Chinese, in which they more than once carried their arms to the gates of Pekin, it were foreign to our purpose to treat, still less to attempt to reconcile the wide discrepancy between the historians of Tibet and China, respecting the period of the same events. Such, indeed, is the obscurity which pervades the subject, that it is not perfectly clear, that there are not kings in Tibet at this day; since Captain Turner casually mentions that Gesub Rimbochay, Rajah (king) of Lassa, had usurped from the hands of Dalai Lama, the greatest portion of his temporal power. From this historical digression, we hasten to accompany our author, on his return to Bengal.

Chap. 9. The commercial arrangements which the embassy was designed to promote, experienced little difficulty on the part of the Regent, and Captain Turner having completed the object of his mission, left Teshoo Loomboo on the 3d December. He proceeded to Terpaling, the residence of the infant Lama; "he resided in a palace, in the centre of the monastery, which occupies above a mile of ground in circumference, and the whole is encompassed by a wall." The behaviour of the young pontiff, though then only eighteen months old, and unable to speak, furnishes a singular example of the effects of early tuition. His parents entertained the embassador during four days, with much hospitality; they were both adepts in music; and from them Captain Turner learned that the Tibetian airs, some of which he thought very pleasing, were preserved by a regular system of notation.

Chap. 10. After quitting Terpaling, our author passed Annee Coomba, where he was shewn a large nunnery occupied by females, who had embraced a life of celibacy from religious motives. These are less frequent than the monasteries for the other sex. The practice of poliandry universally prevalent in Tibet, seems to indicate that the number of female births bears an unequal proportion to that of males. One female associates her fate and fortune with all the brothers of a family, without any restriction of age or numbers. "The choice of a wife is the privilege of the elder brother; and, singular as it may seem, I have been assured, that a Tibetian wife

is as jealous of her connubial rights, though thus joined to a numerous party of husbands, as the despot of an Indian zenana is of the favors of his imprisoned fair." From Terpaling to Bootan, our author retraced the route, by which he proceeded to Teshoo Loomboo; the lakes and rivers presented a smooth surface of solid ice, on which our travellers amused themselves with skaiting, in the low latitude of 28°. "The shawl goats were feeding in large flocks, upon the thin dry herbage that covers the naked looking hills. This is perhaps the most beautiful species amongst the whole tribe of goats; their colours were various: black, white, of a faint blush tinge, and of a shade something lighter than a fawn. They have straight horns, and are of a lower stature than the smallest sheep in England. The materials used for the manufacture of shawls, is of a light fine texture, and clothes the animal next the skin. A coarse covering of long hair grows above this, and preserves the softness of the inferior coat.

Captain Turner found the Rajah of Bootan at Punukka, his winter residence. "Compared with the land we had left, we now beheld this garden of Lama Rimbochay in high beauty, adorned with groves, crowded with rich loads of the finest oranges, citrons, and pomegranates. The mango and the peach tree had parted with their produce, but hoards of apples and of walnuts were opened for our gratification: and this vast profusion of ripe fruit, added to the temperature of the air, most gratefully convinced us of the prodigious disparity of the climate within so short a distance." From hence to Rungpore, the frontier province of Bengal, the journey presents no incident requiring notice.

"Report delivered to the Honourable Warren Hastings Esq. Governor general of Bengal, upon the result of Captain's Turner's mission to the court of Teshoo Loomboo."

Notwithstanding the hostile influence of the Chinese officers stationed at Lassa defeated all attempts at intercourse with that capital, yet a considerable trade seemed about to open with Teshoo Loomboo, from the Company's territories. The commercial productions of Tibet, are numerous and valuable: mines of gold are wrought in that country; a few years ago, during the prevalence of an excessive drought, the earth, by cracking and opening in uncommon chasms, is said to have discovered such an abundance of gold, that the quantity collected, "greatly reduced its value." Mines of lead, cinnabar, and copper, are also found there; which, with musk, shawl wool, tincal, rock salt, and chowries, compose the articles for exportation.

Mr Saunders's observations on the botany, mineralogy, and meteorology of Tibet, present much that we could with pleasure extract, but we have already exceeded the limits of a review. The natural historian will be gratified by an account of the manner in which tincal is procured. It is a fossil, brought to market in the state in which it is dug out of the lake, and afterwards refined into borax. The lake is said to be twenty miles in circumference, and fifteen from Teshoo Loomboo, and the tincal is formed or deposited in its bed, near to the bank; from the deeper parts of it, rock salt is procured, and during one half of the year, its surface is condensed into a smooth

smooth expanse of ice. A judicious summary of the diseases prevalent in Bootan and Tibet, concludes his valuable communication, which he thus terminates. "I have dwelt long on this subject, because I think the knowledge and observation of these people on the diseases of their country, with their medical practice, keep pace with a refinement and state of civilization, which struck me with wonder, and no doubt, will give rise to much curious speculation, when known to be the manner of a people, holding so little intercourse, with what we term civilized nations."

Poorungheer Gossein returned to Teshoo Loomboo, on a mercantile adventure, in the year 1783, and carried letters from Mr Hastings; he found that other speculators from Bengal, had already availed themselves of this newly opened channel, and that the trade exceeded what might have been expected, at so early a period from its commencement. The young Lama had been solemnly inaugurated, on the 4th October 1784, when he attained his third year, the Dalai Lama, Chinese Viceroy, and an embassador from Pekin, attending to honour that political, and religious ceremony.

It only remains to state, the circumstances which have since unfortunately occurred, to interrupt the intercourse so happily begun. In the year 1792, the Nepalese instigated by a desire of plunder, invaded Tibet; the young Lama and his court unprepared for resistance, fled from their capital; Teshoo Loomboo was plundered, and the rich spoils carried off to Nepal by the invaders. An army of Chinese troops advanced to punish this unprovoked aggression; the Nepalese suffered successive defeats, and the Rajah imploring the mediation of the Bengal government, Capt. Kirkpatrick was ordered to Nepal for that purpose. But the suspicious character of the Chinese court, did not fail to extract from this circumstance, inferences extremely prejudicial to the intentions which had actuated the English, in their intercourse with Tibet; and a Chinese guard stationed on the northern frontier of Bootan, precludes all access from the Company's possessions to the territory of the Lama.

The length of our remarks, and the multiplicity of our quotations, sufficiently indicate the high opinion we entertain of the instructive and amusing work, on which we have so long arrested the attention of our readers. To a very extensive range of observation, Captain Turner unites no common talent for description; whilst the grandeur of the natural scenery, the novelty of the manners, and singularity of the customs, furnish ample scope for the exertion of those qualifications, and have concurred to produce one of the most interesting performances, with which we are acquainted.

An Account of an Embassy to the Kingdom of Ava, sent by the Governor General of India, in the Year 1795, by MICHAEL SYMES, *Esq. Lieutenant Colonel in his Majesty's 76th Regiment.* 4to. NICHOL, 1800.

From the eastern frontiers of Bengal to the confines of China, a fertile and populous region, watered by many navigable streams, is interposed. A variety of nations inhabit this extensive tract, whose

whose languages are dissimilar, but whose corporeal configuration strongly indicates the same origin; and the schism introduced by Buddha, the ninth Avatara, into the antique system of Brahmanical faith, constitutes the general creed. Amongst these people, four kingdoms have been distinguished as of prominent importance; 1st, Ava, the name by which the land of Miamma is known to Europeans, derived from that of its antient capital, and situated inland in the centre of the tract above described: 2d, Pegu, called by the natives Bagu, bounded Ava on the south, and stretched along the coasts as far as Martaban: 3d, Aracan, occupied the western coasts of the Bay of Bengal, more valuable from the luxuriant fertility of its soil, than the extent of its territory. A ridge of lofty mountains divided this maritime country from the land of Miamma. 4th, Siam stretches a level plain from the coast of Tenaserim to the ill-defined limits of Cambodia and Laos. In the progress of research, some perplexity must be expected to ensue from the multiplicity of proper names; few of these countries are known to the natives by their European names, though all of them are distinguished by two appellations, a vernacular one, and a scientific, derived from the Pali tongue, which appears to correspond with the Sanscrit.

Of these divisions, the first is occupied by the Burmans, a warlike nation, who during the last half of the sixteenth century, and great part of the last, asserted a supremacy, and exacted a tribute from the King of Pegu. In 1744, the Peguvians threw off the yoke, carried their arms into the Burman territories; and in 1752, the capture of Ava, and the captivity of Divipadi its monarch, terminated a long line of Burman sovereigns. The conquest was complete, and after stationing a garrison in Ava, and the most considerable towns of his newly acquired dominions, the Peguvian prince returned to his capital in perfect security; when these sudden acquisitions were as suddenly lost, by an insurrection, in a quarter where it was least apprehended. Alompra, a Burman of low extraction, expelled the Peguvian guard from Monchabu, his native village, north of Ava. The intrepidity of his character, the insolence of the Peguvian soldiers, and the dread of a foreign yoke, brought numbers to his standard as soon as it was erected; and in 1753, the invaders were entirely expelled from the northern provinces. Thus commenced a new dynasty of Burman sovereigns; the military exploits of the founder, the entire conquest of Pegu and extinction of the reigning family, the judicial and political institutions which he devised for the regulation of his empire, with the foundation of the now flourishing port of Rangun, mark the energetic and comprehensive mind of this Burman peasant. The last expedition which he undertook was directed against the Siamese, and his army was bleckading Yudia, the capital of that empire, when Alompra was attacked by the disorder which put a period to his life, in 1760, after a brilliant and busy reign of six years. The short reign of his eldest son, Namdogi Pra, was agitated by successive rebellions, which were successively reduced; but his death in 1764, exposed the state to new disorders. His brother, Shembuan, usurped the sceptre from the infant heir, and adopting the ambitious designs of his

his father, attacked the neighbouring dominions of Siam, which were reduced, the capital taken, and a Siamese governor appointed, who engaged to pay a tribute to the Burman monarch. But the total destruction of an immense army of Chinese, which issuing from the contiguous province of Yunnan, advanced into the heart of his dominions, was the most brilliant event which distinguished the reign of Shembuan. For the transitory possession of Siam was soon after lost by a general insurrection of the people, in favor of Pitic Singh, a relation of the former king. Shembuan died in 1776; the debauched character of his son and successor occasioned a revolution in 1781, which terminated by the accession of his present Majesty, Mindragi Pra, to the throne. This prince is the fourth son of the deceased Alompra, and when he assumed the reins of government was 43 years of age, which he had spent in that obscurity, which could alone have protected him from the jealousy of the successive candidates for power. The dominions to which Mindragi Pra thus succeeded, in addition to the Burman territories, comprehended the whole of Pegu, as far south as Mergui, on the coast of Tenaserim. Zemi, (the Chiami of La Loubere) and Sandepura, better known by the name of Laos, on the east, were governed by tributary chiefs. To consolidate this powerful state, nothing was wanting but the addition of Aracan, which had hitherto escaped the horrors of warfare; whilst its unwarlike monarch and inhabitants, inured to peace, presented no very formidable obstacle to a nation so long accustomed to arms. This expedition was undertaken in 1783, and was successful; a few months put the Burmans in possession of that fertile maritime tract, with the highly cultivated isles of Cheduba and Ramari, which constituted two of its provinces. The king of Aracan was carried a prisoner to the Burman capital, where he soon after died a natural death. "Mogo," Colonel Symes informs us, "is a term of religious import and high sanctity, applied to the priesthood and the king, whence the inhabitants of Aracan are often called by Europeans, Mugho." This is not impossible; yet in the Sanscrit dictionary, entitled Vis'wa-pracasa, or the World Illustrated, Mogho is said to be the name of a country, which we have always considered as Aracan.

"Indisputably pre-eminent among the nations inhabiting the vast peninsula that separates the gulf of Bengal from the Chinese sea; possessed of a territory equal in extent to the German empire; blessed with a luxuriant climate, and a soil capable of producing almost every article of luxury, convenience, and commerce, that the east can supply; Miamma or Burmah, thus happily circumstanced, enjoyed the pleasing prospect of a long exemption from the miseries of war," when an event occurred which had nearly embroiled them with a more formidable enemy than they had hitherto encountered.

The trade of Aracan had suffered repeated interruptions from piratical banditti, who, not contented with their depredations on private merchants, had even the hardiness to attack fleets, laden with the royal customs, which are usually received in kind, in the proportion of one-tenth. The booty thus acquired they conveyed across the river Naf, which se-

perate Aracan from Chittagong; where they remained, secure from pursuit, under the protection of the British flag. "The banks of the Naf are covered with deep jungles, interspersed with scanty spots of cultivation, and a few wretched villages, where dwell the poorest class of herdsmen, and the families of roving hunters, whose occupation it is to catch and tame the wild elephants, with which these forests abound. The asylum that such unfrequented places afforded to persons concerned in a lawless traffic, rendered it easy to be carried on without the knowledge of the English officers of justice." The offender and the offence were equally unknown in Calcutta, when government received information, that an army of Burmans, crossing the Naf, had encamped on the Company's territories. This party consisted of 5000 men; 20,000 more were held in readiness in Aracan to support them, and the instructions of their commander were, not to return without the delinquents dead or alive. This officer seems, however, to have entertained a more accurate conception of the arduous nature of the enterprise, than the government whose agent he was. The negociations which ensued, terminated in his re-crossing the Naf; the delinquents were apprehended, tried, and convicted of piracy; and the execution of justice removed all cause of dissension between the neighbouring states. Lord Teignmouth, with the ability characteristic of that judicious governor, saw the opportunity favourable for adjusting the commercial intercourse between Bengal and Pegu, which, though harassed by subordinate imposition, took off annually to the amount of 200,000l. in Indian commodities, and supplied from the forests of Ava and Pegu, inexhaustible stores of teak timber for ship-building. But the importance attached to cultivating an amicable intercourse with the Burman government, was not limited to commercial relations; and the preponderance of this rising state in the scale of eastern nations, rendered it desirable, in a political view.

"The Burmans, under their present monarch, are certainly rising fast in the scale of oriental nations; and it is to be hoped, that a long respite from foreign wars will give them leisure to improve their natural advantages. Knowledge increases with commerce; and as they are not shackled by any prejudice of casts, restricted to hereditary occupations, or forbidden from participating with strangers in every social bond, their advancement will, in all probability, be rapid. At present, so far from being in a state of intellectual darkness, although they have not explored the depths of science, nor reached to excellence in the finer arts, they yet have an undeniable claim to the character of a civilized and well-instructed people. Their laws are wise, and pregnant with sound morality; their police is better regulated than in most European countries; their natural disposition is friendly, and hospitable to strangers; and their manners rather expressive of manly candour than courteous dissimulation; the gradations of rank, and the respect due to station, are maintained with a scrupulosity which never relaxes. A knowledge of letters is so widely diffused, that there are few mechanics, few of the peasantry, or even the common watermen (usually the most illiterate class), who cannot read

read and write in the vulgar tongue. Few, however, are versed in the more erudite volumes of science, which, containing many Sanscrit terms, and often written in the Pali text, are (like the Hindu Sastra) above the comprehension of the multitude: but the feudal system, which cherishes ignorance, and renders man the property of man, still operates as a check on civilization and improvement. This is a bar which gradually weakens, as their acquaintance with the manners and customs of other nations extends; and unless the rage of civil discord be again excited, or some foreign power impose an alien yoke, the Burmans bid fair to be a prosperous, wealthy, and enlightened people."

Chap. 1. Col. Symes being appointed agent plenipotentiary, to treat with the emperor of the Burmans, embarked at Calcutta, on the 21st of February 1795, on board the Sea-Horse, an armed cruizer belonging to the East India Company, Capt. Thomas commander, attended by Mr. Wood, assistant and secretary, and Dr. Buchanan, surgeon to the mission. A small party of sepoys, with their native officers, a pandit, munshi, and menial servants, encreased their numbers to more than seventy persons. On the 5th of March they entered Port-Cornwallis on the Great Andaman; this infant settlement consisted at that time of 700 persons, who had cleared away an area of about a quarter of a mile, then under cultivation. This island is about 140 miles in length, and not exceeding 20 broad, covered in every part with thick forests of tall trees, intertwined by innumerable creepers. Its inhabitants present the curious spectacle of a race of negroes in the lowest stage of human society, speaking a language peculiar to themselves, in the centre of a bay, surrounded by nations whose civilization extends beyond the most ancient records, and whose language and configuration decidedly indicate a different origin. Ptolemy has peopled his Insulæ Sacræ Fortunæ, of which the Andamans constitute a part, with a race of Anthropophagi; the frequent famines to which the inhabitants are still exposed from their scanty means of subsistence, renders his assertion, at least, probable. Our philosophic readers might expect a more particular account of a people thus singularly circumstanced, had we not extracted the entire passage, in our last volume.

On the 18th of March, the Sea-Horse entered the river which leads to Rangun, the principal port of the Burman dominions. A pilot being procured from thence, she advanced up the river, which is nearly a mile broad, and brought to, twelve miles below the town. A fleet of from twenty to thirty boats appeared in sight next day, and brought three persons deputed by the Governor to wait on the Embassador; they seated themselves without ceremony, sitting being the posture of respect in their country, a circumstance which, before it was explained, seemed to bear a different interpretation. When the Sea-Horse arrived before Rangun, none of the English ships were permitted to have any intercourse with her; a house on shore was assigned for the residence of the Embassador, but neither he nor his people were allowed to enter the town, and the conduct of the Governor of the place produced repeated remonstrances before their inconvenient

and disrespectful restrictions were intirely removed. A caution bordering on suspicion characterised the reception which the Embassy experienced on its first arrival.

In consequence of an invitation from the Viceroy of Pegu, Col. Symes prepared to visit that city; the annual festival at the great temple, was about to be celebrated with sumptuous magnificence, and the Viceroy had expressed a desire that the English gentlemen should witness the rejoicings. The distance by water from Rangun to Pegu is about ninety miles; the country exhibited a luxuriant soil, destitute of inhabitants, who had fallen in the long wars between the Burman and Peguvian kingdoms. A level plain, with clumps of trees at distant intervals, and covered by a thick reedy grass, trodden by herds of wild elephants, hogs, tygers and antelopes, extended along the banks of the river.

At this season of gaiety, a succession of sports concludes the solar year of the Burmans, on the 12th April. A temporary theatre, erected for the occasion near the great temple, was the scene of their exhibitions, at which the Viceroy assisted; boxing and wrestling occupied the first night, at the latter of which they are extremely dextrous. The fireworks which were exhibited next day were furnished by the several districts, each of which selects a company of their men and women to represent them at the general festival. The females were for the most part girls of sixteen or twenty years of age, comely, and well-made, but their features wanted the delicacy of the damsels of Hindustan, and the bloom of the soft Circassian beauties. The fireworks were let off in the day time, from a humane apprehension, that fatal accidents might attend their performance at night. "It was a spectacle," says our author, "not less pleasing than novel to an European, to witness such a concourse of people of all classes, brought together for the purpose of hilarity and sport, without their committing one act of intemperance, or being disgraced by a single instance of intoxication." On the 10th of April, a drama was performed in the open court of the Viceroy's house, which was illuminated by lamps and torches. The actors were from Siam, and displayed no common talents for dramatic representation. "The dialogue was spirited without rant, and the action animated without being extravagant; the dresses of the principal performers were showy and becoming." The plot was taken from the Sanscrit poem of Valmica, entitled Ramayana. It were to be wished Col. Symes had informed us if it were translated into the Pali, or vernacular dialect of the Burmans, or recited in the original Sanscrit verses, in which case it must have been unintelligible to the whole audience. The last day of the year is solemnized by throwing water on every person they meet, in order to wash away the impurities of the past, and commence the new year free from stain.

In the Pali language, the city of Pegu is named Hansavati, which signifies in it (as well as in Sanscrit) "whose standard, or emblem is a goose," and this bird, held sacred in both mythologies, as also by the Romans, surmounts the principal temple. Alompra, when he got possession of the city in 1757, razed every dwelling to the ground,

ground, and dispersed or led into captivity all the inhabitants. The present king issued orders to rebuild it, about five years ago, and removed the seat of the Viceroy of Pegu from Rangun to this city. Its antient extent may still be traced by the ruins of the ditch and wall that surrounded it; the new town has been built within the side of the antient city, but the number of its inhabitants altogether, does not exceed six or seven thousand. "The streets of Pegu are spacious, as are those of all the Burman towns that I have seen. The new town is well paved with brick, and on each side of the way there is a drain to carry off the water." Throughout the Burman empire the houses of the meanest peasants are raised from the ground either on wooden posts, or bambus, but brick edifices being permitted only to the king, and to the Gods, those of the people are constructed solely of mats. The noble edifice of Shoemadoo Praw, or the temple of the Golden Supreme, (as Col. Symes has rendered it) attracts most notice. Shoe, he informs us, signifies "golden;" Madoo, he considers a corruption of the Sanscrit Mahadeva and Praw, a sovereign and sacerdotal title; he appears, (somewhat fancifully) to refer to the Egyptian Phra; whence he thinks Potiphera, and even the regal title of Pharaoh, to be derived. If the word be of Pali or Sanscrit origin, we have no hesitation in pronouncing it "Sonadeva Praw," a temple of the moon. "This extraordinary pile of building is erected upon a double terrace, one raised upon another. I judged a side of the lower terrace to be 1391 feet, of the upper 684; these are ascended by flights of stone steps. Shoemadoo is a pyramidical building, composed of brick and mortar, without excavation, or aperture of any sort; octagonal at the base, and spiral at the top; each side of the base diminishes abruptly, and a similar building has not unaptly been compared in shape to a speaking trumpet." Two rows of small spires, 27 feet high, and 40 in circumference, encircle the pyramid; its sides are ornamented with a variety of mouldings, and the whole is crowned by an umbrella of open iron work, from which rises a rod with a gilded pennant. The neighbouring country is thick strewed with the ruins of former grandeur, and the fields, destitute of inhabitants, exhibit the fatal effects of destructive warfare.

After three weeks spent at Pegu, Col. Symes took his leave of the Viceroy, who declined all conversation on the objects of the Embassy, and returned to Rangun, where they found themselves freed from the restraint they at first experienced. This city, by its increasing trade and consequent population, has stretched greatly beyond the limits of the town founded by Alompra; the magnificent temple of Shoedagon, of which the spires and umbrella are richly gilded, stands about two miles and a half north of it; but the adjacent country has not yet recovered from the desolation of war. The population of Rangun is considerable; there are 5000 registered taxable houses in the city and suburbs: if each house be supposed to contain six people, the estimate will amount to 30,000." The liberal maxims of the Burman government, and tolerant spirit of their religion, have attracted multitudes of foreigners to this port. "Malabars, Moguls,

Moguls, Persians, Parsees, Armenians, Portuguese, French and English all mingle here, and are engaged in various branches of commerce. In the same street may be heard the solemn voice of the Muazin, calling pious Islamites to early prayers, and the bell of the Portuguese chapel tinkling a summons to Romish christians. There were at this time several ships from 600 to 1000 tons burthen on the stocks; whilst we admired the structure and materials of these ships, we could not overlook the mode in which the work was executed, and the obvious merit of the artificers." At last, a letter from the Viceroy of Pegu, announced the important intelligence, that the emperor had determined that the English embassy should proceed to the capital, and that the Viceroy should accompany it, who reached Rangun accordingly soon after.

On the 29th of May, the gentlemen embarked for Amatapura, preceded by the Viceroy of Pegu, the number of boats in company exceeded 100, forming a cheerful and agreeable spectacle. The heat of the climate, which at Rangun had raised the thermometer to 98°, in the shade, floated considerably in the current of the stream. On the 1st of June, they entered the great river Iravati, on which the whole of their future journey was performed; it was about a mile broad where the Rangun river separates. An infinite variety of ever changing scenery presented itself on the banks, as they sailed with a favourable breeze, or were dragged by the laborious efforts of the athletic mariners against the rapid current. Numbers of populous villages appeared on each side; sometimes extensive tracts, covered with reeds and long grass, marked a scanty population; sometimes the gilded spires and umbrellas of temples appeared above groves of plantain and mango trees, which shaded the houses of the priests; now the Iravati flowed through a rich plain, and now the western hills, covered with forests of lofty teak, closed on the river. The antient city of Lunzat, distinguished by numerous temples, and public granaries, to guard against the ravages of famine, was left on the western bank.

Further on stood the city of Prome, renowned in Burman story, and which formerly marked the boundaries of the neighbouring kingdoms of Ava and Pegu; it appeared industrious and thriving, and was said to be more populous than Rangun. Miadai, situated in a country abounding in romantic views, being the Jaghir of the Viceroy, detained our travellers for some days; rice, sisamum, tobacco, and indigo were the plant cultivated in that neighbourhood. An impression of the foot of Gautama, whom Col. Symes contounds with Buddha, was placed on a pedestal of masonry, and venerated by the pious. "On the plane of the foot upwards of one hundred emblematical figures are engraven on separate compartments: two convoluted serpents are pressed beneath the heel, and five conch shells, with the involutions to the right, form the toes: it was explained to me as a type of the creation, and was held in profound reverence."

From Miadai, the banks continued to present numerous villages to the eye of the traveller, and numbers of boats taking in and unloading their cargoes appeared in the harbours. The river was now

now nearly four miles broad, and formed many islands in the middle of the stream. "We passed a village named Shoe-Lee-Rua, or Golden Boat village, from its being inhabited by watermen in the service of the king; whose boats, as well as every thing else belonging to the sovereign, have always the addition of "Shoe," or golden, annexed to them. When a subject means to affirm that the king has heard any thing, he says, it has reached the golden ears." We strongly suspect this observation to originate in mistake; su in Sancrit, signifies excellence, superiority, the super of the Romans; su-varna, of a beautiful colour, is a name of gold; su-carna, the ear of the chief, might very possibly be applied to that of the king, without any reference to the precious metal. A barren valley, displaying a few stunted trees and scanty vegetation, contained the wells of petroleum, which supply the kingdom with oil; numberless specimens of petrifactions were scattered over it. "The Burmans said it was the nature of the soil that caused these trahsmutations; and added, that leaves of trees shaken off by the winds, were not unfrequently changed into stone before they could be decayed by time." Pagahm, the ancient capital of the empire, and the residence of forty-five successive monarchs, exhibited a wide extent of ruins, covering a space of six or seven miles along the river, and three miles inland, with the remains of its moldering temples. It was abandoned about 500 years ago, and a flourishing little town now occupies a small portion of this magnificent city; the adjacent fields were bagren and unproductive. At this place the ambassador was received by a deputation of Burmen nobles, sent from the capital for that purpose.

Tirup-mien, or Chinese Town, commemorated the defeat of another Chinese army who invaded the Burman dominions fifty miles further on, the Keenduem mingles its waters with those of the Iravati; this great river comes from the north-west, and divides the country of Cassay from that of Ava." "The Burmans say it has its source in a lake three months journey to the northward; it is navigable as far as the Burman territories extend for vessels of burthen." The most distant town in the possession of the Burmans on the Keenduem was named Nakioung, and the first Shaan town, says our author, was called Thangdat. Shaan, he informs us, is a term given to different nations; thus the Yudra Shan, is Siam, the Cassay-Shan, Cassay. This word is manifestly the Sanscrit Sthan, of which the Persians have made "Stan," the Burmans, "Shan." We may venture to predict that when the geography of this terra incognita is somewhat better understood, the Keenduem will be found to be a branch of the Sanpo, or Brahmaputra; Thangdat the most southerly town of Assam; and the lake three months to the northward, the Man-saravara of Tibet, whence both the Ganges and Brahmaputra derive their source. But to this subject we shall probably take occasion to revert. Though the rains had proved unusually deficient, the periodical rising of the Iravati had caused it to overflow its banks, carrying fertility and moisture through the interior of the country. "As our distance from Amarapura diminished, towns and villages on each side occurred at such short intervals, that

that it was in vain to inquire the name of each distinct assemblage of houses." The lately deserted city of Aungeva of Ava, lay in ruins on one side of the river; the temple of Shoegunga from its peculiar sanctity is still used to administer the oaths to officers of government. Thus we find the Se-gunga, or sacred Ganges, reverenced in Ava, as in Hindustan. "On entering the lake, near which the city of Amarapura is situated, the number of boats that were moored, as in a harbour, to avoid the influence of the sweeping flood, the singularity of their construction, the height of the waters, which threaten inundation to the whole city, and the amphitheatre of lofty hills that nearly surrounded us, altogether presented a novel scene, exceedingly interesting to a stranger." The mansion assigned to the British embassador was commodious and pleasantly situated, across the lake, and nearly opposite to the fort; the courtiers who received him intimated his majesty's absence, at a country seat; and that it was expected he should not go into the town till he had been formally introduced.

Adjacent to the residence of the English embassador were houses occupied by three Chinese, who had recently arrived at Amarapura, on a deputation from the provincial government of Yunan in China. They visited the colonel on his arrival, who has supplied an amusing account of the insipid solemnity of their manners, their indolent habits, and bad taste in music, of which, unfortunately for their neighbours, they were great amateurs. An eclipse of the moon rendered it impossible for the court of Amarapura to receive the embassador before the 30th of August; an interval which he judiciously and successfully employed in acquiring a knowledge of the customs and manners prevalent amongst the Burmans.

The thirteenth chapter contains an instructive account of the religion, laws, civil institutions, distinctions of rank and the insignia annexed to each gradation; together with the marriage and funeral ceremonies, the population and revenue of the country. On these it were superfluous to enlarge, having inserted the chapter entire in our last volume.

The Burmans may be termed a nation of soldiers, every man in the kingdom being liable to be called upon for his military services. These conscripts are supplied with arms, ammunition, and an allowance of grain, but are not entitled to pay; whilst their families are retained as hostages for the good conduct of their relation. The musquet, the sabre, and the spear are the warlike instruments of the Burmans; but the most respectable part of their military force is the establishment of war boats, furnished by each town, in proportion to its magnitude, and of which 500 might be assembled at a short notice. The largest are from eighty to one hundred feet long, but the breadth seldom exceeds eight feet; they are constructed out of the solid trunk of the teak tree, carry from fifty to sixty rowers, provided with a sword and lance; and when they go to war carry a piece of ordnance on the prow, besides soldiers armed with muskets.

Though the religion of the Burmans forbids the slaughter of animals, yet the prohibition is observed only with regard to those that are domesticated. Game, and even reptiles, are eaten by them. The vigour of the natives

furnishes

furnishes a sure test of the salubrity of the climate. The southern provinces produce luxuriant crops of rice; to the northward, the country is more mountainous, but the vallies yield good wheat, together with most of the small grains and esculent vegetables of India. Sugar canes, tobacco, indigo, cotton, and the different tropical fruits, in perfection, are all indigenous productions of that country. Nor is it less rich in minerals, since our author mentions mines of gold, silver, rubies, sapphires, iron, tin, lead, antimony and arsenic. "Amber, of a consistence unusually pure and pellucid, is dug up in large quantities near the river." Marble equal to the finest of Italy is dug from quarries near Amerapura, and confined to the formation of images of Gautama. The foreign commerce of the Burmans is altogether trifling; but a considerable internal traffic is carried on, by means of boats, navigating the Iravati. Like the Chinese, they have no coin; silver in bullion and lead are the current monies of the country; hence the necessity of bankers to ascertain the degree of purity in which these metals are brought to market. The animals of Ava are all to be met with in Hindustan, but it is a fact not a little singular, "that there should not be such an animal as the jackal in the Ava dominions, considering that they are so numerous in the adjoining country."

"Of the ancient Pallis," says Col. Symes, "whose language constitutes at the present day the sacred text of Ava, Pegu and Siam, as well as of several other countries eastward of the Ganges, and of their migration from India to the banks of the Cali, the Nile of Ethiopia, we have but very imperfect information." We are altogether at a loss to conjecture on what grounds our author has decided the sacred language of Ava to be the same with that spoken by the Pali, whose migrations in remote times have been traced by Capt. Wilford. We cannot imagine that the mere resemblance of the name has furnished the sole ground for this hypothesis; yet no other is even hinted at. The Pali language is to the eastern nations what the Sanscrit is to the Hindus; yet none ever imagined the latter to be derived from the name of a nation who spoke it. "On a probable calculation from Dr. Buchanan's papers, of the extent of the present Burman empire, it appears to include the space between the 9th and 26th degrees of north latitude, and between the 92d and 107th degrees of longitude, east from Greenwich, about 1050 geographical miles in length, and 600 in breadth; these are the ascertainable limits taken from the Burman accounts, but it is probable their dominions stretch still farther to the north." It should, however, be remarked that the breadth varies, and is in some places very inconsiderable.

The scrupulous attention paid to the various gradations of rank at the court of Ava, and the etiquette with which each is received there, rendered it necessary to ascertain before the introduction of the English ambassador, what ceremonies were to be observed to him. In a country where so much attention is paid to punctilio, Col. Symes judged these particulars deserving of more solicitude than he probably would have assigned them under other circumstances. On the 30th of August, the deputation crossed the lake, and proceeded

ceeded through the town and fort to the palace gate, where they were detained till the princes had arrived from their own houses. They were preceded by a pompous equipage, proportioned to their respective rank. The Lotoo, or grand hall of consultation and of audience, is situated within an inclosure, and separated by a brick wall from an inner court which comprehends the palace, and all the buildings annexed to the royal residence. They were ushered up a flight of stairs into a very noble saloon, or open hall, where the court was assembled. On entering this hall, a stranger cannot fail to be surprised at the magnificence of its appearance: it is supported by seventy-seven pillars, disposed in eleven rows, each consisting of seven: the space between the pillars I judged to be about twelve feet, except the central row, which was probably two feet wider. The roof of the building is composed of distinct stages, the highest in the centre. The row of pillars that supported the middle, or most lofty roof, we judged to be thirty-five or forty feet in height; the others gradually diminish as they approach the extremities of the building, and those which sustain the baleony are not more than twelve or fourteen feet. At the farther part of the hall there is a high gilded lattice, extending quite across the building, and in the centre of the lattice is a gilded door, which, when opened, displays the throne; this door is elevated five or six feet from the floor, so that the throne must be ascended by means of steps at the back, which are not visible, nor is the seat of the throne to be seen, except when the King comes in person to the Lotoo. At the bottom of the lattice there is a gilt balustrade, three or four feet high, in which the umbrellas and several other insignia of state were deposited. The royal colour is white, and the umbrellas were made of silk of that colour, richly bespangled with gold. Within this magnificent saloon were seated, on their inverted legs, all the princes and the principal nobility of the Burman empire, each person in the place appropriated to his particular rank and station. The space between the central pillars that front the throne is always left vacant, for this curious reason, that his Majesty's eyes may not be obliged to behold those whom he does not mean to honour with a look." It is worthy of remark, that instead of priests of Buddha, a chorus consisting of eight Brahmans appeared in sacerdotal gowns, and chanted a prayer at the foot of the throne, in not unpleasing recitative. When this was finished, the letter and presents from the governor-general were delivered to the proper officers; and a person appeared who proposed three questions as if from his Majesty, retiring after receiving the answer to each, as if to communicate the reply. "You come from a distant country; how long is it since you arrived? How were the king, queen, and royal family of England, when the last accounts came from thence? Was England at peace or war with other nations, and was your country in a state of disturbance?" A handsome desert was then introduced, and the court soon after broke up, without his Majesty having once appeared. Our author afterwards understood, that his non-appearance was predetermined, in order to afford a pretext for spreading abroad that the representative of the English nation had delivered his

his dispatches, and rendered tribute (for so they denominated the presents) without being honoured by an interview of their king.

The following days were occupied in visiting the princes, where the deputation was received with suitable respect, but as none of them spoke, it was impossible to form any judgment of their characters, but what their countenances afforded. The royal library adjoins a splendid kioum or monastery; the library was locked when our author went there, and the librarian did not think himself authorised to open it, without a special order "But he assured us that there was nothing in the inside different from what we might see in the verandoo, where a number of large chests, curiously ornamented with gilding and japan, were ranged in regular order, against the wall. I counted fifty, but there were many more, probably not less than a hundred. The books were regularly classed, and the contents of each chest were written in gold letters on the lid. The librarian opened two, and shewed me some very beautiful writing on thin leaves of ivory, the margins of which were ornamented with flowers of gold, neatly executed. I saw also some books written in the antient Pali, the religious text." In this expression, our author manifestly considers the Pali, not as a language, but a written character. This also is our own opinion; the few words he has given as belonging to the Pali language are Sanscrit; the character, however, differs materially from the Devanagari, though it corresponds with it in order and syllabic arrangement. To this only we are disposed to believe, the name of Pali, (nourishing, assisting) is annexed; and should require strong proofs to induce us to believe that the Burmans have any thing in common with the Pali of Captain Wilford: "Every thing seemed to be arranged with perfect regularity, and I was informed that there were books upon divers subjects; most on divinity than any other; but history, music, medicine, painting and romance, had their separate treatises. The volumes were disposed under distinct heads, regularly numbered; and if all the other chests were as well filled as those that were submitted to our inspection, it is not improbable that his Burmah Majesty may possess a more numerous library than any potentate from the banks of the Danube to the borders of China."

Col. Symes afterwards visited the high priest of the empire, or Seredaw, a title probably equivalent to that of Lama in Tibet. He received the embassador in a kioum, of which we extract the description. "Being prepared, we were conducted into a spacious court, surrounded by a high brick wall, in the centre of which stood the kioum, an edifice not less extraordinary from the style of its architecture, than magnificent from its ornaments, and from the gold that was profusely bestowed on every part. It was composed entirely of wood, and the roofs rising one above another in five distinct stories, diminished in size as they advanced in height; each roof being surrounded by a cornice, curiously carved and richly gilded. The body of the building, elevated twelve feet from the ground, was supported on large timbers driven in to the earth, after the manner of piles, of which there were probably 150, to sustain the immense weight of the superstructure. O

ascendin

ascending the stairs, we were not less pleased than surprised, at the splendid appearance which the inside displayed; a gilded balustrade, fantastically carved into various shapes and figures, encompassed the outside of the platform. Within this, there was a wide gallery that comprehended the entire circuit of the building, in which many devotees were stretched prostrate on the floor. An inner railing opened into a noble hall, supported by colonnades of lofty pillars, the centre row was at least fifty feet high, and gilded from the summit to within four feet of the base, which was lackered red. In the middle of the hall there was a gilded partition of open latticed work, fifteen or twenty feet high, which divided it into two parts, from north to south. The space between the pillars, varied from twelve to sixteen feet, and the number, including those that supported the galleries, appeared to be not fewer than one hundred, which, as they approached the extremities, diminished in height; the outermost row not exceeding fifteen feet. The bottom of these was cased with sheet lead, as a defence against the weather. A marble image of Gautama, gilded and sitting on a golden throne, was placed in the centre of the partition; and in front of the idol, leaning against one of the pillars, we beheld the Seredaw sitting on a sattin carpet."

The Chinese embassadors, who were introduced at the same time, prostrated themselves before the image of Buddha, which confirms, as Col. Symes observes, the confident assertion of the Burmans, that the Chinese are worshippers of Buddha. Our author's expression, is not calculated to convey a distinct idea of the fact, which was before too well known to require confirmation. The emperor of China, his Tartar subjects, and a great proportion of the Chinese, are unquestionably votaries of Foe or Buddha, under the spiritual guidance of the Lamas of Tibet; but China also comprehends, the philosophic followers of the doctrines of Confucius, and another superstition prevalent amongst the vulgar, of which the tenets are but little understood. It cannot, therefore, we presume, be correctly affirmed, that the Chinese are Buddhists.

"The fort of Amarapura is an exact square: there are four principal gates, one to the centre of each face; there is also a smaller gate on each side of the great gate, equidistant between it and the angle of the fort, comprising twelve gates in all. At each angle of the fort, there is a large quadrangular bastion, that projects considerably. There are also eleven smaller bastions on each side, including those that are over the gateways. Between each of these bastions, is extended a curtain, about 200 yards long. From this calculation, a side of the fort occupies 2400 yards." Four gilded temples are placed at the corners of the fort, and along one side, extends the public granaries and store-rooms.

The animated remonstrances of the English embassador, concerning the circumstances which he judged derogatory to the dignity of the government which he represented, were at length productive of a change of conduct, and it was intimated to him, that he should be honoured with an interview of his majesty when the answer to the Governor General's letter should be delivered. All the splendor of this ceremonious court, was exhibited on this occasion. "We had

had been seated little more than a quarter of an hour, when the folding doors that concealed the throne opened with a loud noise, and discovered his majesty ascending a flight of steps that led up to the throne, from the inner apartments. His crown was a high conical cap, richly studded with precious stones; his fingers were covered with rings, and in his dress, he bore the appearance of a man cased in golden armour, whilst a gilded, or probably a golden wing on each shoulder, did not add much lightness to his figure. His looks denoted him to be between fifty and sixty years old, of a strong make, in stature rather beneath the middle height, with hard features, and of a dark complexion; yet the expression of his countenance was not unpleasing, and seemed, I thought, to indicate an intelligent and inquiring mind." Four Brahmans, dressed in white caps and gowns, chanted the usual prayer at the foot of the throne; after which an officer recited, in a musical cadence, the name of each person who was to be introduced. Some of them were invested with the order of the nobility, after which the king withdrew without speaking, except to give that order.

The commercial propositions, which the embassador had submitted to the consideration of the Burman ministers, experienced no difficulty; the obvious justice of fixing the financial demands on exports and imports, and protecting foreign traders from the rapacity of subordinate officers, being universally admitted. An imperial mandate to that effect, addressed to the governors of provinces, was issued in consequence; and this important point being effected, Col. Symes left Amarapura, after a residence of three months. The rise of the waters had now subsided, and the Irawa flowed smoothly within its channel, whilst the boats conveyed the deputation through a rapid current down the river, retracing the same scenes which had presented themselves before. An account of the Petroleum Wells, will be found in our last volume; and Col. Symes has furnished some interesting particulars, illustrative of the pastoral manners, and simple theology of the mountain tribes, who, under the appellation of Cains and Carians, occupy the high tract of land, between Aracan and Ava.

To review the account of an enlightened and judicious traveller of countries previously unknown, or so imperfectly described, as to differ slightly from terra incognita, is only to furnish a copious abstract of his most prominent remarks. This duty we have endeavoured to perform, in reviewing the interesting publications of Col. Symes and Capt. Turner. To compare these with the scanty accounts supplied by preceding travellers, less qualified to form correct opinions, and in situations less calculated to afford the data requisite for that purpose, were a task slightly conducive to the interests of literature. The public are now in possession of authentic descriptions, of the principal routes to the capitals of Ava and Tibet; the manners and customs of the natives, so far as they influence their intercourse with strangers, have been amply elucidated, and much light has been thrown upon these in other particulars. The expectations which might have been formed, from the short residence of the authors in the countries they described, have been equalled and surpassed: a new and prolific source has been opened by each

to the indulgence of a rational curiosity, and the applause of the public which has already crowned their labours, is the just reward of their meritorious exertions. The sciences of geography, botany, and mineralogy, have each derived some important additions from their inquiries; but it is principally to the philosopher, engaged in contemplating the nature of man, as displayed in his actions and opinions, under every diversity of climate, government, and religious system, that travels into distant regions, supply an inexhaustible fund of materials.

The warlike nation to which this volume relates, has acquired a decided preponderance in the countries which separate Hindustan from China, and appears to possess a spring of activity, a desire of extended dominion, and a capacity for corporeal exertions, which may probably add, in future times, to the importance they have already attained, in the scale of oriental nations. When the study of the language of the Burmans shall have furnished a key to their history, science, and antiquities, it will then appear whether they assimilate most strongly to their eastern or western neighbours; whether, as the Brahmans assert the Burmachinas to be a tribe of Khyetria, who, emigrating from their country, have forgotten the Vedas; or whether, as their language and appearance seem to indicate, they be of Chinese origin, and have adopted the religion of Buddha, with its dogmas, as preserved in the Pali character, since their settlement on the banks of the Iravati.

"PERSIAN LYRICS, *or scattered Poems, from the Diwan-i Hafiz; with Paraphrases in Verse and Prose, a Catalogue of the Gazels as arranged in a Manuscript of the Works of Hafiz, in the Cheetham Library at Manchester, and other Illustrations.*" pp. 161.—HARDING. 1800.

Shemseddin Mahommed, better known by his poetical title of Hafiz, flourished in Shiraz, in the middle of the fourteenth century, when that city was the capital of an empire, more distinguished for the valour and generosity of its princes, than the extent of their dominions. Yet Sultan Shuja, son of the celebrated Emir Mobariaeddin (the founder of the dynasty) ruled the provinces of Faro, Carman, and Irac Agemi. To an undaunted courage, by which he secured the possession of a still tottering throne, this prince added all the accomplishments of his age, and Khondemir expatiates on his talents and virtues, and even on the beauty of his poetical compositions, which are still, says the historian, universally read and admired. The reign of such a prince must have been propitious to the rising genius of the young poet, but his fame soon passed the narrow limits of his master's empire, and attracted the attention of foreign princes. Ferishta relates the overtures which induced our poet to visit the Deccan, his arrival at Lahor on his way thither, and the accident which induced him to return. A second attempt does still less credit to his perseverance: for it appears by the same author, that two opulent merchants, who were about to embark for Hindustan, knowing how acceptable a visit from Hafiz would prove at the court of Calberga, prevailed on him to accompany them. After arriving at the port of Hormuz,

and

and embarking on board the vessel, a violent storm completely overturned the resolution of Hafiz, who finding a pretext to go ashore, sent off a fine ode expressive of his determination never again to brave the dangers of the seas.

Hush'd was the breeze: and smooth the main,
Reposing on her pearly bed;
When Hafiz left his native plain,
By airy dreams of riches led
But can the gorgeous stores of Ind,
The mountain billow's fury stay?
Or treasures calm the fear-struck mind,
As on they rush in dread array? &c.

Sultan Shuja died in the year 1383, and was succeeded by his son Zinulabeddin, whose virtues attracted universal popularity, but could not secure him from the fate of much more powerful sovereigns. He had reigned little more than two years, when Tamerlane entered Persia on an expedition against Azerbijan, and summoned the young prince, with expressions of friendship, to join his standard at the head of his forces. Zinulabeddin declined to comply. The capture of Ispahan, the massacre of its inhabitants, the conquest of Shiraz and the expulsion of Zinulabeddin, it were foreign to our purpose to relate. Timur visited Shiraz in person, and it is reported that Hafiz had an interview with this fatal conqueror, whom an insurrection in Maverulnehr forced to leave Persia, and the throne of Shiraz was soon after occupied by Shah Mansor, a grandson of Emir Mobarizeddin. The accession of this prince is celebrated by Hafiz in an ode, which commences thus:

"Repair to Shiraz, for the auspicious reign of Mansor has dawned; our acclamations of joy reach the skies.

"Victory has snatched the veil which concealed the charms of fortune; Astrea has been restored to our vows.

"Fair is the vault of heaven illumined by the beams of the moon; smiling the earth since the return of her sovereign.

"The delight of Egypt (Joseph) who wept for the woes of his house ascending from a dungeon, mounted to the pinnacle of glory, &c."

This ode was written in 1388, and before the close of the same year, the poet was no more. The reign of Shah Mansor was not destined to survive much longer; for in 1392, Timur returned to Persia; Mansor marched against him with a handful of forces, and after performing prodigies of valour was left dead on the field of battle. The other descendants of Mobarizeddin were sent prisoners into Tartary, and never more heard of. Thus terminated the dynasty of the Muzoferians, to which we have adverted more particularly, because the account given of these princes, and of the poet Hafiz, by M. D'Herbelot, has not been compiled with his usual accuracy.

The tenets of the Sufis have been ably illustrated by Sir William Jones, in his dissertation on "the mystical poetry of the Persians and Hindus," printed in the Asiatic Researches. These tenets appear to constitute the poetical religion of Persia; there are few poets of that nation whose verses do not breathe the same spirit of mystic fervor, and abound in the same voluptuous imagery. The learned orientalist, last quoted, considers the hymns of the Hindus, which sing the loves of Crishna and Radhà, as partaking of the same genius; the book of Canticles, in its figurative sense, has been held an allegory on divine love; and we may certainly add the poems

of antiquity which celebrate the loves of Cupid and Psyche, to the best of those mystical compositions. Sir William Jones places Hafiz and Sadi at the head of the eminent poets whom this sect has produced in Persia. The following quotation from Kempfer will shew the esteem, in which the works of the former are still held in that country. Speaking of the poetry of Hafiz: "It pervades, says he, all ranks; you meet with it every where, *in collegiis et scholis, in palatiis et aulis, in officinis et tabernis. Haud satis admirabere quanta cum animi delectatione otiosum vulgus in foris et officinis suis, quin in ipsis Cofiæ popinis, quæ nostris tabernis cerevisiariis et vinariis respondent, scripta hæc lectitent, et exus ingenii nectar capiant; dum confidentium unus, qui libro instructus est epiphonema attentis sociis prælegit, mox literam claudit, ut meditandi valentium indulgeat; tum lectionem iterat, interposita subinde ad meditandum mora, donec interveniat quod lectionem interrumpat, vel dissolvat coetum.*" Those who have visited Hindustan well know the rapture with which the Moslems of that country speak of his odes; many of which are retained in their memory, and frequently quoted in conversation.

Notwithstanding the celebrity of the poet of Shiraz, it may still be doubted whether even a good translation of his Diwan would add the suffrages of Europe to the applauses of Asia. A taste formed (perhaps too exclusively) on the exquisite models of Greece and Rome, is disgusted with the want of connection, and perpetual recurrence of similar imagery, which the verses of the Gazel present. The embroidered veil which half conceals the mystic sense from the Asiatic, is altogether impervious to the European eye. Perpetual invocations to pleasure, the joys of wine, and the charms of beauty, cloy by repetition; and the moral reflections, though sometimes exquisitely beautiful, occur too seldom, to relieve by contrast. To appreciate the merits of Hafiz, by a comparison of a few of his odes, with those of Anacreon and Sappho, to which alone they can be justly compared, from being composed in an analogous strain, is a task which still remains to be executed. The songs of the Bacchants in Milton's Comus might afford another point of comparison. Between the odes of Hafiz, and those of his contemporary Petrarca, none can be instituted; the tender querulousness, and plaintive elegance of the Tuscan bard, is too remote from the Bacchanalian festivity, and exuberant joy of the Persian muse. One exception alone, we recollect, in an ode in which Hafiz bewails the death of his wife:

"The sweet companion who rendered my cottage the envy of the fairies, had like them a faultless form," &c.

The publication before us affords little information and little novelty; from an enthusiastic admirer it were vain to expect a candid appreciation of merits. Besides, neither Mr. Hindley's verses, nor his style, are calculated to inspire us with a high idea of his qualifications for such a task; of the latter a fondness for uncommon and flowery expressions is the characteristic, which seldom accompanies a correct taste in composition.

"A student, moderately versed in the Persian language, may be able to pronounce, even from a slight experience, what the plain and simple meaning of these Gazels, (totally laying aside its

isocatalectical and symphonious beauties, as well as the exquisiteness of its peculiar concise and metrical construction), will always please, by mere dint of its simplicity and beauty, as a faithful and correct representation of natural imagery, and as the poetical outlines of a mind cast in a superior mould, and gifted with the most energetic powers of expression: so truly insinuating, so inimitable and unique are the compositions of this illustrious poet. Their variety and peculiarity are not less striking: grave and gay, plaintive and sportive, encomiastic and satirical, tender and querulous, simple and dignified, voluptuous and sublime, they adapt themselves to all dispositions, and seldom fail to interest and to take a deep hold of the feelings of the human heart. The metre is regular, though varied; the measures are subject to the common rules of scansion, and run in pauses altogether melodious, and heightened by the agreeable returns of corresponding sounds. One favorite rhyme also is characteristic of each Gazel, and invariably terminates every couplet. The style too, is so effulgent and dazzling, yet so finished and concise, that the loss of the most trivial word is the loss of a beauty. What, then, can we do in this case? is it possible to hit upon a brilliant conciseness, a melody, or somewhat analogous to it in our own language, that may enable us to give some faint idea of the unparalleled elegancies of the original?"

It only remains, to enable our readers to determine whether Mr. Hindley has "hit upon" any of these desiderata, by the insertion of a specimen. This work contains eleven odes, eight of which had been previously translated by Sir William Jones, or Revisky; three others now appear for the first time in an European dress, one of which we insert.

"Nothing, no, nothing from my heart shall tear
That damsel's image, to my soul so dear;
No, thou most graceful cypress of the grove,
There grows thy root, deep-planted by my love
Nor shall stern fate, in grim misfortune drest,
E'er scare thy lips memorial from my breast;
In infant life thy locks my passion mov'd,
And something early told me that I lov'd:
The league, which then with love and them I made,
Shall ne'er by treacherous mem'ry be betray'd.
With unborn time the innate fondness rose,
And shall with deathless time expiring close
All but that love may quit my goaded heart,
But that, O! never, never shall depart:
Nought shall destroy it, nought its force control;
It clings so close united to my soul,
That from this body severd were this head,
E'en then my unchang'd love would not be dead
But, tho' my wounded heart the fair pursues,
Pity my feeble frailty will excuse;
Sick is my soul, and why not seek to find
Some bland restorative to ease my mind?
Whoe'er from wild distraction would be free,
And scape the frenzy which thus preys on me,
Let him, by Hafiz warn'd, avoid his fate,
And shun the sex lest soon it be too late."

Before we conclude, we must point out a material (possibly a typographical) error. The year of Hafiz's death, 791 of the Hejirah, is said in the preface to correspond with the Christian year 1340. This would render every important incident in the life of our poet, utterly irreconcileable

with chronology; but the fact is, that year corresponds with the Christian year 1388, in which Timur visited Shiraz, and Shahsmanaser ascended the throne.

"A DICTIONARY *of the* MALAY TONGUE, *as spoken in the Peninsula of Malacca, the Islands of Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Pulo Pinang, &c. &c. in two Parts, English and Malay, and Malay and English. To which is prefixed, a Grammar of that Language. Embellished with a Map. By* JAMES HOWISON, *M. D. Member of the Asiatic Society.*" 4to. pp. 235.—SEWELL. 1801.

THE inhabitants of the isles scattered over the Indian archipelago, may be classed under two grand divisions, Mahommedans and idolaters. It is to the former of these classes, that the name of Malayan is applied by foreigners, and by themselves. They are usually found settled on the sea coasts, trade, and sometimes piracy, are their usual occupations. A ferocious intrepidity distinguishes their general character, and the Portuguese experienced on their first arrival, a fiercer resistance from these hardy navigators, than from the numerous armies of the continental powers. The relative proportion between the Malayan and the idolatrous inhabitants varies in each island; in some the whole of the inhabitants have been converted to Islamism; in others the sovereigns of particular districts have embraced that faith, and been followed by their subjects, while the majority have adhered to their pristine superstitions. We are aware that our account of this people is not altogether free from objections. Sir William Jones has stated his persuasion, "that they descended from Arabian traders and mariners after the age of Mahommed." We are disposed to believe that many individuals of that nation settled amongst them, and produced the conversion to Islamism; but the very peculiar configuration and cast of countenance, common to the Malayan, with the other nations eastward of Hindustan, does not permit us to consider them as a distinct race. The tradition of the inhabitants of Malacca, recorded by the Portuguese historian, John de Barras, appears to us a preferable hypothesis. This states the city of Malacca to have been founded in 1260, by a Javan of the name of Parimeswara, and that in the reigns of his successors, the people were gradually converted to Islamism, by the influx of Persian and Guzerat merchants. Doubtless, traders from the commercial cities of Arabia, would also resort to Malacca, which soon became the most flourishing emporium of the east. At the beginning of the fifteenth century, the Mahommedan religion had spread considerably, and extended itself through the neighbouring islands. In this hypothesis, we consider the commercial city of Malacca as the centre, whence the tenets of Mahommed emanated, and were diffused amongst the isles, with the name of Malayan ascribed to its votaries. But this name itself has its difficulties; for Malaya is the name of a mountain celebrated in the Puranas, for the production of the most fragrant sandal. It is usually supposed to be one of the western ranges of the Ghaute, which intersect the Deccan. The coast of Malabar is named by its inhabitants Malaya; in its vicinity we find the Malaya-dwipa, (vulgo, maldives) or Malayan isles; both appear

pear to have derived their name from their proximity to mount Malaya. If we suppose Parameswara, (a common Hindu name) to have led a colony from Malaya to the golden Chersonesus, every difficulty will be obviated by this simple and probable hypothesis. It accounts for the name of the city and peninsula of Malacca, and for the general designation of those who adopted the religion disseminated from that city, amongst the isles.

Mr. Marsden, (whose history of Sumatra is incomparably the most scientific and complete performance, which the connection between Great Britain and the east has hitherto produced), speaks of the Malayan language in the following terms. "The Malay language is original in the peninsula of Malaya, and has from thence extended itself throughout the eastern islands, so as to become the lingua franca of that part of the globe. It has been much celebrated, and justly, for the smoothness and sweetness of its sound, which have gained it the appellation of the Italian of the east." Had the ingenious author only stated that the Malayan language originated in the peninsula, he would have expressed himself more accurately; as the passage now stands it might lead to a supposition, that a dialect of which at least a fourth of the nouns are pure Arabic, was the original language of the eastern peninsula. In literature, the Malayans have made slender proficiency; their books are for the most part, either transcripts from the Koran, or legendary tales of little merit as compositions. Like the other nations converted to the Moslem faith, the Malayans have adopted with it the Arabic character, in which they now write; that they possessed one previously is indisputable; and like those of Sumatra it probably betrayed its origin, by an alphabetic arrangement similar to that of the Devanagari.

We learn from Dr. Howison, in his advertisement to the work before us, that the first attempt to form an English and Asiatic grammar, was one of the Malayan language, published by Mr. Bowry, in 1701. The extreme scarcity of that work suggested the utility which must result from this, at a period when the conquests of Great Britain have enlarged the sphere of her intercourse, with the countries in which it is vernacular.

"The peninsula beyond the river Ganges, which stretches down to Johor, the extreme southern point (indeed it is the most southern point of land on the continent of Asia), is generally known by the name of Malacca, or the country of the Malays; and that appellation is very properly retained, since Malay is the true mother tongue of that country. It is likewise the chief language of Junkselon, Pulo Ladda, Pulo Pinang, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Bava, Lombock, Cumbava, Flores, Timor, Timorlaut, Celebes, Ceram, the Molucca Islands, and innumerable others; it is, in fact, as observed in our advertisement, the lingua franca, or trading language of a great part of the eastern world. Again, it is the more necessary for English voyagers to become acquainted with this language, since the European inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope (which important place now belongs to this nation) have always accustomed themselves to speak to their servants in the Malay tongue. In some of the islands, however, particularly Borneo, the largest

island in the world except New-Holland, being about eighteen hundred miles in circumference, there are several kingdoms, each of which has a dialect peculiar to itself: with several of these, Mr. Bowrey says, he conversed. But that a more general idea may be formed of the extent of country over which the Malay is spoken, we shall refer to the accurate map, engraved by Arrowsmith, and prefixed to this volume; by which it appears, that the Malay is the principal vernacular tongue used by the people who inhabit that vast region and chain of islands comprehended between ninety three and one hundred and thirty five degrees of east longitude, a space of about two thousand two hundred and twenty miles; and extending from fourteen degrees north to eleven degrees of south latitude, comprehending twenty five degrees, about one thousand seven hundred and forty miles.

"The inhabitants of this immense group of islands are supposed to have proceeded originally from the peninsula of Malacca; and of this there can be little doubt, since it is the nearest continent, from which the islands proceed in a constant and regular progression, all over the southern and eastern seas, as far as New Guinea."

In adapting the Arabic alphabet to the sounds which compose the Malayan tongue, it has undergone no alteration, excepting in the letter Ghain, which in this language is destined to represent "ng." The Grammar occupies only 26 pages; yet such is the simplicity of the language it illustrates, that it seems to comprehend in that short space, every essential particular. The inflexions of nouns and verbs are performed by means of particles prefixed; the plural number is formed by repeating the words; and the conjugation of one verb furnishes an exact model for all the rest.

Mr. Marsden has criticised by anticipation this and all future Malayan grammars "Attempts," says that gentleman; "have been made to compose a grammar of the Malay tongue, upon the principles on which those of the European languages are formed. But the absurdity of such productions, is obvious. Where there is no inflexion of either nouns or verbs, there can be no cases, declensions, moods, nor conjugations. All this is performed by the addition of certain words expressive of a determinate meaning, which should not be considered as mere auxiliaries, or as particles subservient to other words. Thus in the instance of Rooma, a house: derree pada rooma, signifies from a house; but it would be talking without use or meaning, to say that derree pada is the sign of the ablative case of that noun, for then, every preposition would equally require an appropriate case, and as well as *of*, *to*, *and from*, we should have a case for deatas rooma, on the top of the house. So of verbs, Callo sayo boolee gellan, if I could walk; this may be termed the subjunctive or potential mood, of the verb gellan, whereas it is in fact a sentence, of which gellan, boolee, &c. are constituent words. These endeavours to square every thing to our own local and partial ideas, puts me in mind of some vocabularies I have seen, in which the country titles were thus explained. Pangeran, a duke: Duttoo, an earl; Dupatty, a lord-mayor. It is improper, I say, to talk of the case of a noun, which does not change its termination, or the mood of a verb, which does

not

not alter its form. An useful set of observations might be collected for speaking the language with correctness and propriety, but they must be as different from the artificial and technical rules of our grammarians as the dress of an European lady from the simplicity of a Malay habit."

With this passage, probably, in his eye, Dr. Howison observes that, "In our grammatical department it may be objected, that we have forced the inflexions of our nouns and verbs into a resemblance to those of European languages beyond what the simplicity of the Malay will admit of: we must, however, insist that although we have made use of words as auxiliaries, which grammarians might not consider strictly as such, still a ten years' acquaintance with the Malays and their language, authorize us in adopting the words and arrangements, which, we are certain, will be understood and are used by them."

Notwithstanding the ingenuity of Mr. Marsden's observations, we entirely approve of Dr. Howison's retaining the grammatical arrangements of European languages in his work, as the best calculated to facilitate the acquisition of the Malay tongue, to an European. In the example quoted, the objection applies with equal force to the English subjunctive, "if I could walk," as to the Malay synonism. In fact, Mr. Marsden's reflections would be just, if no reference be made to the grammatical standard existing in the mind of the student, who will always experience less difficulty in accommodating a foreign idiom to his own preconceptions, than in acquiring a language in which they shall prove of so assistance.

In turning over the pages of the dictionary, we find the Malayan tongue may still be distinctly traced to its two sources, Sanscrit and Arabic. We have not taken the trouble to ascertain the relative proportion of each; but it is deserving of notice, that the former occurs infinitely more frequently in the language of Malacca, than in those of Pegu and Siam, the intermediate countries. The number of words, which can be traced to either, is inconsiderable; therefore it were superfluous to pronounce examples of them. In order to satisfy our readers of the existence of Arabic and Sanscrit words, without alteration in the Malayan tongue, we insert a few, as they present themselves in turning over the pages 1st. Sanscrit, Gaja, an elephant, Varna, a colour; Laba, advantage; Satru, an enemy; Carija, an affair, Saman a, all; balatantra, an army; Boodee, wisdom; Sama, like as; Madu, a bee; ghinta, a bell; Pandita, a bishop; Chinta, fear; Rupa, mien, appearance; Rata, a cart; Guha, a cane; Denda, a tax; Dermawan, charitable. Courteous, Dr. Howison says, is Soopun and Choombu; Soopun Chgombu was the name of a courtier at the palace of Tasisudon. Do the languages of Malaya and Tibet bear so strong a resemblance? Both words are Sanscrit, though slightly deflected from their original meaning. Examples of Sanscrit words might be multiplied *ad infinitum*; the same is true of the Arabic, of which we also insert a few. Mushihat, craftiness; Vakeel, an agent; Hucum, an order or sentence; Fajer, morning; Mati, dead: Maut, death; Laic, decent; Feker, reflection; Sualu juvab, question and answer; Tabib, a doctor; Amur, life; Maf an excuse; Adil, just; Hyran, astonished. It were superfluous to multiply

ply examples, the first inhabitants of the golden Chersonesus spoke a dialect of the Sanscrit language, an admixture of Arabic terms consequent to the change of religion, has produced the modern Malayan.

"A DIGEST of HINDU LAW," *(continued from our last Register.)*

OUR last publication comprised a succinct, but we flatter ourselves, no uninteresting sketch of the law of contracts, as delivered by the legislators of ancient India, and modified by the commentaries of modern lawyers. In the performance of contracts, and succession to property, the British Parliament has provided that the Hindus shall be governed by their own laws, the digest consequently proceeds to consider the doctrine of successions, and in pursuing our analysis through this branch of jurisprudence, the distinguished talents of Jagannatha Tercapanchanana, the venerable compiler, and of Mr. Colebrooke the translator, will not appear less conspicuous than in the former.

Sect. 1. *On Property.* The Indian legislators, have not traced the gradual existence of individual property from those remote ages, when, *erant omnia communia, et indivisa omnibus.* Such a state of society, indeed, is no less incompatible with their mythological history, than with the Mosaic records, in which the right of property derived from manual labour is recognised, ab initio.—Much dialectic subtlety is displayed in the definition of the term "property." "Is property included in the seven categories, substance and the rest, or is it distinct therefrom?" According to one opinion, "property is a certain faculty subsisting in the several substances;" to another, "ownership is a relation between cause and effect, attached to the owner who is predicated of particular substances, and subsisting in the substance by connection with the predicable." If there be any who doubt the analogy between the doctrines of the Peripatetic school, and the dialectic system comprised in the Nyaya Sastra, we apprehend a perusal of the work before us, can scarcely fail to remove his suspicions. Whether the tradition, that Aristotle received from India by means of Callisthenes, a technical system of logic, be fully corroborated by this analogy, we presume not to decide, the syllogistic mode of reasoning was prevalent both in India and Greece, and the era of Gautama unquestionably preceded by many centuries the existence of the celebrated Stagyrite.

"Menu.—After the death of the father and the mother, the brothers being assembled, may divide among themselves in equal shares, the paternal and maternal estate; but they have no power over it while their parents live, unless the father choose to distribute it." "Narada.—The father being degraded, or become an anchoret, or having resigned, or deceasing naturally, his sons may divide his estate." The eldest son becomes the manager of the property, during the absence, or incapacity of his father, a partition of the inheritance does not of necessity ensue, subsequent to his demise, and only in case of requisition by the younger children, for whose subsistence

sistence he is otherwise bound to provide. This right of primogeniture rests on the following text. "Menu: By the eldest, at the moment of his birth, the father having begotten a son, discharges his debt to his own progenitors: the eldest son, therefore ought, before partition, to manage the whole patrimony.

"That son alone, by whose birth he discharges his debt, and through whom he obtains immortality, was begotten from a sense of duty; all the rest are considered by the wise, as begotten from love of pleasure."

Property acquired by the father, may be distributed by him amongst his sons at his pleasure; nor is this absolutely debarred in the case of inheritance. But "Nareda.—A father has no power if his intellect be disturbed by sickness, or his mind agitated by wrath, or his affection partially set on the son of a favorite wife, to make a portion different from the law of inheritance." That law directs an equal partition among uterine brothers, or brothers of the same class, with an addition of a twentieth to the oldest son. Though the compiler remarks, that "at this time in our country, the practice of deducting a twentieth part or the like, is almost wholly disused: but some chattel of small value is given to the eldest as a token of veneration." Brothers born of mothers of different classes are suitably apportioned.

Chap. 2. On the distribution made by a father in his life-time.

We find the following rules suggested for the regulation of this distribution, yet the infringement of some is rather considered as a breach of moral duty, than an act tending to invalidate the settlement. "Nareda—When the mother is too aged to bear more sons, and all the sisters have been given away in marriage, and the father either refrains from pleasures, or withdraws from worldly concerns, then shall partition be made." At this period the father may divide amongst his sons, or retain property acquired, or recovered by him; but over the landed patrimony the father and son have equal dominion, it must therefore be equally divided. We do not however, perceive, that the sons can at any time compel a division, even of this heritable patrimony. Grandsons and great grandsons, are entitled to the shares of their respective fathers, as far as the fourth in descent. "Devala—As far as the fourth in descent, relatives are sapindas, or connected by funeral oblations, beyond him the funeral cake is rescinded: Sages declare partition of inheritable property to be co-ordinate with the gift of funeral cakes." The efficacy of these funeral cakes in accomplishing the beatitude of the deceased, when offered by his progeny within the fourth generation, is in some measure considered as the price paid for the succession. This notion is the key to the whole Indian law of inheritance, and hence its connection with the ceremonies performed at obsequies.

Chap. 3. On partition among brothers.

"Vyasa:-For brothers a common abode is ordained so long as both their parents live; but, by making a partition after the death of their parents, their religious duties are multiplied." Hence it is inferred that the common property should not be divided till subsequent to the death of both parents. The multiplication of religious duties arises from the separate performance of rites at the respective houses

houses of the brothers. "Y'ajnyawalcya:—Let the sons, after the death of their parents, equally share the assets, and equally pay the debts of the deceased." But this equable partition seems overturned by a text which afterwards occurs. "Vrihaspati —All the sons shall succeed to their father's estate as is ordained; but he who is distinguished by science and good conduct, shall take a greater share than the rest. Progenitors become truly the parents of a son, through him whose fame is spread in this world, for science, skill in arts, courage or wealth, and for knowledge, liberality and virtuous actions." We presume that none of the sons are allowed to decide on their own superior merit, yet the legislator has omitted to specify whose judgment should regulate this important point. "A share of the heritage with the brothers shall be allotted to their widows, who have no offspring, but are supposed pregnant, to be held by them until they severally bear sons." If none is born the brothers divide the share reserved, and support the widow at the common expence.—The equal partition prescribed, extends to every species of property. "Vrihaspati:—Thus Menu declared, that household utensils, beasts of burden, weapons, milch cattle, ornaments and slaves, must be divided, when discovered, among the heirs; and that, if effects are justly suspected to be hidden, a discovery must be obtained by the Cosha." The Cosha is a particular form of trial by ordeal. "Menu:—To the unmarried daughters let their brothers give portions out of their own allotments respectively: let each give a fourth part of his own distinct share; and those who refuse to give shall be degraded." The commentator explains the portion of the daughter to be appropriated solely to defray the charges of her nuptials, in a manner suitable to her rank; consequently, if requisite, as far as the proportion of a fourth, must be given by the brothers for that purpose. The expences attending the several religious ceremonies for younger brothers, for whom they have not yet been performed, must also be deducted from the common stock. "Menu —Let the father himself perform the eight ceremonies which perfect the birth of a twice born man, like the ceremony on conception or on failure of him, let another perform them in regular order But let not a twice born man remain a single instant excluded from the four orders." We extract Mr. Colebrooke's instructive account of the ceremonies above alluded to.

"By these ceremonies I understand, 1st Jata arma, a ceremony ordained on the birth of a male, before the section of the navel string, and which consists in making him taste clarified butter, out of a golden spoon 2d Námacarana; ceremony on giving a name, performed on the 10th day after birth, or on the 11th, 12th, and even 101st day 3d Nisheramma, carrying the child out of the house to see the moon, on the third lunar day of the third light fortnight after his birth; or to see the sun in the third and fourth month 4th Annaprásan, feeding the child with rice in the sixth or eighth month, or when he has cut teeth 5th Chudacarana; the ceremony of tonsure, performed in the second or third year after birth 6th. Upanayana; investiture with the marks of the class, performed in the eighth year from the conception of a Bráhmana; but it may be anticipated in the fifth, or be delayed to the sixteenth year 7th. Sávitri, the ceremony of investiture hallowed by the Gayatri, which must not be delayed for a Bráhmana beyond the sixteenth year; it should be performed on the fourth day after the first investiture. 8th. Samavartana; ceremony

mony on the return of the student from his preceptor's house. The whole number of ceremonies called Sanscara, as expiating the sinful taint contracted in the mother's womb, and as effecting regeneration, in other words, as perfecting the class of a twice born man, are ten. To the eight ceremonies now enumerated must therefore be added the ceremony which precedes conception, and marriage, which is the last of these sacraments."

A coheir is not compelled to refund money disbursed before partition; but a double share of the property is usually allotted to him, through whose industry it was acquired. A disquisition ensues relative to sons born of mothers of different classes, which might suggest some important inferences: in fact we find the casts in the age of the legislators quoted, were by no means separated by such infrangible barriers as at present. A Brahmana might choose a wife from each of the inferior classes, so that only the Sudra, the lowest of all, was strictly excluded from this privilege. Such marriages are, indeed, censured as immoral, but not prohibited as criminal, excepting in the Cali age; the text presents a singular association, worthy the attention of those desirous to investigate the state of antient India. "Vrihat Narediya Purana:—Undertaking sea voyages to circumnavigate the ocean; the carrying of a water pot by a householder; the marriage of twice born men with damsels unequal in class: the wise have declared, that these practices must be avoided in the Cali age." Here we find the strict prohibition of intermixture of class, coeval with that of maritime enterprise; both then were admissible at an earlier period, and if the Sanscrit language bears a striking analogy with that of the Greeks and Romans, whilst those of intermediate nations offer no affinity, the connection must be traced to a period when the Hindus circumnavigated the ocean.

"Menu:—A son begotten through lust on a Sudra by a man of the priestly class, is even as a corpse though alive, and is thence called in law a living corpse."—The word is Cunapa. Might not this text throw some light on the story mentioned by Syncellus, of a dynastry of dead men who reigned in Egypt, and from one of whom Canopus is by some thought to have received its name?

Chap. 4. "*On Sons legitimate and adopted.*"

The several modes of filiation are thus enumerated. "Menu:—1. Of the twelve sons of men whom Menu sprung from the self-existent, has named, six are kinsmen and heirs: six not heirs, except to their own father, but kinsmen.

"2. The son begotten by a man himself in lawful wedlock, the son of his wife begotten by a kinsman duly appointed, a son given to him, a son made or adopted, a son of concealed birth, or whose real father cannot be known, and a son rejected by his natural parents, are the next kinsmen and heirs.

"3. The son of a young woman unmarried, the son of a pregnant bride, a son bought, a son by a twice married woman, a son self-given, and a son by a Sudra are the six kinsmen, but not heirs to collaterals."

By adoption, a son loses all claim to the family and estate of his natural father; it is invalid if the ceremony of tonsure had been previously performed, or if the child had past his fifth year. After defining what the law understands by a son begotten in lawful wedlock, the commentator proceeds to the next in rank,

son begotten on the body of an appointed daughter "Vasist'ha — She who has no Brothers acquires filiation, reverting to the family of her ancestors; the appointed daughter is considered as the third son, but equal to the son of the body, for she may perform his duties. "Menu —He who has no son may appoint his daughter in this manner to raise up a son for him, saying, the male child who shall be born from her in wedlock, shall be mine, for the purpose of performing my obsequies." Thus in the descent of property, a daughter's son, after such appointment, is considered as a grandson in the male line. The appointment whether public, or merely mental, is nevertheless valid, and deprives the natural father of all civil rights over his son, who is thereby affiliated to the maternal grandfather The third mode of affiliation is by appointing a wife to raise up progeny by a kinsman, or person of superior class; if the appointment be regular and the prescribed ceremonies observed, the offspring is son of both fathers and succeeds to the property of both.

The fourth rank in affiliation is held by the son of concealed birth "Menu.—In whose mansion soever a male child shall be brought forth, by a married woman whose husband has been long absent, if the real father cannot be discovered, he is called a son of concealed birth." When the real father is known, it becomes a question to whom the son belongs, which leads to a curious discussion on the relative superiority of the male and female powers of generation, to which we allude, from its exhibiting the principles of the atomic philosophy as delivered by Epicurus, and maintained by the sect of Udayacharana at this day "Menu.—The woman is considered in law as the field, and the man as the grain; now vegetable bodies are formed by the united operation of the seed and the field" But to determine their relative importance, the commentator proceeds to observe, "that the constituent particles of earth might be supposed to enter into the plant, because vegetation consists in the increase of component parts but the inference would not be accurate, for the properties of the soil, such as blackness and the rest, are not found in vegetating bodies, although their component parts be increased As a jar produced from a black lump of clay is black, not so those vegetable substances It should not be objected, that the plant produced from grain, does not retain the small bulk of the seed; a small germin is first produced from the minute originary particles of the seed, which becomes fixed, afterwards the same plant grows by assimilating particles of earth and of water, which are most important in comparison with those which are foreign.

"Seed watered in a vessel of hardest iron puts forth a shoot, even without soil, but earth alone, sprinkled with water, produces no plant without seed. Does not earth sprinkled with water produce grass and other plants, which have not been sown? And is it not consequently found that, in some instances, soil does produce plants without seed? To the question proposed, the answer is, no, for even seed appertains to the terrene element. All vegetable, mineral, and animal bodies are produced from the minutest particles of earth, called atoms, by means of anchoative union; but such

such particles being in no respect dissimilar, since they are eternal, the plastic centers of various kinds spring from adhesions mutually dissimilar." Here we find our author explaining the theory of vegetation on the principles of the Epicurean school.

—"eadem fruges, arbusta, animantes;
Si non omnia sunt, at multo maxima pars est
Consimilis: verum positura discrepitant hæc"

Another solution derived from the Pouranica or mythological system, afterwards occurs, in which the deity is represented as diffusing the seeds of organized beings through the universe. "This universe, of moving and unmoving beings is celebrated as the production of that prolific seed which was sown in the waters by thee, O unborn being."

The fifth in rank according to the arrangement adopted by our author on the authority of Y'ajnyawalcya, is the son born of an unmarried woman; he is considered as the son of his maternal grandfather, if he be destitute of male progeny. Next to him is classed a son by his twice married woman, who belongs to his natural father; in these doubtful filiations, which are always mentioned with disapprobation, the virtue of the litigants is stated to deserve weight. We insert an illustration of this singular doctrine, which occurs here. "As in the case of witnesses, should an equal number on both sides give contradictory evidence, it is directed by Y'ajnyawalcya that their characters be taken into consideration, so in the present case also the same principle must be adopted." Y'ajnyawalcya having noticed six sons affiliated through a right derived either from the seed or receptacle, proceeds to mention six other sons adopted without any such claim; and first he describes the son given, because he holds pre-eminence among them. "Vasist'ha; —Both parents have power, for just reasons, to give, to sell, or to desert a son; but let no man give or accept an only son, since he must remain to raise up a progeny for the obsequies of ancestors. Nor let a woman give or accept a son, unless with the assent of her lord. He who means to adopt a son, must assemble his kinsman, give humble notice to the king; and then, having made an oblation to fire with words from the Veda, in the midst of his dwelling-house, he may receive, as his son by adoption, a boy nearly allied to him, or on failure of such, even one remotely allied." The above form is the only one held valid in the present age; the boy thus adopted becomes entitled to a maintenance, but his succession to the estate depends on his future conduct: it implies also that he is of equal class with his adopted father. The same rights and restriction devolve to the orphan, or son bought. The ninth is a son made by adoption, it is understood of an orphan, of equal class, and under the age of five years. The next is a son self-given to the adopter, who though mentioned subsequently has precedence over the last; the son of a pregnant bride succeeds, who if his natural father be unknown is accounted son of the bridegroom; the eleventh is a son rejected by his natural parents, and the last in rank is the son begotten through lust on a Sudra woman. "Menu:— On failure of the best, and of the next best among those twelve sons let the inferior in order take the heritage;

heritage; but if there be many of equal rank, let all be sharers of the estate."—We have been thus particular in explaining the antient law of affiliation and succession, as it will be found to illustrate many transactions recorded in the Puranas. But those laws are now obsolete, since among the twelve descriptions of sons begotten in lawful wedlock and the rest, any others but the son of the body and the son given are forbidden in the Cali age. "Vasist'ha:—The endless abodes are allotted to those who leave male issue; it is recorded, that heaven is not for him who leaves no male progeny."

Chap. 5. *On Exclusion from Participation.*—A vicious son or brother, an outcast, a professed enemy to his father an eunuch, a leper, a madman, an ideot, an impostor, and a man born blind, deaf, or lame, are excluded from heritable successions, but all entitled to maintenance from the next heir, excepting the outcast, and his offspring. The commentator is chiefly employed in supplying strict definitions of the import of the above terms. Their sons, however, are intitled to succeed if the same cause of exclusion does not subsist. Eight sorts of leprosy are enumerated; this disease is considered as the effect of some heinous crime committed in a previous state of existence; and cremation and funeral rites are denied to the persons afflicted with it. Some curious analogies occur between the Levitical and Hindu codes in the case of elephantiasis. The wives and daughters of persons excluded from succession are intitled to a maintenance from the heir; and to complete the list of those exclusions, we must add the case of marriages in the inverse order of the classes, spurious offspring, and persons who have retired from the world for religious purposes.

Certain property too, is excluded from participation; in this predicament stands whatever is defined the acquisition of science, or of valour, where the personal merit of the acquirer alone, was the cause of the property. "Catyayana:—What has been acquired by learning, after instructions received from a stranger, and a maintenance provided by one of a different family, is called wealth gained by learning. What is gained by proving superior learning, after a prize has been offered by some third person, must be considered as the acquisition of a scholar, and ought not in general to be divided among coheirs. So what has been received as a gift from a pupil, as a gratuity for the performance of a sacrifice, as a fee for answering a point in casuistry, or for ascertaining a doubtful point of law: or what has been gained as a reward for displaying knowledge, or for victory in a learned contest, or for reading the Veda with transcendent ability." Such wealth have the sages declared to be the acquisition of science, and not subject to distribution; and the law is the same in regard to liberal and elegant arts, and to increase of price from superior skill in them. "Parceners are not obliged to share their separate acquisitions, unless maintained by the joint stock during the period of acquisition, or enabled to gain it by instruction received in the family, in which case they are only entitled to a double share. Gifts proceeding from personal attachment are not partible; apparel, ornaments, cattle and female slaves, if they cannot be equally distributed among the coheirs, may be sold

sold and the produce divided, or successively enjoyed by each. Land lost to the family but recovered by the exertions of a single heir, shall be divided, after allotting him a fourth. Wealth gained by valour which constitutes the remaining exception is thus defined. "Menu:—When favour is shewn by a leader, pleased with a gallant action which a soldier performs, well knowing his danger. Whatever is then received as a reward shall be considered as wealth gained by valour: that, and what is taken under a standard, are declared not to be partible."

Chap. 6. *On partible Property.*—With the exceptions above stated all other property is divisible amongst the coheirs, after the payment of just debts, and the fulfilment of legal promises. Undue expences and alienations of any of the parceners shall, if discovered, become part of his allotment; "for the patrimony cannot be altened by one parcener on his separate account." If it be afterwards discovered that a part of the assets belonging to the deceased, has been fraudulently concealed, it shall be divided in the same manner as the rest, but no punishment inflicted on the culprit; a new partition may be required, if strong circumstances occur to indicate that the first was unjust, but otherwise a coheir claiming a new division incurs an amercement. If it be disputed whether a partition has previously been made, the proofs of it are derived from separate acts of ownership performed by the coheirs. "Nareda:—When coheirs have made a partition, the acts of giving and receiving cattle, grain, houses, land, household establishments, dressing victuals, religious duties, income and expences, are to be considered as separate, and as proofs of a partition." The legal terms which should be included in the record of distribution, are afterwards specified; possession is considered as the most irrefragable proof of title, and that of a part is construed to extend to the whole of the chattels included in the same grant. A title is gained by undisturbed possession during twenty years, and, on the contrary, forfeited by silent neglect during the same period.

Chap. 7. *On the Rights of Coheirs.*—After partition, whether before or after the death of the father, each of the parceners has a distinct power to alienate his own share; should a son be born subsequent to such partition he succeeds to the whole portion reserved by his father. A partner living abroad and returning after partition, shall have his share made up by a proportionate deduction from each of the coheirs: his title is not subject to reduction by twenty years adverse possession, and his posterity, even to the seventh generation from the original proprietor, may still compel the payment of his share, or a new distribution.

Chap. 8. *On collateral Succession.*—On failure of male issue either by generation, adoption, or any of the modes of affiliation above enumerated, the widow who performs the prescribed duties shall succeed to the whole estate.—"Vrihaspati:—In scripture, in law, in sacred ordinances, in popular usage, a wife is declared by the wise to be half the body of her husband, equally sharing the fruit of pure and impure acts. Of him whose wife is not deceased, half the body survives; how should another take the property while half the body of the owner lives?"

The duties prescribed to the widowed female are, indeed, abundantly austere, but we here see how far voluntary cremation is, from being a positive injunction of the Hindu code, since the estate of the deceased devolves to the exclusion of brothers and all but male issue. After her demise it devolves to the legal heirs of her husband. "Vrihaspati:—Those near or distant kinsmen, who, becoming her opponents, injure the property of a woman, let the king chastise with the punishment of a robber." We will now content ourselves with exhibiting the order of collateral succession as specified in a text of Vishnu, without stating the exceptions to which it may be incidentally subject. "Vishnu:—The wealth of him who leaves no male issue goes to his wife; on failure of her, to his daughter; if she be dead, to the son of a daughter; if there be no such grandson, to the father; in his default, to the mother; on failure of her, to the brother; if he be dead, to the brother's sons: in default of these, to the remoter kinsmen; on failure of kindred, to one descended from the same original stock; if there be none such, to the fellow student; on failure of him, to the king, except the property of a Brahmana." The age of minority for the three first classes, is limited by their return from the houses of their preceptors; for the lowest, to sixteen years; the king is the universal guardian of minors and widows. Excepting in the case of escheats, it is a general rule of law, "that he who takes the estate shall perform the obsequies." The above rules apply to the order of householders, but "Yajnyawalcya: the heirs of a hermit, of an ascetic, and of a student in theology, are, in inverse order, the spiritual teacher, the virtuous pupil, and the brother by religious duties being pupil of the same preceptor." A section here occurs on a second partition, after re-union of parceners; in this event the rights of primogeniture are not acknowledged by any additional allotment; should one of the re-united parceners die without issue, the joint estate becomes the sole property of the survivor.

Chap. 9. *On Succession to Females.*—The first section is occupied in defining what is to be considered as the exclusive property of women, which is stated to be six-fold. "Menu.—What was given before the nuptial fire, what was given at the bridal procession, what was given in token of love, and what was received from a mother, a brother, or a father, are considered as the six-fold separate property of a married woman." Over property accruing in any other mode, her husband has a controul. The estate devolving to her by his death without male issue, is, as we have already stated, the property of his legal heirs after the demise of the widow. To the exclusive property of women, daughters succeed in preference to sons, and an unmarried daughter in preference to one who is married. In case of her death without issue, her father is heir in some instances, her husband in others, and sometimes her brothers; the principal circumstances which regulate this succession derive from the form of marriage by which the parties were united, but the succession of brothers is confined to the property of an unmarried sister.

To this concise summary of the principal enactments of the Hindu code compiled by the orders of the Bengal

Bengal government, it was our intention to have subjoined some historical illustrations, with a view of the state of society resulting from this specific system of jurisprudence, and a succinct account of the legislators whose labours have completed the fabric, of which the institutes of Menu laid the foundation. This plan, however, we have been induced to relinquish as better calculated for a distinct disquisition, than the confined limits of a critical analysis.

"OBSERVATIONS *on the* REPORT *of the* DIRECTORS *of the* EAST INDIA COMPANY, *respecting the Trade between India and Europe, by* THOMAS HENCHMAN, *Esq. to which is added, an Appendix, containing the Papers referred to in the Work.*" pp. 229 —4to. GILLET, 1801.

"*A* LETTER *to Sir* WILLIAM PULTENEY, *Bart. Member for Shrewsbury, on the Subject of the Trade between India and Europe, by Sir* GEORGE DALLAS, *Bart. Member for Newport.*" pp. 102. 4to. STOCKDALE, 1802.

THOUGH some months intervened between the publication of Mr. Henchman's disquisition and that of Sir George Dallas, yet the arguments adduced in both are either identical, or so nearly similar, that we have thought it necessary, in order to avoid repetition, to consider them conjointly. Both oppugn the arguments and resolutions of the Court of Directors, in so far as they exclude India-built shipping from the Thames; those arguments are contained in a Report drawn up, certainly, with ability, and attributed, we believe justly, to Mr Grant the Director, to which consequently it is in the first instance necessary to advert.

In a letter addressed to the Chairman in April 1800, Mr Dundas presses the subject on the attention of the Directors, and states his own sentiments on it in a very explicit manner. The government of India and monopoly of the trade, should remain as at present in the hands of the East India Company; but he considers it equally true; 1*st*, "That the exportable produce of India, exceeds what at present the capital of the Company is capable of embracing; and 2*dly*, That the monopoly of the Company does not rest on principles of colonial exclusion; for the trade to and from India, is open to the subjects of other countries in amity with Great Britain." No commercial agents should be permitted to reside there, except under the permission and control of the Company; "it would rapidly, though insensibly, lead to the settlement and colonization of the worst kind of adventurers taking root in that country, than which there could not be a more fatal blow to the permanence of the British power and pre-eminence in India." The conclusion drawn by the Right Honourable Gentleman is, that the surplus produce of India, should be considered as the means of transferring the fortunes of the servants there to Great Britain, and that by the conveyance of India built shipping. That India ships should be employed for this purpose, he contends, 1*st*, From the policy of proportioning the regular tonnage to the expected investment; and 2*dly*, From the tried inefficacy

the tonnage allotted in them for private goods.

The Report of the Court of Directors, prepared in consequence of the above requisition, is dated in January 1801. They observe, that "innovation once admitted, cannot easily be set aside, but rather has the power of acquiring in every step it proceeds, an increased impulse towards further advancement." The capital applicable to this trade, say they, is coeval with the acquisition of the Dewanni, when the rapid and immense fortunes of individuals finding no mode of remittance through the Company, naturally flowed through foreign channels. British merchants at last engaged in it clandestinely, to whom remittances were the means, not the motives, of trade. In 1793, it was to a certain degree legalized, by permitting British residents in India not only to act for foreigners, but to export from thence annually a certain quantity of goods in the Company's ships. But this indulgence was primarily conceded to British manufacturers, who have not availed themselves of it, on the one hand, the free merchants of India state the uncertainty, expence, and delay, attending their trade conveyed through the medium of the regular ships, as equal to a continuance of the prohibition, and enlarge on the advantages which must accrue to both countries, from the removal of impolitic restrictions. Whilst the Directors candidly admit the inconveniences individuals might have sustained from the uncertain departures of their ships in time of war; they state it as a probable conjecture, that independently of the profits of trade, the mere profit on their ships might be an object with the free merchants. Their advocates in England contend for it as a right inherent in British subjects, to export their own goods in their own ships; if granted to one class it does not appear how others can be excluded; the trade will be conducted on the same principles as that to the American colonies, and colonization will ensue as a natural consequence. The fair line of policy with regard to foreigners, is to allow them to supply their own wants, by their own funds, but to prevent them from trading on British capital. their right to trade there is coeval with our own, and that trade has not, as asserted, undergone any considerable increase. In proof of this assertion of the comparative insignificance of the clandestine trade, (or that carried on by foreigners on British capital) a statement is exhibited, the result of which is, that on a medium of four years ending in April 1799, "of the total exports of Bengal to Europe and America, amounting to Rs. 21,700,000, only 5,600,000, go to foreign part. Of that sum, the really neutral trade appears to be 3,100,000, and the clandestine trade carried on under foreign colours, 2,500,000, or 250,000l. p. annum. With regard to the improvement of the productive powers, the export commerce of our Indian possessions, the Directors admit, that if the fertility of the soil were alone considered, its capacity is indefinite, but they maintain that the genius of the natives being adverse to foreign commerce, after India has paid by her commodities for her wanted purchases of European manufactures, the tribute and the gains of British individuals, are the only means which remain of an export trade to Europe. But ought the transfer of British capital to be encouraged for that purpose? Of the old staple

ple commodities the present scale of importation seems adequate to the demand; the articles of later introduction are bulky in proportion to their value. The trade in indigo has been left entirely to individuals, and received every protection; Bengal does not raise cotton enough for her own manufactures, that imported to London is of foreign growth, and if laid open must interfere with the Company's trade to China; sugar does not yield a price sufficient to encourage a large exportation; coffee is also a foreign production, and a regular supply of saltpetre is of too much national importance to be left to the caprice of individuals. The Directors proceed to state that the remittance of private fortunes through the medium of trade, must interfere with the provision of their own investment in time of war; that it is a groundless assertion that their affairs are conducted on a scale so expensive as to deter them from engaging in profitable speculations, "and feel themselves warranted to maintain, that the Company ship their goods in India at a less aggregate of costs and charges than individuals do, and realize the proceeds here at a less expence, excepting the article of freight." If the ships of British individuals were permitted to go and come at pleasure, a great change in the political circumstances of India, must from the nature of things be expected. The proposed system would confer right and employment on multitudes, who might choose to reside there; there would be a principle of progressive increase; already the merchants there discover a wish to throw off all restraint, and it might become difficult to maintain order and subordination. "That the rights and usages of our native subjects might not be encroached upon in this progress, that these people though passive, might not be at length exasperated, and that they might not from example, gradually lose their habits of submission to government, no man can be warranted to deny." It results from the argument cited, that the foreign trade is not increasing; that it were neither politic nor possible to exclude foreigners entirely; that India has no capital of its own for the proposed extension of commerce; that it were injudicious to transplant British capital for that purpose, consequently, that the only desideratum is to bring the clandestine trade, estimated at 250,000l. annually, directly to the port of London. But should this be done in India built ships? Here the Directors observe, that they are not restricted from admitting such if necessary; but that the systematic admission of any class of ships must virtually form a new society with peculiar privileges; that it would not be easy to prevent British capital from engaging in it; that having once begun, they must continue, and if the usual channels of trade should be narrowed by peace, other demands would be advanced of a nature directly to lead to colonization and its consequences. For these reasons, the Directors are decidedly inimical to the admission of India built ships; they propose that in addition to the 3000 tons already allowed, as much more as can be supposed necessary shall be supplied, in ships built by the Company, of 500 tons measurement, and appropriated exclusively for private goods; and that the freight should be the same as that paid in India built ships. Such are the principal arguments contained in the Court of Directors' report.

document at once concise, perspicuous and comprehensive, and to which we could have wished to advert more minutely, did our limits permit.

In March 1801, Mr. Dundas stated, in a second letter, his coincidence in every point, excepting what regards the admission of India produce in India built ships; he also calls the attention of the court to a letter from Lord Wellesley, in which that measure is urged in strong terms, and with great ability.

In that letter, his Lordship states that the employment of India ships for that year (1800) was no longer a matter of choice, for that the Company's expected tonnage was insufficient for their own investment, and consequently to afford the 3000 tons required by the act of 1793, for the lading of private goods: that though the merchants had considerably extended their provisions of goods, still his lordship apprehends the expence and inconvenience attending their conveyance in the Company's ships, will not afford the private trade an adequate encouragement. His Lordship therefore recommends the plan of hiring ships on the part of the Company, and of re-letting them to the proprietors of ships, leaving them and the merchants to adjust the terms of freight. The produce and manufactures of the British territories in India have increased, a large proportion of the trade is in the hands of foreigners, and unless means be adopted to counteract it, that proportion must increase. The trade of America and Portugal in the year ending in April 1800, exceeded that of the three preceding years in imports, Sicca rupees 6,398,678, and in exports [illegible],768. No dangerous consequences could result from the transfer of British capital for private trade, since it would afford a beneficial stimulus to the industry of the natives, and the agents would act under the Company's regulations.

In April 1801, this letter produced a second report from the Committee of Directors. They observe that the Noble Marquis differs from them in the opinion they have expressed, "that the legitimate and only considerable object, in enlarging the private trade, ought to be the remittance of the fortunes of British residents." Also, in the propriety of encouraging the transfer of British capital, which they consider as leading directly to the colonial system. A third difference occurs with regard to the systematic admission of any class of ships but their own; another in the danger accruing from foreigners, alarming in his Lordship's apprehension, while they consider it of little importance, when properly guarded against. They add some important observations on the account of exports and imports for 1799-1800: in that year the imports exceeded the exports in 11 tons, and this was perhaps the first since our acquisition of the country in which the balance of trade was really in favour of Bengal. Since his lordship and they differ so widely in first principles, their conclusions must unavoidably vary.

Such are the leading features of the reports which have produced the strictures now under review: if we have been more diffuse in our account of the former, than we may find it necessary to be in adverting to the latter, the importance of giving publicity to the principles which will in all probability

bility regulate Indian commerce in future, will, we trust, furnish an ample apology.

After commenting on the introductory matter of the Report, Mr. Henchman states the claims of the British residents to rest upon a much stronger foundation than any claims to a participation of India trade, which might be advanced by London merchants: with the former it is only a remittance trade, which would otherwise go to foreigners; to comply with the latter would be introducing a rival capital against the Company. But "if India-built ships are allowed to come to the Thames, they will willingly export the bullion and the goods of every English merchant intended for the East Indies, at a cheaper rate than the British-built ships, and bring back their returns in India produce on terms equally advantageous." In support of this proposition he furnishes in the appendix a list of twenty India-built ships, which in the season of 1799-1800 exported from London goods to the value of 613,000l.

After remarking that "the engagements between the several governments of Europe have confirmed the privileges of foreign nations in India, and that it is therefore impossible to do them away," Mr. Henchman proceeds to consider whether the trade of foreigners is not progressively increasing, in the course of which he offers some important strictures on the account of exports and imports published by the committee. In addition to the 25 lacks of clandestine trade admitted to come from Bengal, he states that from Madras at 15, and that from Bombay and its dependencies at 18 lacks, making an aggregate of above 50 lacks, or 500,000l. which he estimates to require 10,000 tons of shipping for its conveyance to Britain, from the data furnished by the report. But if we advert to lord Wellesley's letter it will appear, that in the year 1799-1800 the trade from America and Portugal to Calcutta alone, exceeded that of the three preceding years in 63 lacks of imports and 43 of exports; and if that year be assumed as the standard of comparison, the conclusions drawn from the comparative insignificance of foreign and clandestine trade must fall to the ground. The account exhibited by the committee might also be proved incorrect, from the number of foreign vessels cleared outwards; and its inaccuracy is corroborated by the detection of the knavery of the custom-master's native servant, who had abetted some individuals in evading the payment of duties.

Mr Henchman proceeds to remark on the trade in cotton, sugar, and indigo, of which the projected investments must principally consist: we do not perceive that he offers any arguments calculated to disprove the assertions of the Committee, who state that Bengal does not produce cotton sufficient for her own manufactures; that sugar is an hazardous speculation; and that the exports of indigo already out run the demand. The low price of labour is in favour of the enterprise; but whether this be sufficient in time of peace to enable the Bengal merchant to enter into competition with the West Indian, notwithstanding the disadvantages of a long voyage in enhancing the charge on bulky articles, and the high duties, must soon, we imagine, be ascertained by experience.

Perhaps the most important fact in the whole controversy is that asserted in the Report, viz. there is no capital in those te[illegible]

ries applicable to an extension of their exports to Europe, from the rooted aversion of the natives to distant enterprises. This fact the candour of the respectable and able writer obliges him to admit; but, says he, the better employment of their capital "is to raise such produce and prepare such manufactures as are fit for the European markets."

Mr. Henchman exculpates the Directors from the charge of deliberately obstructing the act of 1793, though he contends that the expense, uncertainty, and insufficiency of tonnage completely produced that effect. He afterwards considers the objection, that the increase of private trade would militate against the provision of the Company's investment in time of war, by pre-occupying the fortunes of their servants, and asks whether "they prefer having to contend with the British residents in India while trafficking with foreigners, rather than when they have a channel of trade immediately to the port of London?" Mr. Henchman next proceeds to combat the Directors' assertion, that their trade, excepting in the article of freight, is conducted in a more economical manner than that of individuals; a position which he says not only militates against received opinions, but which is false in fact. But this argument does not constitute a necessary part of the discussion: we pass to the next, which relates to the competition between the Company and private traders, where a very important reflection is incidentally introduced, which we think it useful to extract.

"The opposite characters in which the Company stand of sovereign and merchant, are on this occasion brought into view, and if additional evidence were necessary to shew that they are incompatible one with the other, it is here adduced: for it is clearly of more advantage to the general prosperity of India, that one additional cargo should be manufactured and disposed of, than any increase of profit that could accrue to the Company on their investment, from the suppression of so much productive industry, among their Asiatic subjects." In this passage the existence of a capital applicable to the extension of exports is manifestly assumed. After commenting on the little apprehension which the Report professes from the intercourse with foreigners, Mr. Henchman proceeds to a still more important topic of discussion, the dangers of colonization.

"It must be doubted," says he, "as often as it is brought forward, that any set of men can commence colonization in a country, where the system of government is absolute, and hostile to such an attempt;—where the governors are constantly watchful in preventing it; and to that end it is made the law, that these adventurers shall not be allowed to possess lands, or ever go beyond ten miles distance from the sea-shore, and that only at the principal factories;—where all the natives without exception will unite to give information of any Europeans that may attempt to settle, some from an apprehension of their exercising power, and others from a fear of injuries or interference with the business or pursuits in which such natives may be occupied;—where the prejudices and the interests of the people at large go hand in hand with the wishes of their rulers;—where no domestic intercourses are entertained between the native inhabitants and the British;

—where

—where the religion and laws of the Asiatics prevent intermarriages;—where every Englishman's name is entered in a register, and the law authorizes the governor to send home any one at a short notice, provided he transgresses the rules of the Company's government."

Mr. Henchman next examines the arguments by which the Directors oppose the transfer of British capital, as an employment not likely to afford adequate returns, and as tending directly to the same system of intercourse which prevails with the American colonies. He argues with much force on the increasing scarcity of ship timber, and on the aggravation of that calamity by the measure proposed by the committee; and concludes with a statement of the loss resulting to the Company, from affording tonnage to the private trade, at a rate so much below what it must cost.

Sir George Dallas observes that the question derives additional interest from the peace that has recently been concluded, as "the first effects of that peace will be a struggle on the part of foreign nations to renew their influence in the east, and defeat the attempt of rendering Great Britain the general emporium of the commerce of that quarter of the globe." He proceeds to draw a splendid picture of the opulence and wealth of Bengal during the government of her last subadars. He contrasts that situation with its present; when those sources of wealth are dried up by the appropriation of its own revenue to the purchase of its manufactures, and an annual drain constantly flowing for the support of the other presidencies, and of the China trade. Hence he infers the necessity of bestowing every facility to her commerce, and removing all restrictions calculated to impede those efforts of industry, which might restore her to the enviable pre-eminence she once enjoyed.

We have thus endeavoured to give a concise analysis of the principal arguments which have been advanced on both sides of this important and interesting question. We shall not offer any opinion upon it; but we beg leave to advert to a measure which seems calculated to reconcile the opposite parties in the discussion. The Directors have already offered to the private merchants, an unlimited tonnage in the Company's ships, for the conveyance of their export trade. But the private merchants say, that this proposal would in effect leave them in the precise situation in which they are at present placed; for the high price of tonnage, in the British-built ships employed by the Company, would disable them from increasing their investments. But if the Directors would agree to take up India-built ships, for the specific purpose of conveying the private trade to the port of London, much of the expense complained of would be saved, and the merchants of Calcutta would thereby be able to increase their exports, as much probably as the nature of the trade and the extent of their capital would admit. This measure, which the Marquis Wellesley has already in part had recourse to, appears to us less liable to *fair* objections than any conciliatory proposal which has hitherto been made.

"*The* TOOTI NAMEH, *or Tales of a Parrot; in the Persian Language, with an English Translation.*" pp. 347. 8vo.—DEBRETT. 1801.

THE original stories from which these were extracted, were composed by a writer of some reputation in the east, named Nakhsebi, from the city of Nakhsheb, in Transoxania, the place of his birth. But his style being difficult and abstruse, Mohammed Caderi compiled the work now translated, by cloathing the tales in the language of common conversation. So successful, indeed, has this writer been in the execution of this task, that the style of his work is scarcely on a level with that of colloquial intercourse; we readily admit, however, that nothing could appear more preposterous, than investing these puerile fictions in a more dignified dress. They are manifestly calculated for the amusement of children, but the amorous intrigues which are chiefly related, are but ill adapted to improve their morals. The translator has rendered a considerable service to Persian students, by his accurate and almost literal version, commodiously arranged opposite to the corresponding page of the original. The manner in which these stories are introduced is still more artless than that of the Arabian tales.

Ahmed Sultan, king of Balkh, had a son of great accomplishments and wonderful beauty, named Memûn. This prince amusing himself one day in the bazar, cheapened a parrot, and was confounded at the enormous price asked by the seller. But the parrot interrupting the conversation, by a long account of his own accomplishments, was bought, and carried to the palace. Here he informed Memûn, that in a few days a caravan would arrive from Cabul to purchase spikenard, and that by securing the whole quantity in the market, an immense profit would infallibly accrue. Memûn took the parrot's advice, and the consequence was what he predicted. The same prince was afterwards so fortunate as to procure a sharee (the *gracula religiosa* of Linnæus, of which Buffon has given a good description but an execrable plate) endowed with equal abilities. Memun being desirous of seeing the world, left strict injunctions with his wife, who was also extremely beautiful, to undertake nothing in his absence without the approbation of the parrot and the sharee. After his departure, Khujista beheld from a window a young prince, then on his travels also, and a mutual passion was the effect of this distant interview. He sent a procuress to seduce her to his lodgings, who experienced no difficulty in performing her commission; but Khujista recollecting her husband's parting injunction, determined to consult the sharee before she went, thinking that she being a female like herself, would more readily yield her consent. In this, however, she was disappointed the sharee was eloquent against indulging her inclination, and said the finest things imaginable on virtue, chastity, and connubial fidelity. Khujista, enraged at her obstinacy, took her from the cage and put her to death. She now determined to see whether the parrot would be more complaisant; but he, aware of the fate which awaited him, highly approved of her design, and illustrated his opinion by a story which lasted till morning,

morning, when it was necessary to postpone her visit till the ensuing night. Next night another story beguiled the time till morning broke; and thus matters continued till Memún's return, when the parrot communicated to him all the circumstances of his wife's conduct; and she experienced the same punishment she had inflicted on the sharee.—We insert the nineteenth story, which appears to us the best, as well as the shortest.

"The parrot began—In time of yore, there was a wise merchant who had a vicious horse. One day, during the time the merchant was eating a meal, a person arrived on a mare, and having alighted, wanted to tie his mare near the merchant's horse. The merchant said to him, Don't tie her near my horse! The man did not mind, but tied his mare close to the merchant's horse, and then sat himself down to eat with the merchant; who thereupon said, What kind of person art thou, thus to sit down at my table unasked? The man feigned himself deaf, and did not give any answer. The merchant imagined the man was deaf or dumb, and being helpless said nothing further. A moment after, the merchant's horse kicked the mare so violently that her belly was ripped open, and she died. The owner began to dispute with the merchant, saying, Your horse has killed my mare; certainly I will make you pay me her value. In short, he went and lodged his complaint before the cazi, who cited the merchant, and he obeyed the summons, but pretended to be dumb, and did not give any answer to all the cazi's interrogatories. The cazi observed, the merchant is dumb, and consequently not to blame. The plaintiff asked the judge, How do you know he is dumb? At the time I wanted to tie my mare near his horse he said to me, Don't tie her there! Now he feigns himself dumb. The cazi remarked, If he warned you against the accident, what then is his fault? Go from hence! You are a bastard and a blockhead; you have made your own tongue convict you."

Haramzada, in the above passage, does not signify a bastard but a scoundrel. We have remarked other errors, such as *Mohr*, a seal, being translated a ball; *Cutra*, a palace, a bull, &c. But its general accuracy does great credit to the translator.

The arrival of the caravan from Cabul at Balkh to purchase spikenard would furnish a corroboration, were any wanting, of Sir William Jones's discovery, that the perfume so much valued by the ancient nations of Europe was the production of countries north of India. But indeed no inference could be relied on deducible from the sole authority of Nakhsebi, who has planted a colony of Brahmanas, in the city of Babylon. The second story, intituled, "The Fidelity of a Sentinel towards the King of Tiberistan," is a rude adaptation of the tale of Rajah Sutraca and Viravara, the Rájaputra, to Mahommedan manners. But the goddess Lekhymi leaving the mansion of the rajah, presents an intelligible image to the mind of a Hindu; whilst the life of the king of Tiberistan taking its departure and conversing with the sentinel offers only an absurdity. Two other apologues from the Hitopadesa are contained in the Tooti Nameh, and both of them disfigured by their Persian translator. They are the fable of the jackal and blue, and of the barber who the Brahmans; indeed, Br

mas are frequently the heroes of Nakhschi's stories, which indicate their original source. Such of our readers as are curious in tracing literary coincidencies where no suspicion of plagiarism can be supposed to exist, may compare the story of the shopkeeper's wife, with *La servante justifiée*, in the Queen of Navarre's *Cent nouvelles Nouvelles*.

An EXPLANATION *of the* ELEMENTARY CHARACTERS *of the* CHINESE, *with an Analysis of their Inner Symbols and Hieroglyphics*; *by* JOSEPH HAGER, D.D." Folio. pp. 110. PHILLIPS, London, 1801.

To the Emperor Fohi, who first reigned over China, the invention of writing is attributed by the Chinese. Previously to his time, knotted cords were used in that country, as in Peru, when first explored by the Spaniards. It will easily be imagined that the inventions of that period were soon laid aside for characters of a more complex structure, and better adapted to represent a variety of objects, since the idea of an alphabet never appears to have suggested itself. Thirty-two different systems of writing appear to have prevailed in China, either at different periods, or synchronously in different provinces of that empire; and Dr. Hager has exhibited specimens of several in the work before us. M. de Guignes believed he discovered a similarity between the Chinese characters and the Egyptian hieroglyphics; Mr. Raspe thought the same resemblance occurred between the former and the Persepolitan characters: but our author does not incline to allow weight to either of these discoveries. On this head we may be allowed to remark, that if the first hieroglyphics were mere representations of natural objects, some similarity might doubtless be expected between all of them, without its authorizing any rational inference of an early intercourse. Dr Hager himself labours to prove an analogy of a much more suspicious nature between the Romans and the Chinese. Their abacus, says he, was similar; and "there is not only this striking resemblance between the instrument for reckoning of the Chinese and the Romans, but, what is still more curious, a great similarity exists also between the Chinese and Roman numerals. The Romans, contrary to the custom of the Hebrews and of the Greeks, expressed the numbers one, two, three, not by the first letters of the alphabet, but by

I. II. III.

The Chinese express them under the same form; but, as in writing, contrary to the practice of the Romans, they observe a perpendicular order; their cyphers are written in an horizontal position, thus:

— = ≡

The Romans expressed their number ten in this manner:

X.

The Chinese, changing its direction, express it thus:

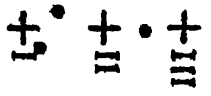
+

The Romans expressed eleven, twelve, thirteen, thus:

XI XII XIII.

The

The Chinese thus:



But what is more singular, and seems scarcely to be a mere accident, is, that the three chief Roman cyphers I, V, X, or one, five, and ten, are denoted in Chinese by the same sounds. Thus one, according to Dr. Hager, is pronounced by the Chinese, ye; five, u, and ten, xe.

"Nor is this to be wondered at, if we consider that the Greek philosopher, Pythagoras, had travelled into India, and perhaps as far as China; that he was the founder of a famous school in Italy; and that Numa, the legislator of the Romans, by whom they were first civilized, was believed to have been instructed in that school."

"Why, asks Deguignes, do both the Chinese and Pythagoreans assert, that the number five designates nature, and is holden to be the first principle of the universe? why is the number nine attributed, by the principles of this philosopher, to Vulcan, and by the Chinese, to fire? Why the number four, to Eolus, and by the Chinese, to the wind? why two to Rhea, and by the Chinese, to the earth?"

As the numerical system, so the musical, agrees in both: and, says Dr. Hager, "that such a communication must have existed, may likewise be proved from astronomy. Bailli has long since shewn it in his excellent history of that science. The same division of the Zodiac amongst the Greeks and Romans as amongst the Chinese; the same number and order of the planets; their application to the same days of the week; are coincidences which could never have been merely accidental."

In this passage we are concerned to remark a singular confusion of Rheas. Does M. Bailli explain this remarkable coincidence by the travels of Pythagoras? Is the coincidence in the division of the Zodiac confined to that of the Chinese and Pythagoreans? Does not the Arabian, Persian, Indian, Burman, and Siamese Zodiac exhibit the same division marked by the same constellations? Is not the week arranged in the same uniform order by every nation who divided the month into four parts, and do not the planets follow in the same order of succession? What then is there in this peculiar to the Chinese and Romans? The similarity of the Chinese and Roman numerals is a different affair; but what a weak foundation this circumstance affords for the construction of an hypothesis will appear when it is considered. All nations have represented unity by a single line, I; and probably, during a long period, the higher numbers were indicated by so many repetitions of this universal symbol. The people most early civilized were the first to substitute single characters for this inconvenient mode of notation; among the Hindus this invention is lost in remote antiquity, as appears from their treatises on arithmetic, astronomy, and mathematics; the date of which ascends to the earliest periods of their records, and in which all the numbers below ten are indicated by a distinct character. Can it be supposed that Pythagoras would neglect this elegant and simple mode of notation to bring from China a rude, inconvenient, cumbersome one? The analogy then is reduced to the na[illegible]

the Chinese numerals, which, in a monosyllabic language, affords no cause for surprise, nor grounds for hypothesis.

The number of characters used in Chinese writing is supposed to exceed 80,000, of which many are synonimous; he who understands 10,000 is considered as a complete scholar. The number of words in the spoken dialect do not exceed 350, and different terminating accents produce variations of sense, hence a prodigious number of characters are announced by the same word, and the wits of Pekin amuse themselves by writing poems, which when spoken, present a sense solemn or obscene, according to the mode of accentuation adopted by the reciter. On the whole, we may venture to assert, that the highly polished Chinese possess the most imperfect system of enunciation, oral or graphic, that is to be found amongst civilized societies. Surrounded by nations, who from time immemorial have used alphabetical characters, they have systematically rejected this manifest improvement.

We are disposed, however, to imagine that the matter has not been thoroughly investigated. Malla relates, that the different sects in China have their respective characters, and asserts, that the sect of Fo alone introduced 26,430 new characters. This leads to some reflexions; the god Fo is the Indian Buddha, his priests are the Tibetian Lamas, called by the Chinese Bonzes. the treatises of that sect are written in the sacred character of Tibet, which is alphabetical, and appears, both from tradition and inspection, to be derived from the Devanagari; [illegible] them the new characters [illegible] priests of Fo? If, to render [illegible] Chinese, they translated their religious compositions, would they not have adopted the characters introduced by them? But is it not more probable that they have retained their original alphabet, with such alterations as the peculiar accentuation of their proselytes might necessitate? Our doubts on this head are augmented by finding from Sir George Staunton, that at Canton, "a vocabulary has been published of English words in Chinese characters, expressive merely of sound." Characters expressive merely of sound are an alphabet: these characters must have been invented for the occasion, or rather existed before. If the former, how were they understood? If the latter, as we suspect, an alphabetic character already existed in the empire, it may probably be found that the priests and literati of the sect of Fo, have used it much longer than is generally supposed.

The elementary characters exhibited and explained by Dr. Hager amount to 214. We could have wished that he had stated whether they be considered as elementary by the Chinese, or whether he has invested them with that designation, whether it be derived from the simplicity of the symbol, or of the idea represented. On neither ground should we have considered them *a priori*, as elementary characters: some of the symbols are infinitely complex; the ideas they represent range through all the departments of grammar, substantives, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, &c. and present an heterogeneous admixture, irreconcileable with any general principle we have been able to discover. We would be understood, however, to speak with extreme diffidence on this subject; we possess little acquaintance with Chinese literature, and the learned industry of Dr. Hager furnishes

furnishes a sort of pledge for the accuracy of his assertions. Should he prosecute his researches in this department, it would be satisfactory to the public, were he to state candidly the extent of his own knowledge in Chinese philology, and the sources whence he derives the information communicated. His conjectures are entitled to respectful attention; but the world should be enabled to discriminate conjecture from ascertained fact.

CORRESPONDENCE
ON
LITERARY SUBJECTS.

To the EDITOR.

I am happy to find a part allotted in your valuable undertaking for observations on Oriental languages and literature. The laudable exertions of many gentlemen in the service of the honourable East India company, at their different settlements, deserves the highest encomiums. From the press at Calcutta many and various have been the works on the native languages of Hindustan, the labours of Mr. Gladwin and Mr. Gilchrist are well known. The same spirit of inquiry seems to pervade the literati of the presidency at Bombay, from whose press I have to announce a "Grammar of the Malabar language, by Robert Drummond, of the Honourable East India Company's Bombay Medical Establishment." This work, which is a thin folio volume, was printed in 1799. The Grammar is dedicated "To the Honourable Jonathan Duncan, whose strenuous and unwearied exertions, in opposition to political prejudices and the mutual rancour of contending religious sects, equally intolerant in matters of faith, and impatient of all legal restraint, have eminently contributed to the establishment of an enlightened system of jurisprudence in the province of Malabar, whereby the happiness of the people has been promoted, a state of the most atrocious licentiousness supplanted, and the permanent interests of an important appendage to the British empire secured." Mr. Drummond, speaking of the progress made by several European gentlemen in the Malabar tongue, says, "I think I may without arrogance predict, that, as this study is now become the principal pursuit of nearly all the company's servants in Malabar, the business of that fine province will in a short time be conducted in the language of the natives, with great ease to the gentlemen serving there, and dignity to their honourable employers. I am authorized to draw this inference from the progressive state of peace, and order, and deference for the powers of government, which had become conspicuous, beyond all former example, for some time previous to my quitting the province. My experience in the office of Malabar translator to the commissioners, contrasted with what passed under my observation, when acting in the same capacity under the commissioners of government, during the [illegible] period of [illegible]

tify this remark on those unerring symptoms of subordination to the laws, and its concomitant security to persons and property, produced in the short space of seven years, among a tumultuous race of Mahommedans and Hindus, bigots in religion and rivals in power, who had, for half a century before, spurned the one and disregarded the other, with equal contumacy and wantonness."

The author says, that, on account of bad health, he was compelled to relinquish his professional studies in that country; and that, therefore, he intended to have the work printed in England; but that, on his arrival in Bombay, he had the satisfaction to find a fount of types, in the Malabar character, executed in an unexceptionable manner by Bheramjee Jeejebhoy, a Parsee inhabitant of that place; the ingenious artist, who, without any other help or information than what he gleaned from Chambers's Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, succeeded in completing a fount of Guzzeratty types a few years ago.

With respect to the execution of this work, I must observe, that it appears to be drawn up in a clear and perspicuous manner. The following are its contents:—Alphabet. Chap. I. Of the vowels and consonants. II. Shewing the radical consonants with the vowels joined, and forming the first natural or simple syllables. III. Of double and triple compound consonants, in five classes. IV. Another order of letters whereby the Malabars make another form of double consonants. Numerical marks.—Lecture first. Of the declension of substantives.—Lect. second. Of the gender and formation of the nouns, and of the adjective.—Lect. third. Of pronouns.—Lect. fourth. Of verbs and their conjugation.—Lect. fifth. Of the conjugation of verbs.—Lect. sixth. Of causal or effective verbs.—Lect. seventh. Of verbs passive.—Lect. eighth. Of the verb personal.—Lect. ninth. Of imperfect and anomalous verbs.—Lect. tenth. Of verbs of elegance.—Lect. eleventh. Of the other parts of speech.—Lect. twelfth. On the orthography.—Lect. thirteenth. Of the principal seasons of the year, and of life; the signs of the zodiac, the months, days of the week, and planets.

Such are the outlines of this Grammar, and the execution seems to be equal to the excellent plan laid down by the learned author. I am happy to find, that this, as well as many other books on oriental subjects, have been imported by Mr. Debrett. Wishing success to your undertaking, I remain,

R.

END OF VOL. III.

PRINTED BY WILSON & CO.

ORIENTAL PRESS,

Leadenhall Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.